







## P R E F A C E

TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

THE Manual of Titles for the North-Western Provinces passed through four editions, of which the first was edited by Mr. J. S. Mackintosh in 1877, the second by Mr. R. Smeaton in 1881, the third by Mr. W. H. L. Impey in 1889, and the last by Mr. R. P. Dewhurst in 1900. The subject matter in each case remained almost unaltered, save for unavoidable changes rendered necessary by the deaths of title-holders. In the present volume the historical accounts have been entirely recast, mainly in the light of information collected for the revision of the Provincial Gazetteers; and at the same time the opportunity was taken of incorporating into one volume the Manuals for the North-Western Provinces and for Oudh. The latter had appeared in 1889 under Mr. Impey's editorship, and had not been revised.

On the other hand, the scope of the Manual has been curtailed, inasmuch as it was recognized that the annual list of title-holders served as an adequate handbook for the minor personal titles, which have been omitted altogether. The work has been divided into four parts, each arranged according to the official order of districts.

NAINI TAL :  
May 15, 1908.

H. R. NEVILL,  
*Editor, District Gazetteers,*  
*United Provinces.*

## P R E F A C E

TO THE SEVENTH EDITION.

THERE have been a number of changes and additions since 1917 when the sixth edition of the Manual of Titles was issued. The present edition is mostly a reprint corrected and brought up to date.

ALLAHABAD :  
August 23, 1929.

JAGDISH PRASAD,  
*Chief Secy. to Govt.,*  
*United Provinces.*



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## I.—RULING PRINCES.

### RAMPUR STATE.

MAJOR GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND-I-DILPAZIR,  
DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-  
MULK, AMIR-UL-UMRA, NAWAB SIR SAIYID MUHAMMAD  
HAMID ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID JANG, G.O.S.I.,  
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., OF RAMPUR, HONORARY AIDE DE CAMP  
TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR.



THE Nawab is a Salyid, the original home of the family being Jansath in Muzaffarnagar district. Salyid Ali Muhammad Khan, the founder of the family, was adopted by Daud Khan, a Pathan of the Barech clan coming from Torah. The name Rohilla is a generic term applied by the inhabitants of Hindustan to the Afghan adventurers who had taken service in the Imperial army, and merely denotes a mountaineer.

One of these soldiers of fortune, named Daud Khan, took service with the Hindu chieftain of Malwa in pargana Sirauli of the Bareilly district. He was placed at the head of some 200 men and assisted his master against the neighbouring fanhollers. Daud subsequently obtained grants of land in Bareilly and Badli in return for services rendered against the Marathas, and these subsequently passed to his adopted son, Ali Muhammad Khan.

The latter was only 18 at the time of Daud's death, but even at that early age he collected a large number of Afghan adherents and soon became the most powerful man in all Kacehr. With the assistance of Asmatullah, governor of Moradabad, and his son Muzaffar, Governor of Bareilly, he seized the town and pargana of Aonla, putting to death the Kacehri Chief. He afterwards led an expedition at the command of the Emperor against the Barha Salyids of Jansath in Muzaffarnagar, and in return for his services was created a Nawab, with a mansab of 5000.

By 1740 the greater part of Rohilkhand was in Ali Muhammad's possession. His rapid rise excited the jealousy of Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, and the latter induced the Emperor to take the field against the Rohillas. Ali Muhammad was besieged in his fortress of Bangarh, and after a brief resistance was compelled to surrender. He was taken to Delhi as a prisoner in 1746 and kept there for six months, but on the forcible representation of Hafiz Rahmat Khan and the Rohillas he was released and appointed to the governorship of Sirhind. There he remained till 1749, when the invasion of Ahmad Shah afforded him an opportunity to return to his old province, and having gained the favour of Safdar Jang by supporting him in his candidature for the office of prime minister, he obtained an imperial grant conferring on him the whole of Rohilkhand.

In 1749 Ali Muhammad died. He had already divided the country among his six sons, of whom the two eldest, Faizullah and Abdullah, were still absent in Kandahar, whither they had been sent by Ahmad Shah, and the four younger sons were not as yet of sufficient age to take part in the administration. Consequently Hafiz Rahmat Khan held office as Regent assisted by several other Rohillas, such as Dunde Khan and Iatch Khan. He defeated the Bangash Pathans of Farrukhabad,

but shortly afterwards an unfortunate attempt to assist the latter against the Nawab Wazir and the Marathas led to the abandonment of Rohilkhand and a retirement to the foot of the hills in Bijnor. In 1752 the alarm of a fresh invasion by Ahmad Shah caused Safdar Jung and his allies to evacuate the province, the condition being that the Rohillas should give bonds for fifty lakhs to the Nawab Wazir and pay a tribute of five lakhs annually to the Emperor. These bonds were made over to the Marathas in part payment of the subsidies promised them by Safdar Jung; but they were never honoured and they afterwards formed the basis of the Maratha claims on Rohilkhand.

Ahmad Shah now sent back Abdullah and Faiz-ullah, and the property was divided anew; Aonla was assigned to Abdullah, the eldest son of Ali Muhammad, Bareilly to Faiz-ullah, and Moradabad to Said-ullah. This arrangement soon led to quarrels, which were pleaded as an excuse for a fresh partition of the country. Said-ullah, with a pension of eight lakhs, was made the nominal head of the State; Abdullah obtained a large portion of Budaun; Faiz-ullah was given most of Rampur and the Chajlait pargana of Bareilly.

Faiz-ullah Khan remained in possession of his jagir, but was constantly involved in war, along with the rest of the Rohillas, for many years. In 1759 the Marathas invaded Rohilkhand and Faiz-ullah and the other leaders were compelled to retreat to the Tarai; but obtaining assistance from Shuja-nd-daula, they drove the enemy with heavy loss across the Ganges. Faiz-ullah subsequently joined the army of Ahmad Shah and fought at Panipat, obtaining as a reward the grant of Shikohnabad. In 1771 Bijnor, then held by Zabita Khan, was again invaded by the Marathas. Faiz-ullah went to his support, but was compelled to retire to Bareilly. On this occasion the Nawab Wazir was with difficulty persuaded to help the Rohillas, but eventually a treaty was signed on June 13, 1772 by which Shuja-nd-daula undertook to drive the Marathas out of Rohilkhand, while Rahmat Khan promised in return forty lakhs of rupees. The invaders shortly afterwards withdrew, but as Rahmat was unable to collect the money promised the Nawab Wazir invaded Rohilkhand, with the result that Hafiz Rahmat Khan was defeated and killed at the battle of Miranpur Katra.

Faiz-ullah thereupon retreated to Aonla, thence proceeded to Laldhang in the north of Bijnor. Here he entrenched himself and was for some time besieged by the opposing forces. Eventually in October, 1774 a treaty was concluded, by which Faiz-ullah retained his State of Rampur. This treaty was renewed on a British guarantee in 1778, and on February 17, 1783 a fresh engagement was made, commuting the former promise of military assistance for a payment of fifteen lakhs.

Faiz ullah Khan died in 1793 and was succeeded by his son, Nawab Muhi-ud-daula Ali Khan. The unpopularity of the latter soon caused his deposition and murder, the insurrection being led by his brother, Ghulam Muhammad Khan. On receipt of this news the Farrukhabad brigade under Sir Robert Abercrombie marched towards Rampur, and at the village of Butaura in the Bareilly district was met by the Rohilla force, which were defeated after a gallant resistance. Asaf-ud-daula then joined the English general, and the allies proceeded to Rampur, where Ahmad Ali Khan, the son of Muhammad Ali Khan, was installed as Nawab under the guardianship of Nasr-ullah Khan, the son of Abdullah Khan.

In 1801 Rohilkhand was ceded to the British Government, but this step did not affect the rights of the Nawab. Ahmad Ali Khan held Rampur till his death in 1840. He left no son, and was succeeded by Muhammad Sa'id Khan, the son of Ghulam Muhammad, then a deputy collector at Halaun. The Nawab, who was a most capable administrator, ruled for fifteen years and died in April, 1855.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan. The latter displayed conspicuous loyalty to the British Government during the Mutiny, although his policy was regarded with great disfavour by the mass of his subjects. He held for a time the district of Moalabad and did other service in receiving fugitives and in conveying supplies to Naini Tal. In recognition of his merits the Nawab received a *khilat*, an honorary title and a large grant of land in the district of Bareilly, then paying an annual revenue of Rs. 1,23,527. At the Fatchgarh dargah held in November, 1859 Lord Canning publicly acknowledged the services rendered by the Nawab, who was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India, with an increase in his salute from 11 to 13 guns. In 1864 he was appointed an additional member of Lord Elgin's Council.

He died in the following year and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nawab Halib Ali Khan, an administrator of great ability and a scholar of repute. He was appointed a member of Lord Lytton's Council but had to leave Calcutta on account of indisposition. In 1875 the Nawab went to Agra to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and received at the hands of His Royal Highness the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. At the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, 1877 His Highness was represented on account of ill health, by his son, Mushtaq Ali Khan, his salute was raised, as a personal distinction, from 13 to 15 guns, and he also received a standard. In 1878 he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire.

Sir Kalb Ali Khan died on March 23, 1887, and was succeeded by his son, Nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan, who was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in April, 1888. The Nawab suffered from continual ill-health and the affairs of the State were entrusted to a Council of Administration, which carried on the work till his death on February 25, 1889.

He was succeeded by his elder son, Nawab Muhammad Hanid Ali Khan Bahadur, who was then 13 years of age. The State was administered during his minority by a Council of Regency, consisting of the former Executive Council with Nawab Safdar Ali Khan as president. The latter resigned his post in July, 1891, his place being taken by Major H. A. Vincent. The young Ruler's training was entrusted to Captain Colvin and Mr. H. O. Budden. In March, 1893 His Highness left on a tour round the world returning in December of the same year. The countries visited were Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Japan, Canada, the United States and England. His Highness also visited Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Athens and returned via Egypt. In the following April he was installed as Nawab. The Council of Regency was dissolved by Foreign department letter no 391-I. of January 29, 1894, and in its place a Council of Administration was formed with His Highness as president. On June 1, 1896 the Nawab was invested with full powers, and on the same date the Council was abolished by Foreign department no. 1555-I. of May 12, 1896. Up to February, 1907 the Nawab was assisted in the administration of the State by a minister appointed by the Government. The post of minister was then abolished and the administration of the State is now under His Highness's direct control. His Highness was present at the Imperial Darbar at Delhi on January 1, 1903; and in April, 1905 Lord Curzon paid a visit to Rampur. The Nawab was also present at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in December, 1911 in his capacity of Ruling Prince, Aide-de-Camp to the King, and member of the Darbar Committee, and received the order of G. C. V. O. at the hands of His Imperial Majesty.

His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and enjoys a dynastic salute of 15 guns. During the tour made by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, when Prince of Wales, the Nawab visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of a return visit.

At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. He contributed Rs. 1,00,000 towards the upkeep of the Hospital ship "Loyalty" and subscribed nearly half a lakh to the various war funds. His Highness also purchased War Bonds of the value of Rs. 7,10,000. The Rampur Imperial Service Infantry (now 1st Rampur Infantry)

was sent to East Africa in 1914, returning to India in 1918. Its services in the field were very highly spoken of by high civil and military officers of the Government. The cost incurred by the Darbar, in addition to the ordinary expenditure, amounted to Rs. 2,23,813. Active steps were taken in recruitment for the Indian Army. The Rampur Lancers trained Government remounts at the depôts in British India and a detachment of the unit escorted Government horses to Europe. The Brook Hill Estate at Naini Tal was lent and equipped as a War Hospital for European patients.

Later on in the Afghan War of 1919 the Rampur Lancers and Infantry were sent on garrison duty at Madras.

For an account of the State of Rampur and its administration reference may be made to the Gazetteer, while the sanads and engagements dealing with the State and its successive rulers will be found in Atchison's Treaties.

#### Pedigree.

Nawab Ali Muhammad Khan  
(d. 1749)

Abdullah Khan (d. 1769)    Nawab Fais ulah Khan (d. 1793)    Saif ulah Khan (d. 1762)

Hasar ulah Khan  
(d. 1910)

Nawab Shahbaz Ali Khan (d. 1794)

Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan (d. 1840)

Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Khan  
(d. 1813)

Nawab Muhammad Sa'id Khan (d. 1855)

Nawab Sir Yusuf Ali Khan, C.S.I. (d. 1876)

Nawab Sir Kalb Ali Khan, C.S.I., C.I.E. (d. 1887)

Nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan  
(d. 1899)

NAWAB SIR SAJIYU MUHAMMAD  
HAMID ALI KHAN BAHADUR, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O.

Hasar Ali Khan

Shahzada Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur  
(d. 1911).

Shahzada Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur  
Shahzada Murizsa Ali Khan Bahadur

Shahzada Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur

Shahzada Abdul Karim Khan Bahadur

## BENARES STATE.

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR PAR-  
BHU NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., OF  
BENARES.**

*Born* : November 26, 1855. *Succeeded* : June 13, 1889.

*Heir* : Son, Maharaj-Kumar Aditya Narayan Singh, born November 17, 1874.

*Residence* : Benares and Ramnagar (Benares State)

*Estate* : Besides being the Ruling Chief of the Benares State, which formerly comprised pargannas Bhadohi and Keira Mangraur in Mirzapur district, known as the Family Domains, the Maharaja owns 498 whole villages and 22 *pattis* in Benares, 92 villages and 10 *pattis* in Jaunpur, 68 villages and 76 *pattis* in Allahabad, 62 villages and 34 *pattis* in Mirzapur, 6 villages and 2 *pattis* in Ghazipur and 39 villages and 28 *pattis* in the Shahabad district of Bihar, making a total of 760 whole villages and 172 shares, with a Government revenue demand of Rs. 5,70,351. The average annual revenue is Rs. 21,34,412.

*Titles* : The hereditary title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on Balwant Singh by the Emperor Muhammad Shah in 1738. This was acknowledged by the British Government in a *sanad* of April 15, 1776 granted to his son, Chet Singh, and confirmed to the latter's successor Mahip Narayan Singh, in a *sanad* of September 14, 1781. The personal title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred by notification no. 5441 of August 31, 1859 on Raja Ishri Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur, and was afterwards continued to his successor, the present holder of the title, by notification no. 3755-I of September 23, 1889. The privilege of being addressed by the title of Highness was granted as a personal distinction to Maharaja Ishri Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur in notification no. 573-I of February 8, 1889, and the same personal distinction was conceded to the present Maharaja by notification no. 3756 I of September 23, 1889. He was created a

Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1893 and a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on January 1, 1921. The Maharaja was made a Ruling Prince under the Instrument of Transfer, dated April 1, 1911. The title of Maharaja was made hereditary by notification no D I C, dated January 1, 1918.

THE original home of this family, who are styled Bhumiwar Brahmins, was the village of Thithari, now called Gangapur, near Banars. The eldest representative in the days of Muhammad Shah was Man-ram who was in the favour of Rustam Ali, the Governor of Banars under the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. In 1733 he obtained the reversionary engagement for the *sarkars* of Jaunpur, Chunar and Benares in the name of his son, Balwant Singh who also received the title of Raja Bahadur.

Man-ram died in 1739 and Raja Balwant Singh obtained a new *sanad* from the Emperor in confirmation of that already received. He was styled merely the *samandar* of Kaswar and other parganas but his actual position was that of farmer of the three *sarkars* known as Benares, Jaunpur and Chunar, and although he never acquired the full administrative control of the province, the forts of Chunar and Jaunpur being reserved by the Nawab Wazir, he was sufficiently powerful to order risings on several occasions to Saffur Jang and his successor, Shuja-ud-daula. In consequence of the latter's attempts to secure the person of his rebellious vassal, Balwant Singh abandoned his ancestral home at Gangapur and built a new fort at Ramnagar near Banars. In 1754 he extended his personal possessions by the acquisition of Kais Mangraur; this was originally obtained from the naib-subadar of Bihar for an annual revenue of Rs 7,000, but afterwards the Raja obtained a revenue-free grant of the pargana from the Emperor Alamgir II. In the following year Balwant Singh secured the favour of Shuja-ud-daula by agreeing to an enhancement of five *likhs* in the demand for the whole province, and at the same time he received as *jagir* half the revenue of Bhadohi. In 1764, after the battle of Buxar, in which the Raja had taken no part though he had accompanied the imperial forces thither the Emperor made over the *samandars* of Balwant Singh to the Company and a lease was given to the Raja for a year. This was not approved by the Board of Directors, and by the treaty of August 16, 1765 the province of Benares was handed over to Oudh with the condition that Balwant Singh should remain in possession.

The Raja died in 1770 and was succeeded by his natural son, Chet Singh, whom Balwant Singh had been compelled to recognize as his heir by the British Government. In 1773, by an agreement between Warren Hastings and the Nawab Wazir at Benares, Chet Singh was confirmed in his holding, and his tenure was declared to be hereditary. This agreement was renewed by Asaf-ud-daula in the treaty of May 21, 1775, and the sovereignty was at the same time transferred to the Company. In the next year the *sanad* was given to Chet Singh confirming him in his *samindari* and the civil and criminal administration thereof, subject to annual payment of Rs. 22,66,180, on condition of his preserving order within his territory. The Raja was also allowed to coin money.

In 1778 it was proposed that Chet Singh should be required to pay a subsidy of five lakhs for the maintenance of three battalions of sepoys. He consented to the arrangement for one year, but the contribution was again levied in 1779 and 1780, and the Raja was also required to employ his cavalry for the general service of the State. Chet Singh manifested great reluctance to meet these demands and to fulfil his obligations to the British Government. It was also believed that he was secretly disaffected and was in correspondence with the enemies of the Government. In September, 1781 he was arrested in his own house at Benares by order of Warren Hastings; a tumult ensued, in which the military guard was cut down and the Raja made his escape. He then collected his troops and appealed for aid to some of the Native Chiefs; but his forces were defeated in several petty engagements and the rebellion was crushed. The Raja was deprived of his estate, which was given by a *sanad* of September 14, 1781 to his nephew, Raja Mahip Narayan, the son of Drigbijai Singh of Narhan, in Darbhanga, who had married Padam Kunwar, the daughter and only legitimate child of Raja Balwant Singh. Chet Singh took refuge with Sindhia and died at Gwalior in 1810.

The grant was conditional on an annual payment of forty lakhs, while the civil and criminal administration of the city of Benares, together with the power of the mint, were taken out of the new Raja's hands.

By agreement of October 27, 1794 the territories known as the Family Domains, for which Balwant Singh had received personal *sanads* from the Emperor and the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, were separated from



those which had been entrusted to his government. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the British Government, subject to the payment of one lakh of rupees annually to the Raja from the surplus revenues of the province, while the Raja was confirmed in the administration of justice in civil suits referring to land and revenue matters in the three parganas constituting his Family Domains, subject to the Collector's advice and the orders of the Governor General in Council.

Raja Mahip Narayan Singh, who was of weak intellect and health, died in September, 1793 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Udit Narayan Singh Bahadur. The latter unsuccessfully memorialized Government in 1803 asking for the annulment of the agreement of 1794, but no change was effected in the administration till 1826, when Mr W. W. Bird was appointed a special Commissioner to enquire into the grievances which were alleged to be afloat in the Family Domains. It appeared that the agreement had been violated in several instances and that the former system had proved ineffectual, and in consequence of Mr. Bird's report Regulation VII of 1823 was passed making detailed arrangements for the administration of the Domains. These remained in force till amended by Act XIV of 1831. At first the Commissioner of the Benares division was appointed Superintendent of the Family Domains, but the post was subsequently given to a separate officer under the Commissioner's superintendence. This arrangement, however, did not last long, and the Commissioner again became Superintendent of the Family Domains, his judicial power being delegated to a Deputy Superintendent stationed at Mirzapur.

Raja Udit Narayan Singh Bahadur died in March, 1835, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Ishri Prasad Narayan Singh. The latter remained loyal during the Mutiny and in 1859 received the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction. In March, 1862 he obtained a sanad assuring him that on failure of natural heirs the Government would permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by him self or by any future Raja that might be in accordance with the Hindu law and the custom of his race. On January 1, 1877 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

He died in June, 1899 and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, the present Maharaja. The latter received the personal titles of Highness and Maharaja Bahadur. On January 1, 1891 he was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, and on January 1, 1898

was raised to the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the same order. A salute of 13 guns is attached to the title. In January, 1918 the salute of the present Maharaja was raised from 13 to 15 guns as a personal distinction, and on January 1, 1921 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. The Maharaja was made a Ruling Prince under the Instrument of Transfer dated April 1, 1911, and on January 1, 1918 he was granted the hereditary title of Maharaja for services in connection with the Great War.

The various *sanads* given to the successive Maharajas and the engagements made between them and the British Government will be found in Aitchison's Treaties.

Pedigree.

Raja' Mansa Ram (d. 1739).

Raja Balwant Singh (d. 1770).

Padam Kunwar  
= Drigbijai Singh.

Raja Chot Singh  
(d. 1810).

Sujan Singh.

Raja Mahip Narayan Singh  
(d. 1793).

Bhup Narayan Singh.

Raja Udit Narayan  
Singh (d. 1835).

Dip Narayan Singh.

Parsidh Narayan  
Singh.

Maharaja Ichri Prasad Narayan  
Singh Bahadur (d. 1899).

Nar Narayan Singh.

MAHARAJA SIR PARBHU NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR.

Maharaj Kumar Aditya Narayan Singh.

Rani Gulab. The Raja was educated in the Mayo College at Ajmer, and married the daughter of Rana Padam Jang son of Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur of Nepal and sister by the same mother of the late Rana Purnab Jang Bahadur. The Raja was formally installed as ruler of the State on March 16, 1892 under F. D. letter no. 3005 I of July 23, 1901, but the Council was maintained as a consultative body to assist the Raja in his administration till the conferment of full powers by F. D. notification no. 1170 II of May 27, 1894. The dignity of a Companion of the Star of India was granted to the Raja on December 31, 1893, and on November 9, 1901 he was created a Knight Commander of the same order. Raja Sir Kirat Shah died on April 25, 1912.

He was succeeded by his son, Raja Narendra Shah, who was formally installed on December 8, 1913. During the minority of the Raja the administration of the State was for a time conducted by a Council of Regency under the presidency of the Raja's mother, Rani Nepalia. Owing to the illness of the Rani the services of an officer of the Indian Civil Service were lent to the State to act as president. On October 4, 1919 His Highness Raja Narendra Shah was invested with full ruling powers. The Raja was educated in the Mayo College at Ajmer. His Highness was appointed Honorary Captain in the Army on October 5, 1919 and was attached to the Royal Garhwal Rifles. He was created a C. S. I. on January 2, 1922. The Raja married the two daughters of the Raja of Keonthal State in February, 1916 and by the junior Rani, a son the Tika Bahadur (her apparent), was born on May 25, 1921.

A salute of 11 guns accompanies the chiefship.

## PEDIGREE.

R. Kanak Pal (d. 693).  
 |  
 R. Syam Pal (d. 725).  
 |  
 R. Pandu Pal (d. 756).  
 |  
 R. Abhigat Pal (d. 781).  
 |  
 R. Sigat Pal (d. 801).  
 |  
 R. Ratan Pal (d. 850).  
 |  
 R. Sali Pal (d. 858).  
 |  
 R. Bidhi Pal (d. 878).  
 |  
 R. Madan Pal I (d. 895).  
 |  
 R. Bhagti Pal (d. 923).  
 |  
 R. Jai Chand Pal (d. 949).  
 |  
 R. Pirthi Pal (d. 973).  
 |  
 R. Madan Pal II (d. 995).  
 |  
 R. Agasti Pal (d. 1015).  
 |  
 R. Surti Pal (d. 1037).  
 |  
 R. Jayat Singh Pal (d. 1055).  
 |  
 R. Anant Pal I (d. 1072).  
 |  
 R. Anand Pal (d. 1084).  
 |  
 R. Vibhog Pal (d. 1102).  
 |  
 R. Subhajan Pal (d. 1116).  
 |  
 R. Vikram Pal (d. 1131).  
 |  
 R. Vichitra Pal (d. 1141).  
 |  
 R. Hansa Pal (d. 1152).  
 |  
 R. Sen Pal (d. 1159).  
 |  
 R. Kadi Pal (d. 1164).  
 |  
 R. Kamdeo Pal (d. 1179).  
 |  
 R. Salakhan Deo Pal (d. 1187).  
 |  
 R. Lakhn Deo Pal (d. 1220).  
 |  
 R. Arant Pal II (d. 1241).  
 |  
 R. Purbi Deo Pal alias Ajai Pal (d. 1270).  
 |  
 an (Alhaya) Deo Pal alias Kalyan Shah (d. 1367)

## TEHRI STATE

Pedigree—(continued).

R Ja Ram Das Pal Shah (d 1770)

R Anand Pal Shah (d 1777)

R Jagat Pal Shah (d 1811)

R Jit Pal Shah (d 1833)

R Anand Pal Shah (d 1833)

R Aja Pal Shah (d 1843)

R Kalyan Pal Shah (d 1873)

R Anand Pal Shah (d 1813)

R Haridas Pal Shah (d 1826)

R Raj Pal Shah (d 1837)

R Bahaj Pal Shah (d 1849)

R Bahaj Pal Shah (d 1849)

R Man Shah (d 1854)

R Gyan Shah (d 1853)

R Mahipal Shah (d 1823)

R Nethi Shah (d 1861)

R Madni Shah (d 1831)

R Fateh Shah (d 1716)

R Dally Shah (d 1717)

R Upendra Shah (d 1717)

R Prada Shah (d 1772)

R Lal Shah of Garhwah (d 1780)

R Ja Kirti Shah  
(d 1783)

R Pradman Shah (d 1804)

Pradman Shah

Pradman Shah

R Madarban Shah of Tehri (d 1839)

R Bhawani Shah (d 1872)

R Jorab Shah (d 1897)

R Sir Kirti Shah, K.C.S.I. (d 1912)

RAJA NARENDRA SHAH, C.S.I.



**HONBLE CAPTAIN NAWAB SIE MUHAMMAD AHMAD SA'ID  
KHAN K O I E M.B.E.**

*Born* January 11 1859

*Hier*

*Residence* Chhitari, district of Bulandshahr

*Estates* Forty villages in the districts of Aligarh and Bulandshahr paying Government revenue amounting to about Rs 40 000

*Title* The personal title of Nawab was conferred by notification no 959 I C dated June 7, 1915, and was made hereditary by notification no 2751 I C dated June 3 1919

Nawab Sir MUHAMMAD AHMAD SA'ID KHAN is another member of the Chhitari family a history of which will be found under Pabasu and Chhitari (and Talibnagar). The Nawab is the son of Abdul Ali Khan, who was an elder brother of Nawab Abul Samad Khan Bahadur of Chhitari and Talibnagar and is the proprietor of the bulk of the Chhitari estate. The personal title of Nawab was conferred upon Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan in 1915 for his being one of the leading Muslim gentlemen of the district and was declared hereditary in June 1919. The Nawab is an honorary magistrate of the first class for the police circles of Pabasu and Chhitarpur. Since 1919 he has been an elected member of the Legislative Council and in 1924 was appointed Minister for Industries and Agriculture. In January, 1926 he became Hon. Member

## RAO BAHADUR GIR RAJ SINGH OF KUCHESAR.

*Born* : September 20, 1877. *Succeeded* : June 3, 1898.

*Heir* : Son, Indarjit Singh, born October 15, 1894.

*Residence* : Kuchesar. Bulandshahr.

*Estate* : Fifteen shares out of thirty-seven in 38 whole villages and 22 *pattis* in the Bulandshahr, Meerut and Moradabad districts, with a total revenue demand of Rs. 76,276.

*Titles* : The title of Rao was conferred on Magni Ram by Najib-ud-daula, and was recognized by the British Government in 1803. The hereditary title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon Rao Gir Raj Singh by notification no. 1560-I C., dated June 3, 1918.

THE Jat family of Kuchesar belongs to the Dalal *gotra*, and was founded by four brothers, Bhual, Jagram, Jatmal and Gurwa, who were said to have come from Mandoti in Hariana more than two centuries ago. The first three settled in the village of Chitsauna Alipur in the Siyana pargana, while Gurwa migrated to the Chandausi pargana in Moradabad.

Bhual was succeeded by Manjhi Ram, whose two sons, Rai Singh and Chhattar Singh, took service with Mirza Ali Beg of Chitsauna. Chhattar Singh obtained possession of a large portion of his master's estate, which he left to his two sons, Magni Ram and Ramdhan Singh. They joined the Jats of Bharatpur in the campaign undertaken by Jawahir Singh to avenge the death of his father, but were subsequently won over to the side of Najib-ud-daula, who granted them Kuchesar in *jagir* with the title of Rao and the office of "Chormar," or destroyer of thieves, for the nine surrounding parganas. They then seized a large number of villages, but in 1773 came into conflict with Afrasyab Khan, governor of Koil, who captured and destroyed Kuchesar and other Jat fortresses. The two brothers were taken prisoner, but escaped from Koil to Moradabad, where they were appointed jointly to the office of *amil* by the Maratha governor. Here they collected their adherents, and about 1782 recovered Kuchesar and their other old estates.

About 1786 Magni Ram died leaving seven sons, but Ramdhan Singh, bringing pressure to bear upon his brother's widow, obtained possession of the treasure, and in 1790 succeeded to the whole estate, receiving from Shah Alam a perpetual lease of the pargana of Puth,



Syana and Thana Faria as well as the *taluqa* of Dariana and Saiyidpur, at a yearly revenue of Rs. 49,000 this grant being confirmed by the British Government in 1803. He procured the murder of two or three of his nephews but the others fled to Meerut there obtaining Chhajjapur and some other villages.

Lal Bahadur Singh died in 1818 in the Meerut jail where he was confined for arrears of revenue. An attempt was made to settle the estate with the original proprietors but essentially Latch Singh the son of Lamlan with little opposition became owner of almost the entire property gained by his father and uncle. He increased his estate to a remarkable extent by mortgage and purchase, and at his death in 1839 his son Rao Bahadur Singh entered into the possession of the property and a large amount of treasure. During his lifetime he added twenty six villages to the *taluqa* comprising the Bhatwara estate and a considerable portion of Palwara.

He had three sons, Lal Bahadur Singh who died during his father's lifetime, Gulab Singh and Umrao Singh who was illegitimate. Rao Bahadur Singh had expressed his intention of dividing the property equally between the two brothers with the result that fierce quarrels ensued and only terminated with the murder of Rao Bahadur Singh in 1847.

Gulab Singh then succeeded to the title and estate and a suit for a share brought by Umrao Singh was dismissed by the Sadr Diwani Adalat in 1850. Rao Gulab Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny and in reward received 8½ villages assessed at Rs. 8,600, with the title of Raja Bahadur and a *khilat* of Rs. 2,000. He died in 1859 without male issue and his property passed to his widow, Jaswant Kunwar. The latter died in the following year and was succeeded by her daughter Bhup Kunwar who had married Khushhal Singh the adopted son of the rebel Raja Nahar Singh of Ballabgarh. With the death of Bhup Kunwar in 1861 more litigation ensued. Umrao Singh made another unsuccessful attempt to obtain a share while a new competitor arose in the person of Partab Singh a grandson of Magni Rao. In 1868 a settlement was made by arbitration, by which Partab Singh and Khushhal Singh obtained five annas and Umrao Singh six annas. The last subsequently gave one of his daughters, Raghunir Kunwar in marriage to Khushhal Singh.

In this manner Umrao Singh obtained Kuchesar, while Khushhal Singh received as his share the Sahampur estate. The latter died

without issue in 1879, being succeeded by Raghubir Kunwar, whose father managed both properties.

Partab Singh bequeathed his share to his son, Maharaj Singh, who left a widow and two daughters. Their right was contested by another of the descendants of Magni Ram, named Girwar Singh, who promised, if successful, to give three-fourths of the estate to Umrao Singh, who guaranteed to pay the cost. The suit succeeded in the lower court, and this decision was ultimately confirmed on appeal.

Rao Umrao Singh died in 1898, and left his heavily encumbered estate to his sons, of whom the eldest is Rao Gir Raj Singh, the present holder of the title. He owns fifteen shares in the property, the remaining twenty-two shares being held jointly by his two brothers, Digbijai Singh and Hari Raj Singh. Tejpal Singh's share was partitioned out in March, 1904. Rao Gir Raj Singh was granted the hereditary title of Rao Bahadur in 1918.

Pedigree.

Bhual Singh.

Manjhi Ram.

Rai Singh.

Ohhattar Singh.

Rao Magni Ram (d. 1786).

Rao Ramdhan Singh (d. 1816).

Sukhi.

Rati Daulat.

Bishan.

Rao Fateh Singh (d. 1899).

Rao Bahadur Singh (d. 1847).

Lachhman Singh.

Rao Gulab Singh (d. 1859).

Rao Umrao Singh (d. 1898).

Bhup Kunwar (d. 1861).

RAO GIR RAJ SINGH.

Digbijai Singh.

Hari Raj Singh.

Tejpal Singh (d. 1912).

Indarjit Singh.

Mahendra Jit Singh.

Jagjit Singh. Ranjit Singh. Sarjit Singh. Rajendra Pal Singh. Jagdish Pal Singh

# ALIGARH

## RAJA DAI PRABAD SINGH BAHADUR OF MURSAH

*Born* 1876 *Succeeded* June 2<sup>d</sup>, 1892

*His* *name* Kunwar Kishori Laman Singh, *Born* January 10, 1814

*Residence* Mursah taluk Hathras Aligarh

*Estates* One hundred and thirty-seven villages, revenue Rs. 1,12,003, mahlana allowance Rs. 27,617.

*Title* The title of Raja was first assumed by Pul up Singh with the sanction of the Nawab Wazir and was recognized in the case of his successors by the British Government. The hereditary title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on Raja Tikam Singh in L. D. letter no. 528 of December 3, 1859.

THE Raja belongs to a family of Jats founded by one Makhan a Tienwa Jat who came from Rajasthan about the end of the sixteenth century to the neighbourhood of Mursah. He married a woman of the Kiochia subdivision which was then predominant in those parts, and he and his descendants obtained possession of a considerable country known as tappa Jawar.

His great grandson, Nand Ram established himself at the head of the tribe during the wars that ensued on the accession of Anrangzeb, from whom he subsequently obtained the revenue management of Jawar and Toliagarh together with the police administration and the title of Faujdar. He died in 1635 leaving a large family. His eldest son, Zulkarnin had held for his father and his son, Khushal Singh obtained from his uncles for his support the two villages of Rabatpur and Mantranul. The rest of the property was divided between Jai Singh, the second son, and Bhoj Singh, the seventh son. The latter in 1716 obtained a grant similar to that conferred upon Nand Ram and held it in conjunction with his elder brother till his death in 1750.

From Jai Singh was descended the celebrated Daya Ram of Hathras, the grandfather of the late Raja Har Narayan Singh, who died in 1895, as well as his taluqdars of Beswan and Mendu. The descendants of Bhoj Singh held separate estates, but these were for the most part merged in the property of Daya Ram.

When Khushal Singh grew up to manhood he attracted the attention of the Wazir, Sa'adat Khan, and from him obtained the farm of the

*talugas* known as Mursan, Dayalpur, Gopi and others. He died in 1749 and was succeeded by his son, Puhup Singh, who increased his estates very largely, but in 1757 was expelled from Mursan by Suraj Mal of Bharatpur. He retired to Sasni, but in 1761 recovered Mursan, which he held till 1776, when he was driven out by Najaf Khan. He again recovered his property in 1785.

Puhup Singh, who was the first in the family to assume the title of Raja, died in 1798, but for some years previously the estate had been managed by his son, Bhagwant Singh. The latter was allowed to engage for the whole *taluga* in 1803, and in 1808 he was granted a lease for his lifetime for the entire property at a fixed revenue of Rs. 80,000, exclusive of the Sonk and Madaini *talugas*, which were given him in *jagir* as a reward for services rendered during Lord Lake's campaign.

Raja Bhagwant Singh and the other Jat *talugdars*, of whom the chief was Daya Ram of Hathras, incurred the displeasure of Government on account of their recusancy and lawlessness, and in 1817 the fort of Hathras was besieged and taken. Bhagwant Singh submitted and consented to dismantle the fortifications of Mursan; his special privileges with regard to police and other matters were withdrawn, but his possessions remained intact.

He died in 1823, and for a year the estate was taken under direct management. His son, Tikam Singh, was then permitted to engage, although in a large number of villages he was only awarded superior rights with an allowance of 15 per cent, on the revenue, amounting to Rs. 23,848 in the Muttra and Aligarh districts. During the Mutiny he displayed conspicuous loyalty, with the result that his property at Mursan was plundered by the rebel army on its retreat from Delhi. He was rewarded with a *khat* of Rs. 2,000, the title of Raja Bahadur, a grant of several large villages, and a remission of revenue to the amount of Rs. 6,550 for two generations. Shortly before his death in 1878 he was created a Companion of the Star of India.

He was succeeded by his grandson, Ghansham Singh, who was an honorary magistrate. Towards the end of his life he retired from public affairs and took up his residence in Muttra. He died in 1902, and was succeeded by his son, the present Raja. The latter was appointed an honorary magistrate for the police circle of Mursan in March, 1906.

## ALIGARH.

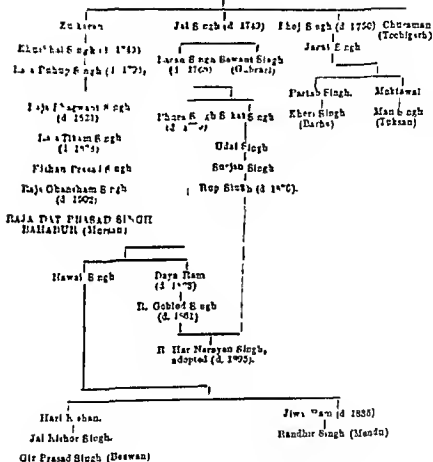
## Pedigree

Malhan

Jai Singh

Fauwar Sen

Mand Ram (d. 1645).



# NAWAB ABDUS SAMAD KHAN BAHADUR OF TALIBNAGAR AND CHHITARI.

*Born:* September 7, 1862. *Succeeded:* April 21, 1907.

*Heir:* Kunwar Muhammad Abdus Sami Khan, Khan Bahadur.

*Residence:* Mendu, tahsil Hathras, Aligarh.

*Estate:* Twenty-six villages; revenue Rs. 28,668 (6 in Aligarh, revenue Rs. 9,106, and 20 in Bulandshahr, revenue Rs. 29,562).

*Title:* The title of Nawab was granted as a personal distinction to Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan in notification no. 21-D. C. P. of January 1, 1877; and this was declared hereditary in notification no. 14-I of January 3, 1893. The present holder was granted the personal title of Nawab Bahadur on June 3, 1913, and it was declared hereditary on January 2, 1922.

THE Nawab is a member of the Lalkhani family, being by descent a Bargujar Rajput. The history of the family has been given already in the account of Pahasu.

The Chhitari estate was assigned to Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan, the youngest son of Mardau Ali Khan. The former exhibited conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny, raising a considerable body of men to assist in maintaining order, and was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur, a *khilat* of Rs. 2,000, a grant of land assessed at Rs. 4,139 as well as the confiscated estate of Walidad Khan of Malagarh. He bequeathed a large portion of his property, paying a revenue of about Rs. 28,000 as a charitable endowment for the benefit of both Hindus and Musalmans. In 1859 he was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur, and at the Imperial Assemblage in 1877 he was given the personal title of Nawab; the latter was made hereditary in 1893.

Nawab Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan died in 1893. He had four sons, of whom Abdul Ali Khan died in 1893. The successor to the title was Nawab Lutf Ali Khan, who died in 1901, when his eldest surviving brother, Yusuf Ali Khan, was recognized as Nawab by Government. In 1904 he was appointed a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. He died in 1907 and was succeeded by his brother Nawab Abdus Samad Khan. The latter is an honorary magistrate of the first class for the tahsil and municipality of Koil and a member of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University. He was granted the personal title of Nawab Bahadur on June 3, 1913, and it was declared hereditary on January 2, 1922.

For the pedigree see Pahasu.



**RAO RAGHUVENDRA PARTAB SINGH OF BARAULI.**

*Born* : September 22, 1916. *Succeeded* : September 16, 1927.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Bajgarhi, district Aligarh.

*Estate* : Six villages ; revenue, including cesses, Rs. 4,592.

*Title* : The title of Rao, which was recognized as a courtesy title in the case of Raghuraj Singh in 1908 by G. O. no. 609/IV—409, dated August 1, 1908, was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction by Government of India's notification no. 119-D., dated January 1, 1913.

THE Rao belongs to the Surajbausi clan of Rajputs, commonly known as the Bargujars of Barauli. The family is said to have settled in the south of the Bulandshahr district in the days of Pirthi Raj of Delhi and to have assisted that monarch in his campaign against the Chandels of Mahoba, after which they settled at Pahasu. A branch of the clan afterwards migrated to Barauli and remained in undisturbed possession of that *taluka* for several centuries. In the early days of the British rule the estates became heavily encumbered, and by 1856 half of the villages had passed into the hands of the Lalkhanis or Musalman members of the clan; while Rao Karan Singh increased his indebtedness by litigation, though his ultimate success and careful management enabled him to clear off the encumbrances before his death in 1889. He left two widows and two daughters, of whom the elder was married to Narayan Singh, a member of an old Kshattriya family in the Rampur State; while the younger was married to Kunwar Kirat Singh of Kashipur and had no issue. Disputes arose between the two widows and a protracted suit for partition was terminated by arbitration in 1896. The elder widow died the same year and her share passed to the other widow, but Rao Raghuraj Singh, the only surviving son of Narayan Singh, was the sole reversioner of the estate, and the title of Rao was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in January, 1913, in recognition of his good family connections and loyal character. He died on January 24, 1919, and was succeeded by his son, Rao Bharat Singh. The latter also died on September 19, 1927, and was succeeded by his minor son, the present holder of the title.





## AGRA.

Bhopat of Muttra. There she gave birth to a posthumous son named Rawat Raju, who afterwards killed the Meeh ruler, Hathia Beg, of Hatkant and took possession of his state. He assumed the title of Raja and called his estate Bhadawar. When Alla-ud-din heard of this he sent his forces against the Raja and drove him out of Hatkant. The youngest son of the Raja, named Udai Raj, however, succeeded in winning the sympathy of the Muslim King and got back the estate founded by his father, which included Ater, Bhiud and other portions of Gwalior as well as the present Bah tahsil of Agra. The title of Raja was also confirmed on him by the King. His descendant, Raja Mukatman, entered the imperial service of Akbar and rose to be a Mansabdar of 1,000. Raja Mukatman was succeeded by Raja Bikramajit, who was awarded the title of Mahendra by Jahangir. He was followed by his son, Bhoj Singh.

In the reign of Shah Jahan mention is made of Raja Kishan Singh, a distinguished soldier, who died in 1643. He was succeeded by his uncle's grandson, Badan Singh, who was created a Raja and a *mansabdar* of 1,000, and in 1649 was rewarded with a *khilat* and a remission of one-fourth of his revenue of Rs. 2,00,000 on account of his bravery in rescuing an attendant from a mad elephant before the Emperor's eyes. In 1653 he served in the army at Kandhar, where he died two years later. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Maha Singh, also a *mansabdar*; he served in 1658 at Kabul, and afterwards entered the service of Aurangzeb, fighting against the rebel Bundelas and again in 1668 in the Yusufzai expedition.

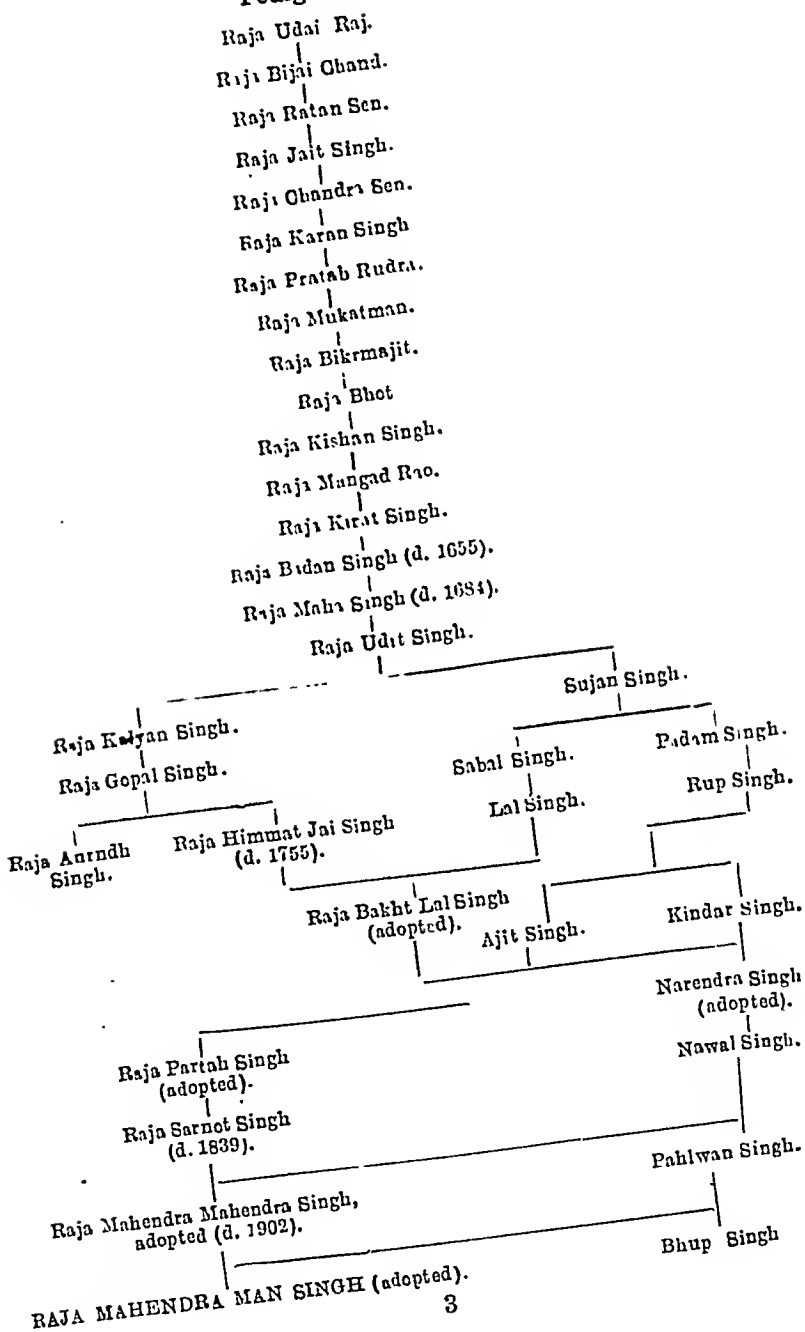
Maha Singh died in 1664, and was succeeded by his son, Udit Singh, who had seen service in the Deccan and in 1682 had been appointed governor of Chitor.

Raja Udit Singh was succeeded by the eldest of his five sons, Kalyan Singh, after whom came Raja Gopal Singh, who was confirmed in possession of Bhadawar by Bahadur Shah, and was appointed governor of Bari in Dholpur and Narwar in Gwalior; he was a *mansabdar* of 800. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Anrudh Singh, who was raised by Muhammad Shah to the exalted rank of a *mansabdar* of 6,000, and was governor of Lohawar in Gwalior. He subsequently suffered at the hands of the Marathas and afterwards of the Jats. Being childless, he was succeeded by his brother, Raja Himmat Jai Singh. The latter had no issue, and adopted Bakht Lal Singh, the great-grandson of Sujan Singh, a younger brother of Raja Kalyan Singh.



# AGRA.

## Pedigree.

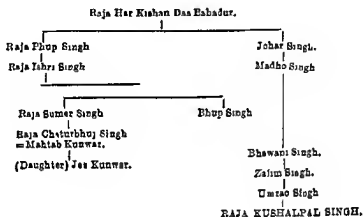




the success of that brilliant enterprise. Lord Lake confirmed in perpetuity Raja Ishri Singh in his possessions as a loyal adherent to the East India Company. The Raja, however, failed to pay revenue, and the villages were in 1810 included in the *istimrari sanad* granted to Hira Singh of Awagarh. On the latter's death in 1831 the property was once more restored to the former proprietors and permanently settled with Ishri Singh's son, Sumer Singh. Raja Ishri Singh's grandson, Raja Chaturbhuj Singh, lived up to 1845, when his widow succeeded to the estate and remained in possession till her death in 1889. During the Mutiny of 1857 this lady behaved with eminent loyalty. Her influence was exerted to keep order in her estate and to support the British Government. On several occasions she sent her armed followers to assist the British officers, and spared neither expense nor trouble in proving her zeal and loyalty. Her people gave great assistance to Mr. H. M. Chase, Joint Magistrate, Mainpuri, in restoring order in the district of Mainpuri. Remittances from the Ferozabad tahsil were regularly escorted into Agra by her people and her armed men protected the tahsil. The Government showed its appreciation of her services by granting to her estates, assessed at Rs. 3,000, a *khilat* of Rs. 2,000, a letter of thanks and Rs. 22,817 as compensation for the great expense incurred by her in helping the Government. Her daughter, Rani Jas Kunwar, had, no child, and she transferred the estate to Raja Kushalpal Singh in May, 1905, the Raja being descended from Raja Har Kishan Das in the eldest male line. A niece of his father, Thakur Umrao Singh, was married to the late Maharaja of Jaipur, and Thakur Umrao Singh was a prominent member of the Jaipur State Council for a long time and was the founder of the Rajput Mahasabha and the Rajput educational institutions in Agra. Raja Kushalpal Singh was also the maternal uncle of His Highness Maharaja Man Singh of Jaipur before his adoption. His only son, Kunwar Gajendrapal Singh, has married the younger sister of His Highness the Maharaja Manika Bahadur of Taipura. Raja Kushalpal Singh is a B.A., LL.B. of the Allahabad University and an M.A. of the Calcutta University. He attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi as a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. He was a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council for 11 years from 1910 to 1920, and of the Imperial Legislative Council for three years and a-half from 1913 to 1916, and of the Legislative Assembly from 1921 to 1923. He is now a member of the United

Provinces Legislative Council. He was Chairman of the Firozabad Municipal Board for twelve years and a-half from 1913 to 1925. He is also a trustee and a member of the Managing Committee of Agra College and a member of the Governing Body of the Cawnpore Agricultural College and also an honorary magistrate.

### Pedigree







## MAINPURI

### RAJA SHEO MANGAL BINOH BAHADUR OF MAINPURI

*Born* : July 31 1873    *Succeeded*    October 3, 1906

*Heir*

*Residence*    Mainpuri

*Estates*    Sixty three villages and parts of twenty-four others, paying revenue Rs. 58 884 and a *malikana* allowance of Rs 2,690 from the revenue of 136 villages\*

*Title* : The ancient title of Raja was revived in favour of the titleholder's grandfather, Rao Bhawani Singh, in 1858, it was conferred on his son, Ram Partab Singh, as a personal distinction by F D notification no 1441 of December 10, 1868, and was continued to the present holder on January 1, 1907. It has been declared hereditary by notification no 1240 I B, dated June 25, 1909. The Raja was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur on June 22, 1914, and it was declared hereditary in June, 1921.

THE Raja is a Chauhan Rajput and the head of a famous house which, like those of Rajaur and Partabpur, claims to represent the senior line of descent from Irti Raj, the last Hindu king of Delhi.

The early history of the family is very confused, but the most probable pedigree is that given under the account of the Raja of Partabpur. The first Raja of this line to rise to prominence was Ranbirbhan, who died in 1411. He and his son, Partab Rudra figured in imperial history and were among the most notable Hindu chieftains of the middle Doab. Their descendant, Jagatman, drove out the Chirars and occupied Mainpuri, which from that time replaced Bhongas as the family seat. At a later date Raja Udit Singh obtained a *farman*, dated in 1087 H and still in existence, from the Emperor Anrangzeb, recognizing him as proprietor of eighteen parganas in the districts of Mainpuri, Etah, Etawah and Farrukhabad.

At the cession in 1801 Raja Dalel Singh, the adopted son of Raja Sultan Singh was in possession of the estate. He received a *khilat* and a *parwana* from Lord Wellesley in 1803 for his loyalty in attacking and driving off the Marathas from Shikohabad, and he afterwards rendered

## MAINPURI.

good service against Holkar in the war of 1805. On his death in 1829 he was succeeded by Raja Ganga Singh, during whose incumbency the settlement under Regulation IX of 1833 took place, whereby the Raja lost the proprietary right in a large number of villages which had long been considered part of the family domains, but were now settled with the village zamindars, the Raja merely retaining a fixed percentage of the assets as *malikana*.

Raja Ganga Singh died in 1849, and the title passed to his brother, Raja Narpat Singh, who held the estate for two years. At his death a dispute arose as to the succession, which was ultimately decided in favour of his son, Tej Singh, to the exclusion of Zalim Singh, an elder brother of the deceased Raja. Tej Singh took a prominent part in the rebellion of 1857, and lost his title and property in consequence; but in the following year they were bestowed on his cousin, Bhawani Singh, who had remained loyal during the outbreak, though the title was awarded only as a personal honour.

Raja Bhawani Singh, who was further rewarded with the fort of Mainpuri in 1861 and subsequently in 1866, was created a Companion of the Star of India, died in 1868, and his estate passed to his son, Ram Partab Singh, to whom the title was continued for life at the instance of the Local Government. The same course was followed at his death in 1906 in the case of his son, the present holder, in recognition of the very eminent position enjoyed by the family among the nobility of the province. The title was subsequently declared hereditary by notification no. 1249-I.B., dated June 25, 1909, and the Raja was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur on June 22, 1914. This higher title was also declared hereditary in June, 1921. The Raja Bahadur is a member and the chairman of the district board.



**RAJA JIWAN SINGH OF EKA.**

*Born* : October 30, 1870. *Succeeded* : October 29, 1912.

*Heir* : Lal Kausil Kishore Singh alias Lal Rajkumar, born July 7, 1899.

*Residence* : Eka, tahsil Mustafabad, Mainpuri.

*Estate* : One entire village and shares in three villages, paying revenue Re. 14,169.

*Title* : Nothing is known of the origin of this title, but it appears to have been held for many generations and was recognized from the first by the British Government.

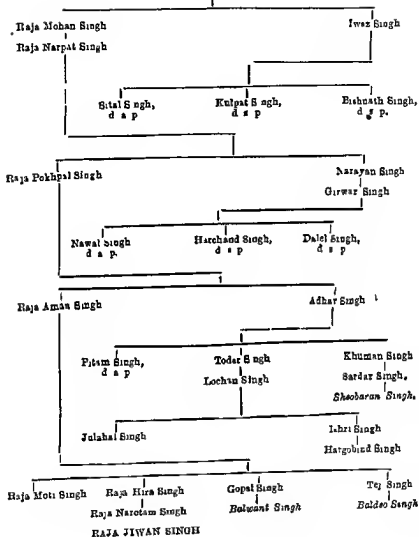
THE Raja is a Rajput of the Chauhan clan and represents a younger branch of the house of Partabner in Etawah.

Nothing is known of the early history of this family, but it is certain that the Chauhans have been established in the Mustafabad pargana of Mainpuri for many generations, and to the same stock belong the zamindars of Uresar, Sakhi, Milauli, and elsewhere. The estate of Eka has been greatly reduced in area during the last century, many of the villages having passed into the hands of a Bania of Hathras under the terms of a mortgage.

The present holder of the title is the grandson of Raja Hira Singh, who succeeded in 1862 and died in 1876. Raja Hira Singh was succeeded by Raja Narotam Singh. The latter died on October 29, 1912, and was succeeded by his son, the present holder, who is also a member of the district board.

## Pedigree

Raja Alam Singh



## ETAH.

## RAJA SURAJPAL SINGH OF AWA.

*Born* : October 28, 1896. *Succeeded* : June 21, 1909.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Awa, tahsil Jalesar, Etah.

*Estate* : One hundred villages and thirty-nine *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 2,24,664, in Etah; twelve villages and twenty-eight *pattis*, assessed at Rs. 64,768, in Agra; forty-five villages and seventeen *pattis*, revenue Rs. 85,195, in Aligarh; six villages and five *pattis*, paying Rs. 14,219, in Muttra; and five villages and eleven *pattis*, revenue Rs. 18,470, in Mainpuri. In addition, he receives *malikana* allowance from one village in Agra and one in Aligarh.

*Title* : The title of Raja is said to have been given by the Rana of Udaipur, but its origin is unknown. It was first recognized by the British Government in 1838.

THE Raja is a Rajput of the Jadon clan, which is said to have migrated from Biana under one Rai Sohan Pal in the fourteenth century and to have settled at Jalesar. The clan subsequently spread over the Jalesar pargana and the neighbouring country in the Agra and Muttra districts. The senior branch of the clan is said to be represented by the head of the Umargarh family.

One of the descendants of Sohan Pal is alleged to have been adopted by Anna Pal, a brother of the Raja of Karauli in Rajputana. From him was descended Chhattarbhoj Singh, who lived in Nari, a village of pargana Chhata, in Muttra. In 1701 he settled at Jalesar, where his son, Bijai Singh, obtained a small military command. While thus employed he acquired a considerable amount of land by mortgages on the estates of other Jadons, and Bakht Singh, the eldest son of Bijai Singh, rose to a prominent position by taking service with the Raja of Bharatpur. He subsequently received a grant of land from Thakur Bahadur Singh of Umargarh, and extended his possessions by taking the revenue engagement of a number of Jadon villages. Bakht Singh appears to have assumed a position of some independence, having a considerable force of

marauding Newatis at his command, and eventually he obtained a *sanad* from the Marathas authorizing him to build a fort at Awa

He was succeeded by his son, Hire Singh who erected the existing castle of Awa, and in 1803 rendered some service to Lord Lake, from whom he received a *sanad* confirming him in his estate. He was succeeded in 1831 by his son, Pitambar Singh, who obtained the recognition of his title from Lord Auckland in 1838

Raja Pitambar Singh was childless and adopted his relative, Pirthi Raj Singh who was descended from the third son of Bijai Singh. During the mutiny the Raja was placed in charge of the Jalesar *pergana* and exhibited constant loyalty. He raised a large body of horse and foot, attacked the insurgent villages collected the revenue and remitted it to Agra. In return for these services he was rewarded with a considerable grant of confiscated land.

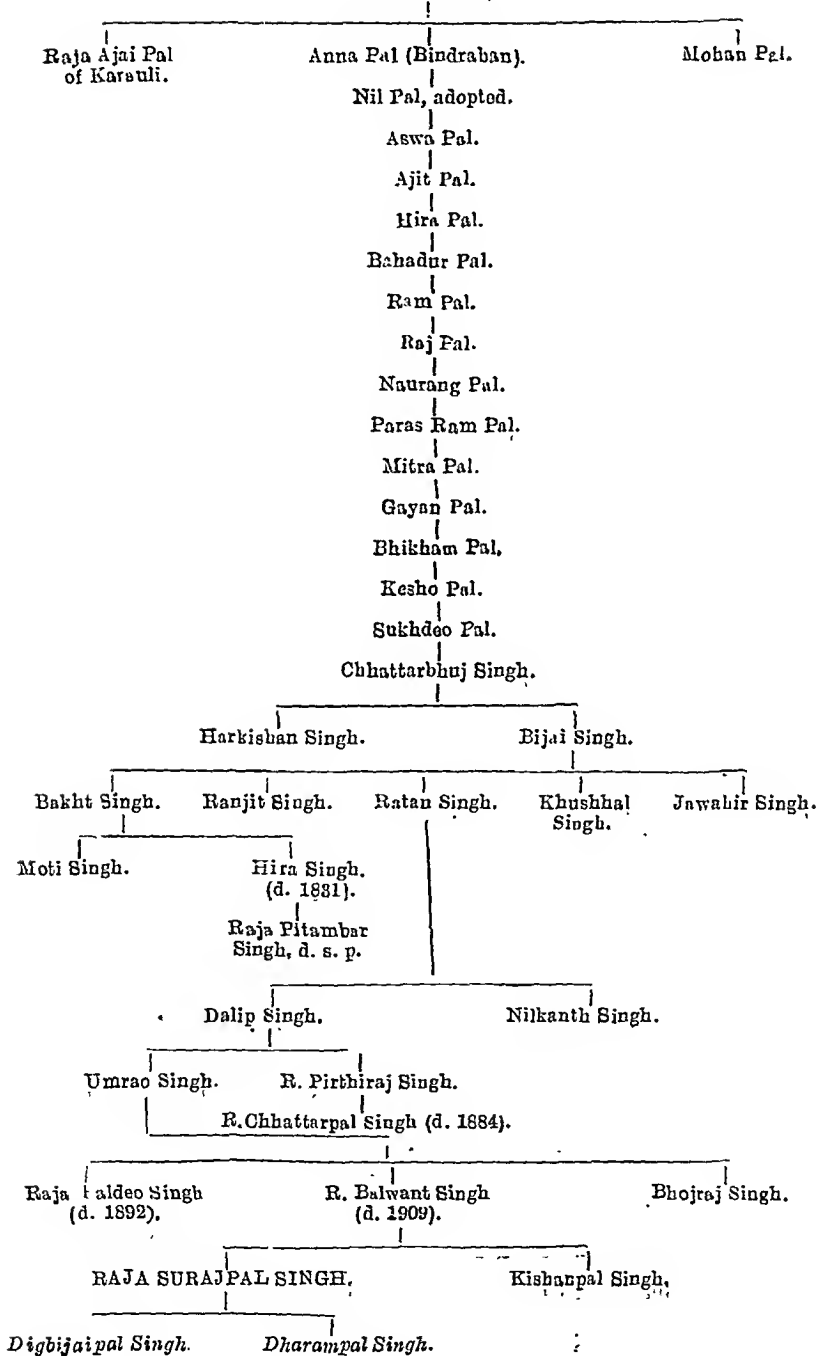
Raja Pirthi Raj Singh died in 1876 leaving one son, Raja Chaitar Pal Singh. The latter being a minor, the estate was taken under the charge of the Court of Wards, and so remained till his death in 1884. He was succeeded by his cousin, Baldeo Singh who died in 1892.

As the Raja had no issue his property and title passed to his brother, Raja Balwant Singh. The Raja took a keen interest in the management of his estate and for two years was a member of the Lieutenant Governor's Council. On January 1, 1893 he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire as a recognition of his public services during the famine of 1897 and on other occasions.

Raja Balwant Singh died on June 21, 1909 and was succeeded by his son the present Raja. The estate was managed first by a committee of management and afterwards by the Court of Wards. It was released from the Court of Wards on October 24, 1917. Raja Surajpal Singh was a member of the Legislative Council from January 1, 1924 to December 12, 1926, when he was succeeded by his brother Rao Kishenpal Singh. The Raja has been chairman of the Etah district board since January 6, 1926, and is also an honorary magistrate of the first class.

## Pedigree.

Raja Kumar Pal.





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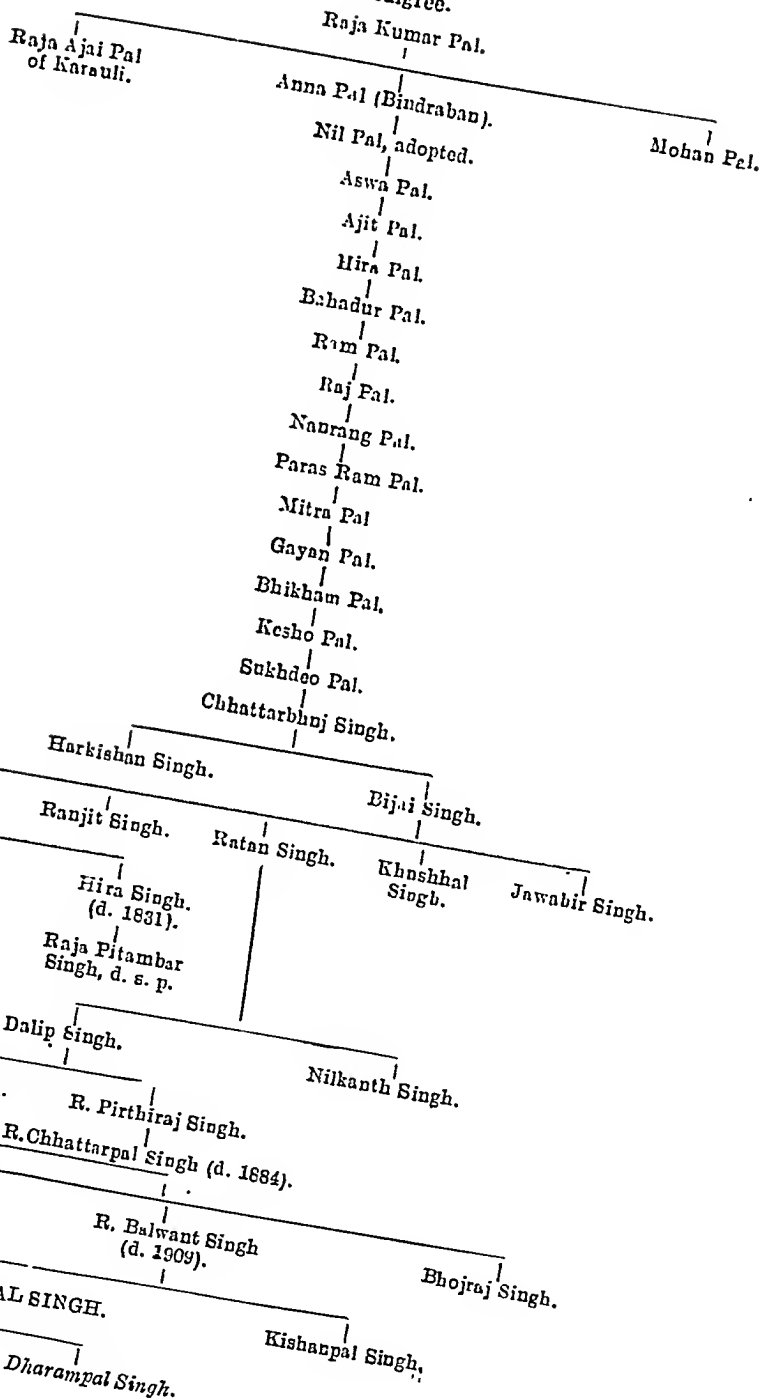
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ETAH.

Pedigree.



# RANI KISHAN KUNWAR OF RAMPUR

*Born* September 1857. *Succeeded* May 20, 1883

*Heir*

*Residence* Rampur, tahsil Aliganj, Etah

*Estate* One village Rampur Pahra, on a quit-rent of Rs 694 and two villages and one *patti* assessed at Rs 2694 in Etah, also one *patti* paying revenue Rs 391, in Mainpuri

*Title* The title of Raja has been held for many centuries, and has always been recognized by the British Government

THE Rampur family represents the senior branch of the Rathor clan of Rajputs in the United Provinces. They trace their descent to Ja Chand the last king of Kanauj who was overthrown by Shehsbud din Ghori in 1194.

His descendant Parjan Pal, left Kanauj and established himself a Khor in Farrukhabad where he and his successors gained possession of a vast estate. This they retained for many generations, though tradition relates that Khor was taken by the Sultan Altamsh who founded Shemsabad. The Rathors were finally expelled from Khor by the Sultan of Jaunpur, Muhammad Shah, about the middle of the fifteenth century. The Raja Kuran Singh, who had sided with Bahlol Lodi, left Farrukhabad and settled in Usehat of Budaun which became the home of the family for a long period.

One of his grandsons named Uday Chand, appears to have remained in the Farrukhabad district and to have settled at Modha, whence his grandson Rao Kishan Rai moved to Khairpur, and there founded an estate which has since been held by his descendants.

The elder branch remained in Usehat where many Rathors are still to be found, till the days of the Bangash Nawabs of Farrukhabad. The latter bestowed on the head of the family the gift of the Bilsar estate in pargana Azamnagar of the Etah district. This family residence was subsequently removed to Rampur in the same pargana.

At the cession of 1801 Raja Nawal Singh held the original twenty-seven villages but his property rapidly became reduced, and at the regular settlement only three villages were recorded in his name. Nawal Singh was succeeded by his son Chhattar Singh after whom came Ram Chand Singh, who was born in 1827 and died in 1883. The estate was for some time under the management of the Court of Wards. The late Raja had no son and his property passed to his widow the present holder of the title. The estate is again under the management of the Court of Wards since February 14, 1916.

ETAH,

Pedigree.

Raja Jai Chand of Kanauj (d. 1194).

Bardar.

Sivaji (Jodhpur).

R. Jaipal.

R. Bhuro Sen.

R. Sudra Pal of Kher.

R. Jaipal.

R. Birsingh Pal.

R. Bhagwant Singh.

R. Abhai Pal.

R. Parjan Pal.

R. Suraj Pal.

R. Mahendra Pal.

R. Jaipal.

R. Kanak Sen.

R. Lakhan Sen.

R. Bijai Rai.

R. Sumer Singh.

R. Arjun Deo.

R. Jaisingh Deo.

R. Ugar Sen.

R. Karan Singh of Uschat.

R. Dharmangad.

Udai Chand  
(Khimsipur).

R. Partab Rudra of Eilsarh.

R. Birsingh Deo

R. Bhao Singh.

R. Ram Sahai of Rampur.

R. Bir Sahai.

R. Kirat Sahai.

R. Suraj Sahai

R. Gulal Sahai.

R. Man Singh.

R. Gokul Singh.

R. Hindu Singh.

R. Bakhtawar Singh

R. Bhawani Singh.

R. Nawal Singh.

R. Chhattar Singh, adopted.

R. Ram Chand Singh (d. 1833).

=RANI KISHAN KUNWAR.

## RAJA OF RAJAUR

*Born*                      *Successor*

*Heir*

*Residence* Rajaaur, Etah

*Estate* - Forty eight villages and four *pattis*, paying revenue  
Rs 42,001, in Etah

*Title* : The title of Raja has been borne by the head of the house for many centuries, and has always been allowed by the British Government

LIKE the Rajas of Mainpuri and Partabner, the Raja of Rajaaur claims to be the head of the Chauhan clan of Rajputs and to be descended lineally from Pirthi Raj of Delhi.

The clan seems first to have been established in the Etah district by Sakit Deo, the reputed founder of the town of Sakit. Among his descendants were two brothers Jabani Sahai and Udal Brahm, of whom the former retained Sakit, while the latter went to Bhongaon and founded the branch of the family from which are descended the Rajas of Mainpuri.

The successors of Sahai held Sakit, Bilram, Malgaon and Rajspur. They were constantly at war with the Sultans of Delhi, and in 1488 Bahlol Lodi attacked Sakit, took the town and afterwards defeated the Chauhans at Malgaon. In the reign of his successor the Chauhans were again crushed at Bilram, and Raja Medat Sahai and some of his brothers were killed. His son, Bhopal Sahai, fled to Sakit but in the next generation Swant Sen was overthrown by Ibrahim Lodi and killed, his son Anant Sen fled to Bhadawar and took refuge with the Bha dauria Raja, but in the days of Babar Ghakar Sen, the son of Anant Sen, was restored to his old estates of Sakit and Rajaaur.

The property continued in the hands of the family for several generations and Raja Hari Singh rose high in the favour of Aurangzeb and his successors. During the days of his son, Raj Singh the Bangash Nawab of Farrukhabad took Sakit from the Chauhans, whose possessions were thus reduced to the estate of Rajaaur.

Daulat Singh, the great-grandson of Raj Singh, obtained the estate and title, and was succeeded by his son Drigpal Singh. The latter's

son, Raja Khushhal Singh, died in 1901, and was succeeded by the elder of his two sons, Raja Sanwal Singh. The latter died in September, 1918, and the question as regards his successor is in abeyance. Mutation took place in the name of the Senior Rani, Rani Bhagwan Kunwar, on April 4, 1919, but the Court of Wards assumed charge on August 20, 1922, and the estate is still under Court of Wards management.

The pedigree of the family has been given under the account of Partabner. It is based merely on the local chronicles of the Chauhans, and as regards the immediate successors of Pirthi Raj is open to suspicion owing to the divergence between the different accounts.

## BAREILLY

## RAJA KALI CHARAN MISRA

*Born* September 20, 1889 *Succeeded* October 7, 1895

*Hier*

*Residence* Bareilly.

*Estate* Twenty four villages and two shares revenue free and one village and two shares assessed at Rs 1,364 in Bareilly and one village revenue-free and one village and one share assessed at Rs 3,008 in Pilibhit

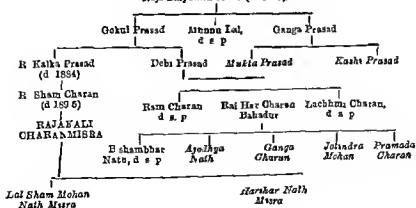
*Title* • The title of Raja was conferred by *sanad* of April 19, 1861 on Rao Baij Nath Misra.

THE first of this family of Kananja Brahmans to attain prominence was Baij Nath Misra, a wealthy banker of Bareilly, who distinguished himself by his loyal conduct during the Mutiny, affording refuge to several European fugitives, helping others by gifts of money, and giving valuable information to the authorities. He suffered much from the persecution of the rebel Nawab of Bareilly and others but remained faithful to the last. He was rewarded with a grant of land and the title of Rao in 1858, and 1861 he was given a jagir free of revenue in perpetuity in substitution of the lands already granted, and the hereditary title of Raja. The jagir is unalienable, and the succession to the title is limited to his lineal male descendants, subject to the condition of good behaviour.

The Raja died in 1867 and was succeeded by his grandson, Kalka Prasad who died in August, 1884. His son, Raja Sham Charan Misra, held the title and estate till his death in 1895, and left an infant son, Kali Charan Misra, during whose minority the property was managed by the Court of Wards.

## Pedigree

Raja Baij Nath Misra (d 1867).



## BIJNOR.

## RAJA FRANCIS XAVIER SHIAM RIKH OF TAJPUR.

*Born*: June 18, 1857. *Succeeded*: June 11, 1885.

*Heir*: Son, Kunwar Bishnath Rikh, born August 26, 1874.

*Residence*: Tajpur, tahsil Dhampur, Bijnor.

*Estate*: One-third of Tajpur estate which consists of one hundred and seventy-seven villages and 35 *pattis*, assessed at Rs. 1,11,036, in Bijnor.

*Title*: The title of Raja, bestowed as a personal honour on several successive heads of the family, was declared hereditary by notification no. 4-I.A. of January 1, 1895.

THE Raja belongs to the Taga casto, and is descended from Balram Singh, who acquired the estate of Azampur in the Bashta pargana of Bijnor and took up his abode there towards the beginning of the eighteenth century. His son, Ram Kishan, bought land in Tajpur and removed the family residence to that place. He was succeeded by Kidha Singh, who held the property at the cession of the district, and in return for services rendered during the invasion of Amir Khan Pindari in 1805 obtained a grant of the Gopalpur estate. His successor, Jairaj Singh, died young, leaving the property to his son, Partab Singh, who was styled Chaudhri of Tajpur.

Partab Singh rendered signal services during the Mutiny, paying in a large instalment of revenue at the beginning of the outbreak and supplying a force for the protection of Bijnor. After the departure of the British officers he refused to acknowledge the Nawab of Najibabad, and when the rebels dispossessed the Chaudhri of Sherkot he led a force against that place and ejected them. He subsequently held Bijnor on behalf of Government and rendered further assistance by sending money to Naini Tal, where funds were urgently required.

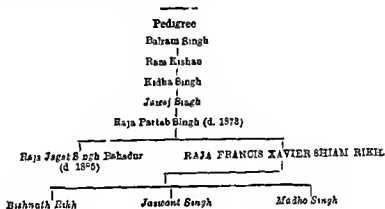
As a reward he was invested with the title of Raja and the revenue of the Tajpur estate was remitted for his lifetime, with a further assignment of 50 per cent. for the life of his successor. He also obtained a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000 and a grant of villages assessed at Rs. 2,500.

Raja Partab Singh died in 1873, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jagat Singh. The latter obtained as a personal distinction the title



of Raja Bahalur, conveyed by notification no 2913 P of December 23, 1873. At his death in 1885 the property passed to his brother, Kunwar Shyam Singh. The latter, a man of great public spirit, who had devoted his attention towards the improvement of agriculture in these provinces, was awarded the personal title of Raja on December 7, 1888, and the honour was declared hereditary ten years later.

Raja Francis Xavier Shyam Rikh was for some time a member of the Statutory Civil Service and is now an honorary magistrate of the second class for the police circles of Chandpur, Nurpur, Sherkot, Dhampur and Seohara. In May, 1900 he obtained the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the second class as an acknowledgment of his public services. The Raja has become a Christian. He was a member of the Local Legislative Council from 1910 to 1912.



## BIJNOR:

**RAJA BHARAT SINGH RAI, RAI BAHADUR, O.B.E., OF SAHANPUR**

*Born* : 1881. *Succeeded* : April 26, 1922.

*Heir* : Son, Charat Singh, born January 1, 1902.

*Residence* : Sahanpur, tahsil Najibabad, Bijnor.

*Estate* : 166 *mahals* paying a revenue of Rs. 67,681 in the Bijnor district, and 17 villages paying revenue of Rs. 30,543 in the Moradabad, Bulandshahr and Meerut districts.

*Title* : The title of Rai is said to have been conferred on Tegh Bahadur *alias* Padarath Singh by Akbar : it has always been acknowledged by the British Government. The personal title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on Kunwar Bharat Singh in January, 1913 and he was made an O.B.E. in December, 1919. Rai Bharat Singh was also granted the personal title of Raja in January, 1927.

THE family belongs to the Deswala sub-division of Jats, and is said to have come from Rani Raipur near Jhind in the Punjab. In 1600 one Basru Singh, son of Nahr Singh, of Ramaipur, left his home and settled at Bahadurgarh near Delhi. His son, Tegh Bahadur or Padarath Singh, gained the favour of the prince Salim, afterwards known as Jahangir, and in 1603 obtained from him the grant of 660 villages in the parganas of Jalalabad, Kiratpur and Mandawar, together with the title of Rai and a *khilat*. In 1604 he founded the town of Nangal, and two years later built the fort of Sahanpur.

Rai Tegh Bahadur died in 1631 and was succeeded by his second son, Bhim Chand, and the latter was followed by his nephew, Rai Nathai Singh. His younger brother, Sabal Singh, who founded the fort of Sabalgarh, was succeeded by his youngest son, Raja Ram Mahabali, whose two sons, Tara Chand and Sabba Chand, held the estate in turn. Rai Sabba Chand, who, as the eldest member of the family, held the title in preference to his nephew, Jaswant Singh, made large additions to his property, which then comprised 1,787 villages, his possessions extending into Nagina, Bijnor and Akbarabad. At his death Jaswant Singh held the estate, and then Ram Das, the son of Sabba Chand. Rai Ram Das was killed by the Pathans in an attack on Sahanpur, and was followed by Basu Chand, and then by the latter's son, Khem Chand. This man was murdered in an affray, and the estate passed to

his brother Rai Tapraj Singh, who held Sahampur at the cession of Robilkhand.

He died in 1817, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jahan Chand, who was killed by dacoits in 1828, his heir being his brother, Rai Himmat Singh, who held the property for forty three years and died in 1873. His elder son, Rai Umrao Singh died childless in 1882, and the estate was managed by the Court of Wards till 1897 on behalf of his brother, Rai Dal Chand. He died in the same year, and was followed by his eldest son Rai Partab Singh who married Rani Raghubans Kunwar of Kuchesar, his mother also being a lady of the same house and the daughter of Rao Bahadur Singh.

Rai Partab Singh died in 1902, leaving two sons of whom the elder, Rai Dat Prasad Singh, otherwise known as Aftab Jang, succeeded to the title. He died in June, 1919 and was succeeded by his younger brother, Rai Baldeo Jang. The latter died on April 26 1922, and was succeeded by his uncle Rai Bahadur Kunwar Bharat Singh, O B E.



## BUDAUN

### RAO SHEORAJ SINGH OF BHANPUR

*Born* October 10 1890 *Successor* January 2 1897

*Heir*

*Residence* Bhanpur tahsil Bisauli Budaun

*Estate* The Rao has no longer any landed property except some sir in six villages

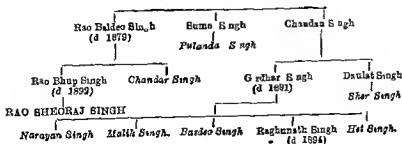
*Title* The head of the family has borne the title of Rao for three centuries and the dignity has always been recognized by the British Government

RAO SHEORAJ SINGH belongs to an ancient family of Bais Rajputs who for centuries have been settled in the Kot pargana of Budaun. These Baises are said to be connected with the great Tilokchand families of Rao Baroli and in former days the pargana was known as Kot Salbahan the name being derived from Salbahan the reputed founder of the Bais clan. The oldest settlement of this family was at Bhanpur now in pargana Bisauli and the head of the family appears at all times to have held the title of Rao.

In more recent times Rao Baldeo Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny and received a certificate of honour at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877. He held the position of an honorary magistrate till his death in 1879 when he was succeeded by his son Rao Bhup Singh the father of the present holder of the title. The property which at one time was of considerable extent has now disappeared and the Rao merely retains a small amount of land as an ex proprietor.

### Pedigree

Rao Tondar Singh (d 1843)



## MORADABAD.

## RAJA JAGAT KUMAR, RAI, OF SAHASPUR.

Born : January 23, 1912    Succeeded : November 3, 1915.

Heir :

Residence : Sahaspur, tahsil Bilari, Moradabad.

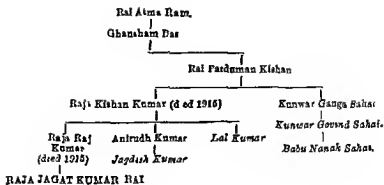
Estate : One hundred and ninety-one mahals ; revenue Rs. 76,775.

Title : The hereditary title of Rai was conferred by Muhammad Shah, and was recognized by the British Government. The personal title of Raja was granted to Rai Kishan Kumar by notification no. 160-G.P. of May 24, 1882, and was made hereditary by notification no. 2606-I.C., dated June 26, 1908.

THE Raja is a Khattri, the founder of the family having come to Moradabad from the Punjab in the days of Muhammad Shah. His successors rose high in the service of the Mughals and at the cession of Rohilkhand Rai Atma Ram was *Chakladar* of Bijoor. He subsequently was employed under the British Government and engaged for a large number of villages in Moradabad, Bijoor and Budaun. One of his grandsons, Rai Parduman Kishan, was adopted by Rai Ram Dayal of Sahaspur. He rendered loyal service during the Mutiny, assisting the officers who had taken refuge at Naini Tal by sending them money and information. As a reward he received a grant of land paying a revenue of Rs. 4,000.

His son, Rai Kishan Kumar, was appointed an honorary magistrate of the second class in 1881 for the police circles of Chandausi, Mainpuri, Kundarki and Seondara. He received a medal at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877 and was awarded a *khilat* at the Agra Darbar of 1879. In 1882 he obtained the personal title of Raja in consideration of his family position and the loyal services of his father. The title was made hereditary in 1908. He died on June 18, 1915, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Raj Kumar. The latter died, after holding the estate for a very short period, on November 3, 1915. He was chairman of the Chandausi municipal board and an honorary magistrate of the second class for the sub-division of Bilari. He left an infant son, Raja Jagat Kumar, the present holder of the title. He is a minor under the Court of Wards and is receiving education at the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow.

## Pedigree



## SHAHJAHANPUR.

## RAJA AJAI VARMA OF PAWAYAN.

*Born* : July 19, 1907. *Succeeded* : May 25, 1928.

*Heir* : Son, Kunwar Ravi Varma, born December 3, 1925.

*Residence* : Pawayan, Shahjahanpur.

*Estate* : Two hundred and six villages ; revenue Rs. 73,011.

*Title* : The title of Raja was first assumed by Udai Singh about 1750. It was recognized by the British Government in a *parwana* of August 18, 1802.

THE Raja belongs to the Gaur clan of Rajpnts, and is connected with the old Sitapur families of Chandra, Maholi and Katesar. The estate of Pawayan was originally held by the Katehriyas, their head being the Rao of Nahil. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Rao Gopal Singh of Nahil was killed in a fight with the Pathans of Shahjahanpur, and his widow, who was a Gaur lady of Chandra, fled with her two infant sons to her old home. Thereupon the Gaurs, under Bhupat Singh and Himmat Singh, led a force into Shahjahanpur and re-established the Katehriyas in Nahil. Subsequently further disputes arose with the Pathans, and the assistance of the Gaurs was again invited. The leader of the expedition was Udai Singh, the son of Bhupat Singh, and, having defeated the Musalmans at Deokali, he settled in the Katehriya country and built the town of Pawayan.

In the absence of any acknowledged leader of the Katehriyas, Udai Singh soon established his supremacy over the entire pargana, and in this he and his successors were supported by the Rohillas. His position was strengthened by the favour of the paramount power, which was again displayed after good service rendered against the Marathas in Etawah. Udai Singh was succeeded by Jaswant Singh, and the latter by Bhagwant Singh, both of whom were maintained in possession of their estates by the Nawabs of Oudh.

At the time of the cession Raja Raghunnath Singh was in possession of the Pawayan pargana, save for a few villages retained by the Katehriyas. He obtained a recognition of his rights in a *parwana* granted by Mr. Wellesley, the Deputy Governor, and lived to engage for the first and second settlements.



The Raja died in 1825 and as he had no issue his property passed to his widow, who held the estate till 1850. Before her death she had adopted Jagan Nath Singh, the descendant of Bagh Rao, a younger brother of Uday Singh. The Raja attained considerable distinction in the Mutiny killing the notorious Fyzabad Maulvi who attempted to gain possession of Pawayan after being expelled from Shahjahanpur, in reward for this exploit and other services he received a *khilat* of Rs. 50,000 and other marks of honour. During the time of Raja Jagan Nath Singh the estate became heavily encumbered owing to litigation and other causes, with the result that the Wazirnagar property in Sitapur was sold and the rest of his possessions were placed under the Court of Wards from 1880 to 1887.

In 1889 Raja Jagan Nath Singh died and was succeeded by his adopted son Fateh Singh. The property again became encumbered, and in 1893 was for a second time entrusted to the Court of Wards at the Raja's own request remaining under management till October 1906. Raja Fateh Singh was appointed in 1884 an honorary magistrate for the police circles of Pawayan, Banda, Dhalia, Akhtar and Sehrauan North. The Raja was a scholar of repute having written several works in Hindi. He had been exempted from personal appearance in civil courts. He died on December 28, 1921, and his son Indra Bikram Singh, the present Raja, succeeded to the title. His succession to the entire estate, however, was contested by his step brother, Kunwar Bhai Varma, who claimed that the estate was partible, and should be divided between the two brothers.

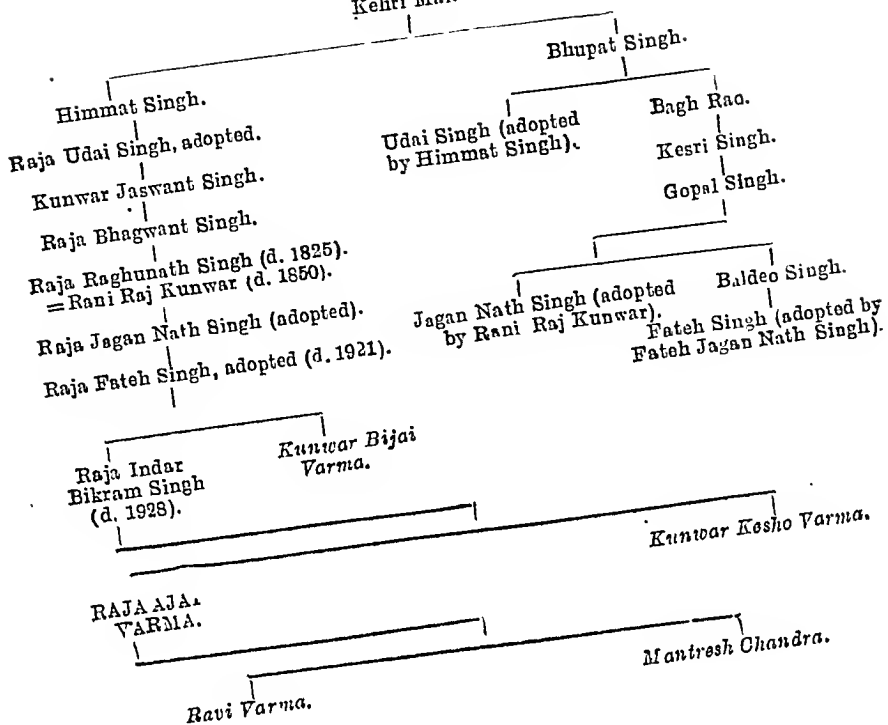
After a suit lasting over four years the court decreed that the major portion of the estate should be equally divided between the two brothers. The Raja filed an appeal against the decision in 1927, and it is probable that the matter will not finally be decided for some years.

Raja Indar Bikram Singh, who was a second class special magistrate for Pawayan tahsil and honorary munsif of Pawayan, died on May 25, 1928 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present holder of the title.

## SHAHJAHANPUR

## Pedigree.

Kehri Mal.



## RAO SARDAR SINGH OF NAHIL

*Born.* January 2, 1876. *Succeeded:* June 20, 1919,  
*Heir.*

*Residence.* Nahil, tahsil Pawayan, Shahjahanpur.

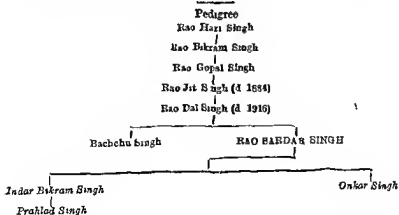
*Estate.* One whole village and shares in 15 • revenue Rs 3,544

*Title.* The title of Rao was bestowed on Bikram Singh by Aurangzeb in 1659, and was recognized as hereditary by the British Government

THIS family belongs to the Katehriya clan of Rajputs, which in former days held the greater part of Rohilkhand. During the sixteenth century one Rao Hari Singh, the younger brother of the Katehriya Raja, Kirat Singh, settled in Gola Raipur on the Khanaut river, and laid the foundation of a large estate. His successor, Rao Bikram Singh, received a sanad from Aurangzeb in 1659, conferring on him 1,545 villages in Gola. He subsequently moved to Nahil, where his descendants have since resided.

Rao Gopal Singh was killed in fighting with the Pathans of Shahjahanpur, and his widow invoked the aid of the Gaurs, as has been narrated in the account of Pawayan. The result was that the Katehriyas were restored only to lose their estates to the Gaurs. A few villagees however, remained in the possession of the Nahil house, and at the cession of Rohilkhand these were settled with the old proprietors.

During the Mutiny Rao Jit Singh defended the town of Pawayan against the Fyzabad Mahli, and subsequently assisted the British forces by supplying provisions. In return for this service he obtained a grant of confiscated land. He died in 1884, and was succeeded by his son, Rao Dal Singh. The latter died in September, 1916 and was succeeded by his second son, Rao Sardar Singh, the eldest son, Bachchu Singh, having died while the question of succession was under consideration.





## FARRUKHABAD.

## RAJA DURGA NARAYAN SINGH OF TIRWA

*Born* 1886. *Succeeded* July 17, 1907

*Heir* -

*Residence* Tirwa, Farrukhabad

*Estate* One hundred and sixty five villages and sixteen *pattis*, revenue Rs 1,89,202.

*Title* The title of Raja was bestowed on Rao Sumer Singh by Shah Alam and was afterwards acknowledged by the British Government

THE Raja is a Bighel Rajput, and belongs to a branch of the clan which is said to have come from Madhogarh, in Rewah, in the days of Jai Chand of Kanauj.

The founder of the family was one Bhan Partab, whose descendants occupied a large portion of pargana Kanauj and held it for many centuries.

One of those Baghels, Harhar Deo or Harher Das, left the old family home and settled at Tusabari, near Tirwa, about 1700. His son, Dharam Dae, moved to Tera Khati and founded Dharampur, but the family did not acquire any prominence till the time of his grandson, Partab Singh. About 1770 one Nand Ram Agnihotri, a Kanaujia Brehman, was governor of Kanauj on behalf of the Marathas, and during his five years' occupation he ejected many of the old Rajput landholders, his agent being Partab Singh. When the Marathas were expelled, and Nand Ram was forced to fly, he obtained refuge by granting thirty five villages to Partab Singh. The latter subsequently gained the favour of the Oudh governor, Almas Ali Khan, and acquired the title of Rao.

Partab Singh had six sons, of whom the eldest was Sumer Singh who fought in the army of Shuja-ud daula at Buxar and afterwards received from the Emperor Shah Alam the title of Raja and a *mansab* of 3,000. His property was known as the Tirwa *taluga* and consisted of eighty-seven villages.

Sumer Singh died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Raja Damar Singh. A younger brother, Latif Singh obtained as his share the *taluga* of Thathia. He also obtained the title of Raja, and held seventy-one villages which he left to his son, Chhattaraj. The latter resisted the British Government in 1805, and the fort of Thathia was taken by storm, the property was confiscated, but eventually two villages were restored to his adopted son, Sheoraj Singh. During the Mutiny Pokhar Singh, the grandson of Sheoraj rebelled and the estate was once more forfeited.

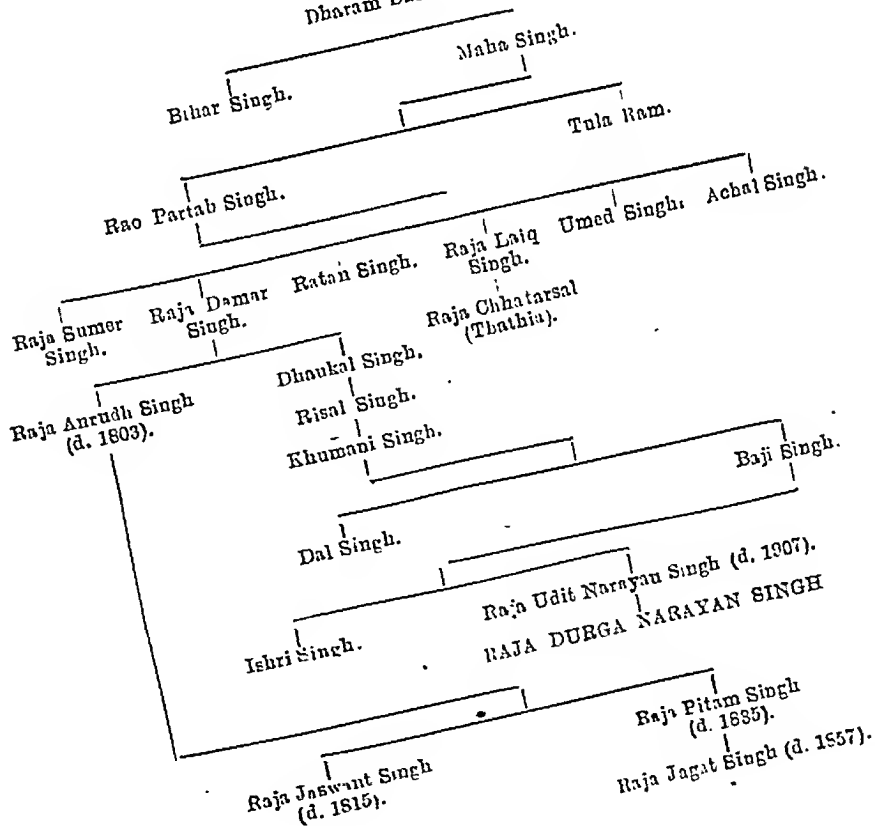
## FARRUKHABAD.

Raja Damar Singh of Tirwa was succeeded by his son, Raja Anrudh Singh, who died in 1803. His eldest son, Raja Jaswant Singh, died in 1815, and the title and estate passed to his brother, Raja Pitam Singh. This man was succeeded in 1835 by his son, Jagat Singh, who died without issue in 1857. He had adopted Udit Narayan Singh, a descendant of Dhaukal Singh, a younger brother of Raja Anrudh Singh. The Raja was only two years old at the time of the Mutiny, and the estate was managed on his behalf by his mother, who assumed an independent attitude during the disturbances and refused to pay revenue to the rebel leaders. The estate was managed by the Court of Wards after the restoration of order and was released when the Raja attained his majority. Raja Udit Narayan Singh died on July 17, 1907, and was succeeded by his son, Durga Narayan Singh.

## Pedigree.

Harhar Das.

Dharam Das.



# RAO UDIT NARAYAN SINGH OF KHIMSIPUR

*Born* October 30, 1907 *Succeeded* October 30 1907

*Heir*

*Residence* Khimsipur, tahsil Farrukhabad

*Estate* Four entire villages and twenty one *mahals*, of which one village and two *mahals* are revenue free Income Rs 14 327 exclusive of Government revenue and cesses

*Title* This branch of the Rampur (Etah) family has always borne the minor title of Rao which has been recognized by the British Government since 1801

THE Rao of Khimsipur is a Rajput of the Rathor clan and is descended from the old Rajas of Khor. The head of the family is the Raja of Rampur in Etah and the Khimsipur branch was founded by Uday Chand who settled at Modha in the Minnammadabad pargana in 1583. His grandson, Rao Kishan Rao, built the fort of Khimsipur, which has since been the home of the family.

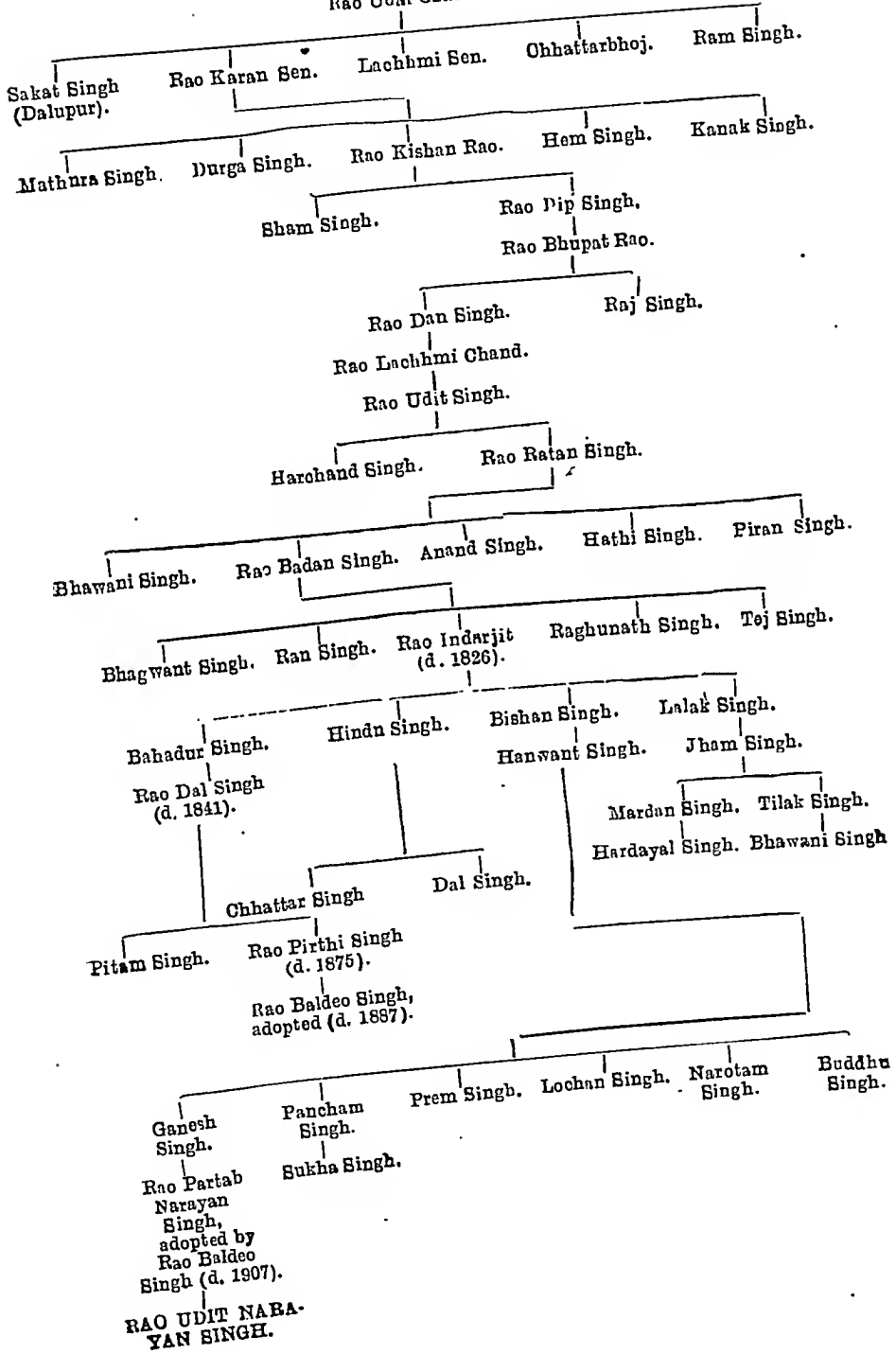
His descendants held a large property, but this became gradually reduced by sub-division and from other causes and the estate is now small though valuable. At the cession Rao Indrajit was in possession. He died in 1826 and was succeeded by his grandson Rao Dal Singh, who held the estate till 1841. He was followed by Rao Pirthi Singh who died childless in 1875, having adopted Baldeo Singh of the Dainpur family. Rao Pirthi Singh remained loyal during the Mutiny, and was rewarded in 1863 with two villages. Rao Baldeo Singh died in 1887, leaving a widow Thakurain Baisai who held the property till her death on January 15, 1900. The succession was disputed, and for some time the title remained in abeyance but a contested adoption was finally decided in favour of Partab Narayan Singh who was the son of Kunwar Ganesh Singh and a distant relative of Baldeo Singh. The estate was under the Court of Wards from 1887 to 1889 and again from 1898 to 1904.

Rao Partab Narayan Singh died on October 29 1907, and was succeeded by Rao Udit Narayan Singh.

## FARRUKHABAD.

## Pedigree.

Rao Udai Chand.





## ETAWAH

## RAJA MAHA VINDESHRI PARTAB SINGH OF PARTABNER

*Born* 1923 *Succeeded* May 17, 1925

*Heir*

*Residence* Partabner Etawah

*Estate* Thirty-eight villages and shares in three in the Etawah district revenue Rs 40 393 and six whole villages and share in one paying revenue Rs 8 311 in Mainpuri

*Title* The title of Raja is of great antiquity, and was informally recognized by the British Government in the days of Darao Singh. It was withdrawn from Mukkam Singh by F D letter no 379 I of October 30, 1893 and was restored to his successor under F D notification no 572 I B dated March 17 1909

THE owner of the Partabner estate claims to be the head of the great Chauhan clan of Rajputs, which for many centuries has been predominant in the districts of Etawah Mainpuri and Etah.

The early history of the clan is very confused owing to a mass of conflicting tradition. All the Chauhan chieftains claim descent from Pirthi Raj the last Chauhan ruler of Delhi, who died in 1193. It is quite possible that the Rajas of Partabner, Mainpuri and Rajaur are actually descended from this ruler but none of the pedigrees agree except with regard to a few names and it seems most probable that they sprang from different members of the clan who migrated eastward after the fall of Delhi.

One name which occurs in all lists is that of Sangat, Sekat or Sakit Deo, who is said to have had twenty one sons and also to have founded the town of Sakit. One of these sons was Sumer Singh whom a variant account makes the son of Raja Kam Rao of Nimrana, in Alwar. He appears to have established himself in Etawah, where his descendants remained for eight generations when Partab Singh built the fort of Partabner possibly after the destruction of the old fort of Etawah an historical fact which occurred during the reign of Muhammad bin Firoz Tughlaq. Five generations later Gaj Singh who died in 1683, divided his property among his four sons the eldest of whom was Gopal Singh.

## ETAWAH.

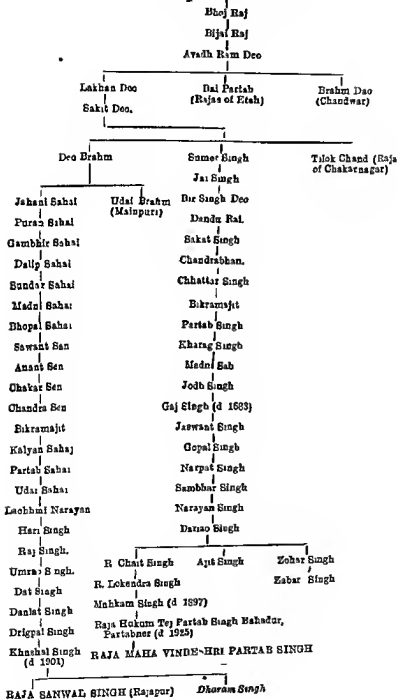
The latter lost the greater part of his possessions, and henceforward the estate of Partabnagar was reduced to small proportions.

Raja Dariao Singh, the fifth in descent from Gopal Singh, held the estate at the cession of the district and was recognized as Raja by the British Government. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Chet Singh, during whose time the estate was further reduced by extravagance, so that he left but eleven villages to his son, Raja Lokendra Singh. The latter was a man of weak intellect, and was consequently placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Zohar Singh, who remained loyal during the Mutiny and was rewarded with a portion of the confiscated estate formerly held by the Raja of Chakarnagar, who was descended from a brother of Sumer Singh.

Raja Lokendra Singh died in 1886, and was succeeded by his son, Mukham Singh. During his time the estate became very heavily embarrassed through extravagance and mismanagement, and eventually, owing to the Raja's misconduct, the title was withdrawn by F. D. notification no. 3799-I. of October 30, 1893. Mukham Singh died in 1897, and the estate passed to his son, Hukm Tej Partab Singh, during whose minority the property was managed by his mother. The title of Raja was restored in 1909, and in 1914 the Raja entered into full possession of his estate, which had been largely increased by the succession to the Chakarnagar property granted to Zohar Singh. Raja Hukm Tej Partab Singh was awarded the personal title of Raja Bahadur in June, 1924. He died on May 17, 1925, and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present holder of the title. The adoption was at first contested by the widow who brought a suit for possession of the estate, but she eventually withdrew the suit and admitted the adoption in consideration of her receiving an allowance for life.

The pedigree is somewhat doubtful, at any rate with regard to the earlier generations; it has been compiled by combining, as far as possible, the genealogical trees provided by the different Chauhan houses

Pedigree of the Chauhan  
Pirthi Rai of Delhi (d. 1193)



ETAWAH.

## RAJA NIRANJAN SINGH OF BHAREH.

Born: September 7, 1905. Succeeded: June 9, 1910.

*Heir:*

*Residence:* Bhareh, tahsil Auraiya, Etawah.

*Estate:* Thirty-two whole villages and shares in three villages, paying revenue Rs. 28,854.

*Title.* The assumption of the old title of Raja has been admitted by the British Government since the cession of the district in 1801.

THE Raja is a Rajput of the Sengar clan, a tribe which, like the Gautams, claims descent from Sringi Rishi, who married the daughter of the king of Kanauj. From one of his sons come the Gautams of Argal; while to another, Padam, the Sengars trace their origin. His descendants migrated to the Deccan, and thence to Malwa. From the latter place they came in the course of time to Kanar in Jalaun, where the leading member of the clan is the Raja of Jagamanpur.

The establishment of the Sengars in the Doab is attributed to one Bisukh Deo, the traditional date of whose birth was 1165. He is said to have married the daughter of Jai Chand of Kanauj, and after the fall of that kingdom to have occupied the eastern parganas of Etawah. In the third generation came Singan Deo, who married, first, a Chauhanin of Etawah, whose son founded the Bhareh house, and secondly, a Gaur lady, by whom he had six sons, the ancestors of the various families now represented by the Raja of Ruru, the Rao of Kakhautu, the Rawats of Kursi and the zamindars of Patti Nakkat and Puri Dhar.

The Bharch family continued to hold a considerable estate in pargana Auraiya until the cession of the district to the British Government. At that time the property was held by Raja Mukat Singh, who was succeeded by his son, Partab Singh, though the property was managed by the late Raja's brother, Zalim Singh. Raja Partab Singh died in 1855, and from that date to October, 1870 the estate was managed by the Court of Wards on behalf of his son, Raja Mahendra Singh. The latter died without issue in September, 1871, leaving a widow, the Rani Baisni, on whose behalf, as well as that of his mother, Rani Chandi, the administration of the Court of Wards was continued.

Kunwar Rup Singh, the second son of Raja Mukat Singh, who had seized the property and taken a somewhat prominent part among the rebel leaders in the Mutiny, then sued for the estate, and, obtaining a decree in 1884, succeeded to the property and title. He soon became hopelessly involved in debt, and an attempt was made to save the estate by taking it under the Court of Wards. The sale of some portion was inevitable, but the Raja refused to agree to this step, and accordingly

in 1897 he was restored to the management. Before his death a large portion of the property was sold but fortunately the bulk of it was purchased by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares. The latter restored the whole in 1915 for the sum of Rs 300,000, and the present owner has thus regained the greater part of his ancestral property, though much of it is heavily indebted.

Raja Rup Singh was succeeded in 1900 by his son, Kehri Singh who died on June 9 1910. The latter has been succeeded by his adopted son, Niranjana Singh the present holder of the title.

### Pedigree

Raja Bakh Deo

R. Araj Deo

R. Marjad Deo  
d s p

R. Sngan Deo

R. Jasraj Singh

Manohar Das  
(Karbantu)

R. Ram Chand

R. Ram Sen

R. Narhar D o

R. Chakar Sen

R. Tara Chand.

R. Rai Chand

R. Sobha Raj

R. Bhupat Ra

R. Bhagwant Singh

R. Chandra Sen

R. Jaswant Singh

R. Jagat Singh

R. Anand Singh

R. L. Chhman Singh

R. Sojan Singh

R. Guman Singh

R. Mukat Singh

Zehar Singh

R. Partab Singh (d 1835)

R. Rup Singh (d 1900)

R. Mahendra Singh (d. 1871)  
= Rani Baisi.

Raja Kehri Singh (d 1910)

RAJA NIRANJAN SINGH (adopted)

### RAJA RAGHUBIR SINGH OF RURU.

*Born:* October 5, 1878. *Succeeded:* March 14, 1887.

*Heir:*

*Residence:* Ruru, tahsil Bidhuna, Etawah.

*Estate:* Four villages and one *patti*, assessed at Rs. 2,895, in Etawah, and one village paying revenue Rs. 550, in Cawnpore.

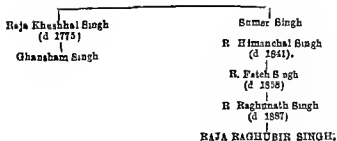
*Title:* The title of Raja appears to have been held by the head of the house for several centuries, and has been admitted as prescriptive by the British Government.

THE Raja belongs to the Sengar clan of Rajputs, the early history of which has been given in the preceding account.

This branch of the family occupied the Bidhuna pargana of Etawah, their headquarters being at Ruru on the banks of the Furaha. The last Raja in a direct line was Khushhal Singh, who was wounded at the battle of Dauri in Bidoun in 1748 when fighting on the side of Qaim Khan of Farrukhabad against the Rohillas. He lived till 1775, and left an illegitimate son, Ghansham Singh, as well as several widows. After the cession settlement was made first with his nephew, Himanchal Singh, then with one of the Ranis, and subsequently with Ghansham Singh; but the nephew appealed to the Privy Council and the settlement with Ghansham Singh was cancelled. Himanchal Singh, however, failed to establish his own claim, and in the absence of an acknowledged owner the property was placed under direct management. At the regular settlement engagements were taken from the village proprietors in thirty-one cases, while the remaining thirty villages were leased for fifteen years. Himanchal Singh was eventually recognized as Raja, but soon afterwards died. He was succeeded by his son, Fateh Singh, who was admitted to engage for the estate. In 1857 Raja Fateh Singh was implicated in the rebellion and was afterwards seized; he died before he was brought to trial, but his property was confiscated, and his son, Raghunath Singh, obtained but a small grant for maintenance.

Raja Raghunath Singh was for some years in Government service, being appointed a tahsildar in 1874. He died in 1887 and was succeeded by his son, Raghubir Singh, the present holder of the title.

## Pedigree



**RAJA NARAYAN PARTAB SINGH OF MALHAJINI.**

*Born* : April 21, 1898. *Succeeded* : March 29, 1919.

*Heir* : Brother, Kunwar Debi Partab Singh, born January 15, 1914.

*Residence* : Malhajini, tahsil Etawah.

*Estate* : Eight villages, revenue Rs. 5,915.

*Title* : The old title of Raja was recognized as hereditary by the Government of these Provinces in its letter no. 110/IV—22-269 of February 26, 1889.

THE Raja belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs, which for many centuries has occupied the old pargana of Sandaus in Etawah. This estate is, however, of comparatively recent origin, and was founded by a Parihar, who had no connexion with the members of the clan established in Sandaus.

The head of the Parihars during the eighteenth century was represented by the Raja of Sarsair near Hamirpur, but the estate was broken up when Raja Maha Singh was killed in a fight with the Raja of Panna. Maha Singh's son, Raja Dip Singh, fled to Sidhpura, near Rampura in Jalaun, and his son, Mahipat Singh, married the daughter of the Rana of Sakrauli in Etawah, and also the daughter of the Kaohbhawa Raja of Lahar in Gwalior. With the aid of some money borrowed from Raja Jagat Singh of Tirwa he purchased eight villages in 1813, and assumed the title of Raja, which continued to be borne by his successors, though not recognized by Government.

His son, Raja Bijai Singh, married a daughter of the Bisen Raja of Bhinga in Bahraich, and died in 1867. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Parbal Partab Singh, during whose minority the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards, being released in 1888. The Raja was educated at the Etawah High School and afterwards at the Wards Institute at Benares. He married the daughter of Raja Sheopal Singh of Murarmau in Rae Baroli. In 1889 the title of Raja, which had long been held by the head of the house, was formally confirmed on the recommendation of the local officers. The Raja was an honorary munsif for the parganas of Etawah and Karhal, the latter being in the Mainpuri district. He was also an honorary magistrate of the 2nd class within the limits of police circles of Jaswantnagar, Barhpura and Etawah. He died on March 29, 1919, and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.



## ERAWAH

## Pedigree

Raja Biju Lal of Gwalior

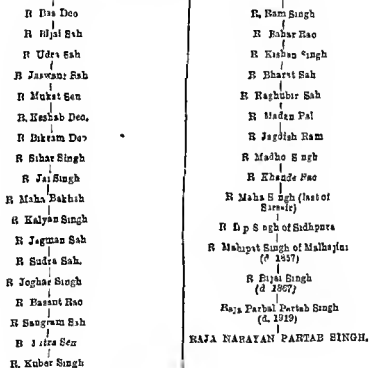
R. Zulm Deo of Sarwar

R. Partab Rao

R. Hariram Deo

R. Bikram Deo.

R. Sbeo Chandra Deo



# RAO KARAN SINGH BAHADUR OF BARHPURA.

*Born* : August 24, 1902. *Succeeded* : July 4, 1914.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Barhpura, tahsil Etawah.

*Estate* : One *patti* in tahsil Etawah paying Rs. 6 revenue.

*Title* : The title of Rao Bahadur appears to have been held for centuries, and has been allowed as prescriptive since 1801 by the British Government.

THE holder of the title belongs to a cadet branch of the Bhaduria family, the head of which is the Raja of Bhadawar in Agra. The Bhadurias appear to have spread into Etawah at an early date, their headquarters being at Barhpura, between the Jumna and the Chambal rivers; but nothing is known of the history of his family, nor of the assumption of the title, save that it was bestowed by the recognized head of the clan. In former days they held a fair estate in the Etawah pargana, but at the time of the cession the Chief of Barhpura was expelled for his open revolt against the Government, and the greater portion of his property was settled with the village proprietors in 1804. A small amount remained to his successor, but even this was sold, in spite of all efforts to preserve it to the family. The title-holder receives an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem from the Bhadawar estate, and a monthly pension of Rs. 15 from the Government.

Rao Karan Singh Bahadur is the son of Rao Himanchal Singh Bahadur, who died on July 4, 1914.

## Pedigree.

Rao Hathiraj Singh.

Agar Singh.

Sujan Singh.

Jagat Singh.

Hari Singh.

Ugar Singh.

Padaam Singh.

Narendra Singh.

Jawahir Singh.

Umasi Singh (d. 1889).

Himanchal Singh (d. 1914).

RAO KARAN SINGH BAHADUR.

**RAO GHANSHAM SINGH OF KAKHAUTU.**

*Born* : 1895    *Succeeded* : April 26, 1917.

*Heir* .

*Residence* · Kakhautu, tahsil Anraiya, Etawah.

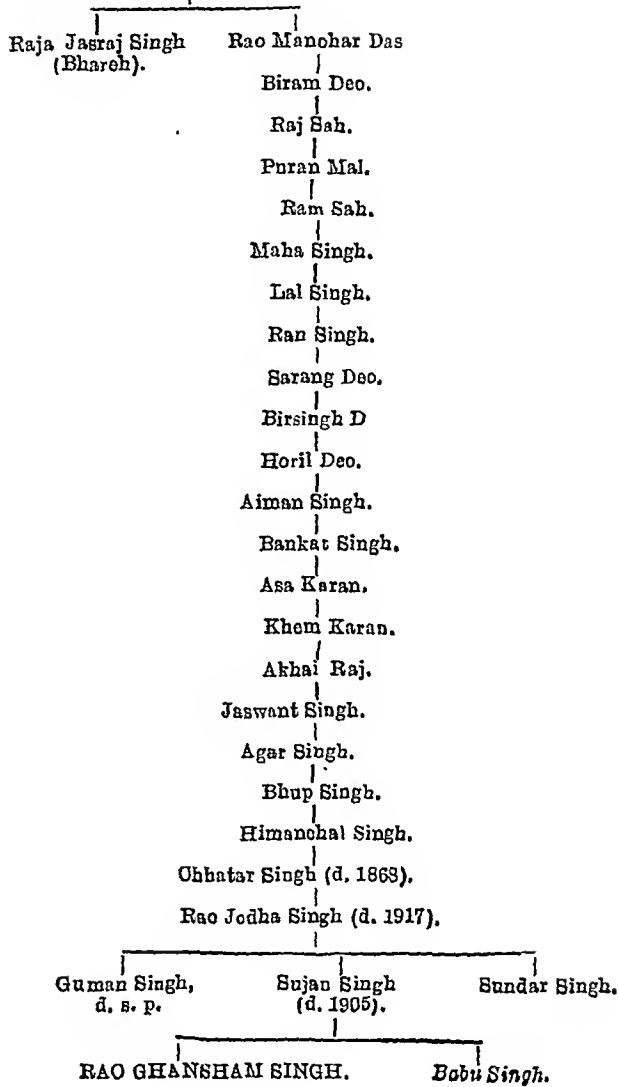
*Estate* · Shares in two villages, revenue Rs 1,849

*Title* : The title of Rao is ancient, and has always been recognized by the British Government.

THE Rao of Kakhautu belongs to the Sengar clan and is connected with the Bharch family. His ancestors settled in the Anraiya pargana of Etawah, but though of great antiquity the family has never attained any importance. The title of Rao appears to have been recognized from the first by the British Government, but the property has been greatly reduced in extent, and at the present time the greater portion is mortgaged.

Pedigree.

Raja Singan Deo of Bhareh.



**RAO RAM SINGH OF BHIKRA**

*Born* January 12, 1906 *Succeeded* August 18, 1919

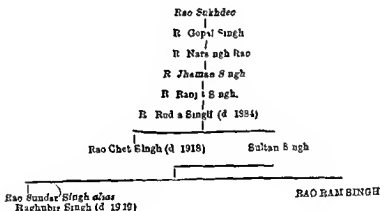
*Heir*

*Residence* Bhikra tahsil Bidhuna Etawah

*Estate* 12 6 acres of land in 2 villages revenue Rs 65

*Title* The title of Rao has long been held by the head of the family, and has been recognized by the British Government

This family also represents a branch of the Sengar clan being an offshoot of the house of Ruru. When the district was ceded to the British Government the zamindars of Bhikra owned a fair amount of land, but of late years this has been greatly reduced, so that only a few acres remain.

**Pedigree**

ETAWAH.

**RAO NARSINGH RAO.**

*Born* : March 2, 1894. *Succeeded* : August 11, 1915.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Etawah.

*Estate* : Seven whole villages and ten *mahals* in the Etawah district paying revenue Rs. 18,453.

*Title* : The ancient title of Rao was formally recognized in Foreign department no. 1749-I.C. of August 11, 1915.

THE Kanaujia brahmins of Dalipnagar held the old pargana of that name for many generations. Under the Mughal Emperors the family enjoyed the office and rank of Chaudhri, and subsequently the head of the family was styled Rao under the Mughals, and subsequently the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh. Prior to and at the time of the cession of the district to the East India Company the Rao of Dalipnagar engaged for the whole pargana, and in the early days of the British rule Rao Ishri Singh was one of the foremost taluqdars of the district. He fell into arrears, however, and the loss of the family property was hastened by the extravagance of his successor, Rao Khuman Singh. The latter was followed by Rao Jaswant Singh, whose estate was reduced by sale to very small proportions. His fortunes were restored by his loyal efforts during the Mutiny, when he not only defended the town and tahsil of Lakhna, but played a prominent part first in managing the district during the absence of Mr. A. O. Hume, and latterly in assisting that officer to raise a force of all arms and fighting in the field till the restoration of order. He was rewarded with the grant of Lakhna and four other villages revenue-free in perpetuity and the personal title of Raja Bahadur, subsequently receiving the further honour of the C.S.I. The Raja quarrelled with his son, Balwant Rao, and in consequence made over his estate, largely increased by purchase, to his second wife, Rani Kishori, during his life-time. The Rani refused to recognize Narsingh Rao as the son of Balwant Rao and remained in possession of the Lakhna estate. Narsingh Rao succeeded to the property which his father had inherited from an aunt, and this, soon after the death of Balwant Rao, was taken under the management of the Court of Wards. Much was sold in order to reduce the encumbrances, but a fair portion, confined mainly to the old pargana of Dalipnagar, remains, and the debt has been reduced to a moderate amount. The old title, which had never dropped out of popular use, was recognized in 1915. After many years of litigation Narsingh Rao's claim for possession of the Lakhna estate was rejected by the Privy Council.

## CAWNPORE

## RAO SARDAR SINGH OF SAPAHI

*Born* February 6, 1895. *Succeeded* January 7, 1924

*Heir* •

*Residence* • Sapahi, tahsil Cawnpore.

*Estate* Shares in eleven villages, paying revenue Rs 4,331.

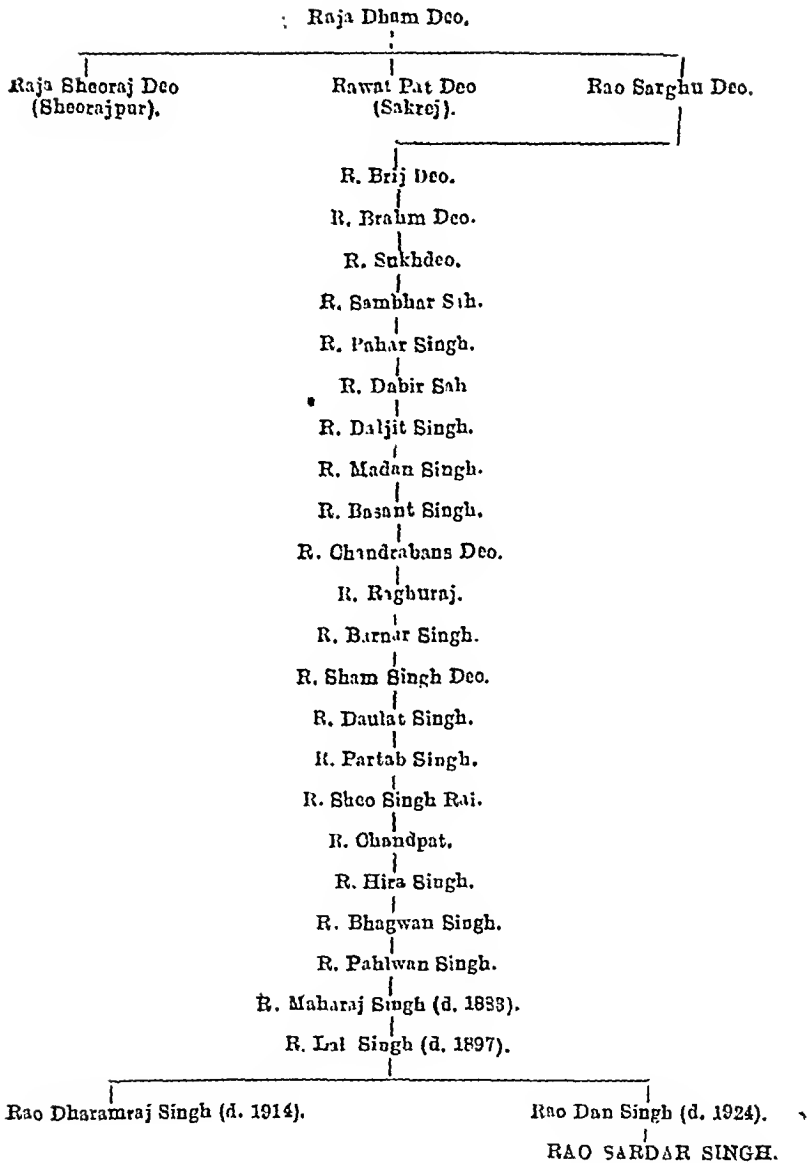
*Title* The hereditary title of Rao, held first by Sarghu Deo, has always been recognized as prescriptive

THIS family of Chandel Rajputs represents a branch of the great house of Sheorajpur, which became extinct with the death of Raja Sati Prasad, who was implicated in the Mutiny and lost his title and estate.

The Chandels are said to have migrated from Mahoba to Kanauj, whence came Oham Deo, who established himself at Radhan in the Cawnpore district. He had three sons, of whom the eldest was Raja Sheoraj Deo, the founder of Sheorajpur, while the youngest was Sarghu Deo, who took the title of Rao and settled at Sapahi. The estate consisted originally of ninety villages, but forty eight of these were detached to form the Rawatpur taluqa and the others became in the course of time split up between the various branches of the family.

Rao Maharaj Singh, who was born in 1826, held the title and the remnants of the estate for a long period. He died in 1883, and was succeeded by his son, Rao Lal Singh, who was born in 1844. The latter died in 1897, leaving two sons, Rao Dharamraj Singh and Dan Singh. Maharaj Singh and Lal Singh managed their property carefully and made several additions to it by purchase. Rao Dharamraj Singh died on August 23, 1914, and was succeeded by his brother, Rao Dan Singh. The latter died on January 7, 1924, and was succeeded by his only son, Rao Sardar Singh.

## Pedigree.





### RAO BISHNATH SINGH

*Born* September 15, 1870 *Succeeded* October 1, 1888

*Heir* Ram Singh, adopted son

*Residence* Ramaipur, tahsil Cawnpore

*Estate* 1 rood and 11 poles of land, revenue Re 0 14 4

*Title* The title is said to have been bestowed by the Raja of Nar before 1596, and has since been recognized as hereditary

THE title-holder belongs to the Chamar Gaur clan of Rajputs which has long been settled in the Rasulabad pargana of Cawnpore. The head of the family was the Raja of Nar, who at the cession of the district retained twenty two villages, but eventually lost his estate for complicity in the rebellion of 1857

A younger branch of the family obtained the title of Rao and the taluqa of Salempur Mahera, which originally comprised thirteen villages. Practically the whole of this has been lost, and at the cession of the district hardly a village remained. Rao Raghunhar Singh, the father of the present title holder possessed but an insignificant share and even this had been reduced to its present proportions at his death in 1888

#### Pedigree

Rao Partab Singh  
|  
R Makrand Singh  
|  
R Bhagwant Singh  
|  
R Madan Singh  
|  
R Jawant Singh  
|  
R Rustam Singh  
|  
R Hamauchal Singh  
|  
R Padam Singh  
|  
R Nawab Singh  
|  
R Raghunhar Singh (d 1888).  
|  
RAO BISHNATH SINGH  
|  
Ram Singh (adopted)

**RAO PADAM SINGH OF MALGAON.**

*Born:* March 27, 1889. *Succeeded:* December 6, 1912.

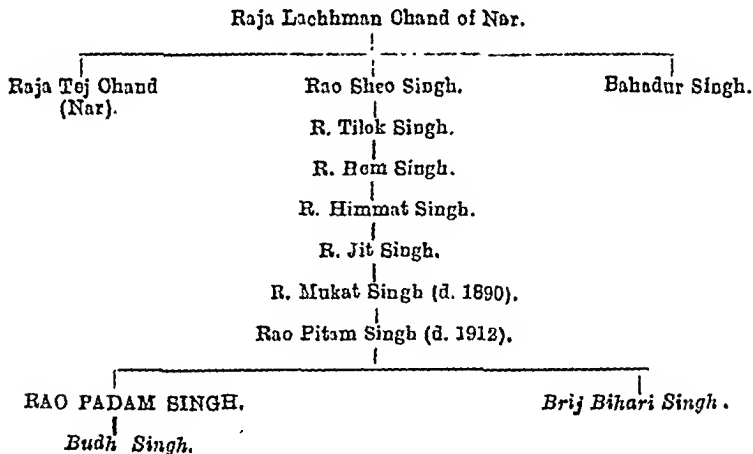
*Heir:* Son, Budh Singh.

*Residence:* Malgaon, tahsil Derapur, Cawnpore.

*Estate:* 15 biswas and 15 biswansis, revenue Rs. 1-14-0.

*Titles:* The title of Rao was conferred on an ancestor of the present holder by the Raja of Nar and has always been recognized by Government.

THIS title-holder is another Chamar Gaur Rajput of the now extinct house of Nar. The family was founded by Rao Sheo Singh, son of the thirty-first Raja, who bestowed on him the title of Rao and the Parjani estate about 1720. Rao Pitam Singh transferred his rights to his son, Kunwar Padam Singh, who succeeded Pitam Singh on his death on December 6, 1912.

**Pedigree.**

# RAI BHAIRON SINGH OF SEONTHA

*Born* - 1901. *Succeeded* March 25 1924

*Hair*

*Residence* Seontha, tahsil Akbarpur, Cawnpore

*Estate* - 30 bighas and 12 biswas of rent free land and 40 bighas and 10 biswas of land paying Rs 28 revenue held jointly with his brother

*Title*: The title of Rai is said have been bestowed on an ancestor, Gopal Rai for military services

THE title holder is a Rajput of the Chauhan clan and claims connexion with the famous house of Mainpuri. Gopal Rai is said to have rendered good military service to the Emperor of Delhi, and his son, Khem Raj Singh who held thirty six villages taken from the Meos, received the *titak* from the Mainpuri Raja. This custom was preserved in the family till the days of Rup Singh who was too poor to afford the expenses of the ceremony, but was content to receive his investiture at the hands of his clansmen in Akbarpur. The ancestral property has been greatly reduced and only a small fraction remains owing chiefly to the indebtedness of Rai Pardewan Singh

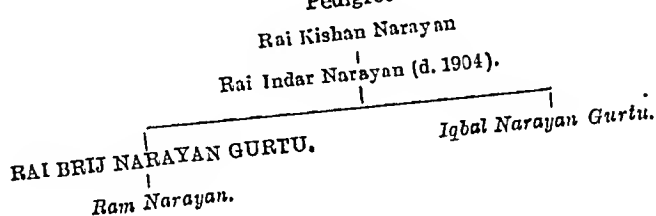
## Pedigree

Gopal Rai of Mainpuri  
 |  
 Rai Khem Raj Singh  
 |  
 Rai Rup Singh  
 |  
 R. Raj Man  
 |  
 R. Kumer Bah  
 |  
 R. Bhim Singh  
 |  
 R. Mahipal Singh  
 |  
 R. Gandharp Singh  
 |  
 R. Pardewan Singh (d 1874)  
 |  
 Rai Ram Singh (d 1924)  
 |  
 Kalka Singh  
 |  
 RAI BHAIRON SINGH

CAWNPORE.

**RAI BRIJ NARAYAN GURTU OF PATKAPUR.***Born* : November 29, 1876. *Succeeded* : September 19, 1904.*Heir* : Son, Ram Narayan, born April 26, 1901.*Residence* : Patkapur, tahsil Cawnpore.*Estate* : Four villages, revenue Rs. 7,500.*Title* : The hereditary title of Rai was bestowed on Pandit Kishan Narayan by *sznad* of June 5, 1858.

THE title-holder is a Kashmiri Brahman of the Gurtu sub-division. His grandfather, Pandit Kishan Narayan, entered Government service and at the time of the Mutiny was a deputy collector at Saugor. He exhibited great loyalty from the commencement of the disturbance, doing all in his power to restrain the sepoys and to quiet the inhabitants of the district. For his valuable services he was rewarded with the grant of three villages in Cawnpore and the hereditary title of Rai. He was succeeded by his son, Rai Indar Narayan, who was born in 1850, and died in 1904. Like his father, Rai Indar Narayan was employed in Government service, first as a munsif and subsequently as a subordinate judge. He had two sons, of whom the elder, Brij Narayan, succeeded to the title and estate.

**Pedigree.**

## FATEHPUR

### RAJA BIBHNATH SINGH OF ASOTHAH

*Born* May 27 1912    *Succeeded* November 23 1918

*Heir*

*Residence* Asothar, tahsil Fatehpur

*Estate* Ten entire villages and shares in six others    revenue including cesses Rs 30 463

*Title* The title of Raja is said to have been held first by Araru Singh, and was admitted in the case of Raja Duniapat by the British Government

THE Raja belongs to the Khichi family of Rajputs which is said to be a branch of the Chauhans. It was founded by one Deogaj Singh who came from Khichihara better known as Raghugarh in Central India in 1543. He married the daughter of the Gautam chieftain of Ajhi on the banks of the Jumna and subsequently possessed himself of his estates.

Little is known of the family for the next one hundred and fifty years and the Khichars were of no importance till Araru Singh the son of Parasaram Singh who had been deprived of his share of the family property made a miraculous discovery of hidden treasure. He became a wealthy and powerful man acquiring the ownership of Asothar and the parganas of Ajhi, Muttaur and Aya Sah, to which tradition adds sixteen more parganas in the districts of Fatehpur and Cawnpore.

Araru Singh eventually came into conflict with the imperial authorities by resisting and killing Jan Nisar Khan, the governor of Kora in 1734. A large force was sent against him but in the meantime he died and was succeeded by his more famous son Bhagwant Rai. The latter offered an active resistance to the imperial troops, and managed to buy off the Nawab of Farrukhabad, who had been deputed to blockade the refractory chieftain. For some years he maintained a position of independence, but was eventually defeated and slain by Saadat Khan in 1745.

Bhagwant Rai was succeeded by his son Raja Rup Singh, who submitted to the Oudh authorities and held his estates for thirty five years. He died in 1780 when the succession fell to Bariar Singh. The latter was not strong enough to resist Asaf ud daula who resumed sixteen of the nineteen parganas while the remaining three shortly afterwards were assigned by the Nazim Almas Ali Khan to Raja Sital Prasad then in charge of Kora.

Bariar Singh retired to Obirka in the Banda district, living on a small pension allowed him by the Oudh Government. He was succeeded

by his adopted son, Duniapat Singh, but the pension was resumed by Nawab Baqar Ali Khan. The Raja thereupon crossed the river with a large body of followers and ravaged the parganas of Ekdala and Ghazipur, a step which at once procured the restoration of the pension. At the session this was again resumed, and Duniapat adopted the same tactics, crossing the river and taking up a position near Jarauli in pargana Ghazipur. He was attacked by Mr. Ahmutty, the Collector of Allahabad, and in a fight that ensued the latter was wounded. The Raja fled across the Jumna, but in 1804 he surrendered to Mr. Cuthbert, who had succeeded to the charge of Allahabad. The pension was again restored by a *sanad* from the British Government, dated May 23, 1805, and was fixed in perpetuity at a sum now equivalent to Rs. 7,306.

### Pedigree.

Araru Singh (d. 1734)

Raja Bhagwant Rai (d. 1745).

Raja Rup Singh (d. 1780).

Raja Bariar Singh.

Raja Duniapat Singh, adopted (d. 1850).

Raghubar Singh, adopted.

Raja Lachhman Prasad Singh, adopted (d. 1891).

Raja Narpat Singh (d. 1906).

*Kunwar Chandra Bhukhan Singh.*

Raja Kishanpal Singh (d. 1918).

*Parsotam Prasad Singh.*

RAJA BISHNATH SINGH (adopted).

# RAJA CHANDRA BHAN SINGH OF ARGAL.

*Born* : November 10, 1921. *Succeeded* December 10, 1922.

*Hear* :

*Residence* : Argal, tahsil Khajurha, Fatehpur

*Estate* : Two villages, revenue Rs 94

*Title* : The title of Raja has been borne by the head of the family for many centuries, and was acknowledged by the British Government at the cession of the district

THE Raja is the head of the Gautam clan of Rajputa, which is said to derive its name from Gautama, the reputed ancestor of the Sakya tribe, from which sprang the great Buddha

According to the family chronicles the sixth in descent from Gautama was Srungi Rishi, who married a daughter of Ajai Pal, the Gaharwar Raja of Kanauj and thus obtained all the country from Kanauj to Kora His grandsoo, Ang Deo, built the fort of Argal among the ravines of the Rind river, but it seems probable that the original home of the clan was the fort at Kora, which is still known as Argal

Little is known of the family beyond the mere list of names which extend over many centuries Raja Ratao Sen married the sister of Jai Chand of Kanauj and shared in the defeat of the latter by Muhammad Bin Sam, and his son, Raja Kaling Deo, is said, but incorrectly, to have been killed at the battle of Mahoba, where the Chandels were defeated by Pirthi Raj of Delhi.

The Rajas of Argal continued to hold Kora and an extensive principality till the advent of the Mughals Raja Hari Baran Deo fought against Humayun and espoused the cause of Sher Shah, the result being that his grandson Raja Bhairon Sahai was severely defeated by Akbar at Kalpi, and the Gautams never recovered from the blow In the days of Shah Jahan the fort of Kora was destroyed and Raja Bhagwant Deo, who had married one of the Sombansis of Parbhargarh, was reduced to the position of a small zamindar

The crowning act occurred when Raja Achal Singh offered resistance to Sa'adat Khan, the first Nawab Wazir of Oudh, and was utterly crushed in 1727. The title of Raja is still recognized, but at the settlement of 1840 the Gautams of Argal retained only five villages and most of these have since been sold Nonetheless their high descent and the great antiquity of the house secure for its head the respect of all the Rajputs of the district

Pedigree.

Raja Ratan Sen (d. 1191).

Raja Kaling Deo.

Raja Sulraj Deo.

Raja Mulraj Deo.

Raja Deopal Deo.

Bijli Khan of Kora.

Raja Man Deo.

Raja Bhuraj Deo.

Raja Sahadeo Raj.

Raja Lachhman Deo.

Raja Bir Singh Deo

Raja Madan Deo.

Raja Man Deo.

Raja Haribaran Deo.

Raja Sangram Deo.

Raja Bhairon Sah (temp. Akbar).

Raja Hamir Deo.

Raja Bhagwant Deo.

Raja Indarjit Deo (d. 1607).

Raja Dugur Sah Deo (d. 1643).

Raja Haribal Deo (d. 1646).

Raja Himmat Bahadur Deo (d. 1687).

Raja Achal Singh (d. 1729).

Raja Sadan Singh (d. 1755).

Raja Aman Singh (d. 1817).

Raja Gaupat Singh (d. 1861).

Raja Sheo Ram Singh (d. 1920).

Kunwar Ratan Singh (d. 1899).

Kunwar Sheoraj Singh.

Kunwar Gajadhar Singh.

Kunwar Rustam Singh (d. 1915).

Raja Bisheshar Singh (d. 1922).

Jagraj Singh.

Randhir Singh.

Bhikam Singh alias Arjun Singh.

Harpal Singh.

RAJA CHANDRA BHAN SINGH.



# **NAWAB SAIYID ALI HUSAIN KHAN OF FATEHPUR.**

*Born :*                *Succeeded :* November 26, 1902.

*Heir :* Saiyid Ata Husain, born 1888.

*Residence* Fatehpur

*Estate* Sharcs in 9 villages and 13 *mahals*, revenue Rs 9,593

*Title .* The title of Nawab was conferred on Saiyid Zain-ul-ahdin Khan by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, and was recognized by the British Government in the case of his son, Saiyid Baqar Ali Khan.

THE Nawab belongs to a family of Saiyids said to have been founded by Ikram-ud din Ahmad, who accompanied Humayun from Persia. He obtained some appointment at court in which he was succeeded by his son and grandson. The latter's son, Saiyid Muhammad Taqi, held high office in the reign of Aurangzeb and received *jagirs* in Kashmir, Labora and elsewhere to which his son, Saiyid Shah Quli Khan, appears to have succeeded.

This man's son, Saiyid Shuja-nd din, resigned his post and all the *jagirs*, retiring into private life. He was the father of Saiyid Zain-ul-ahdin, who came to Oudh in the days of Asaf-nd-daula and obtained the office of Chakladar of Kora and Kara with the title of Nawab and a *jagir* known as Bindaur in the Tappa Jar pargana of Fatehpur. He was succeeded by his two elder sons, Nawab Saiyid Baqar Ali Khan and Saiyid Jafar Ali Khan, of whom the former held the country between Kara and the Pandu river, transferring his headquarters from Kora to Fatehpur, while the latter was in charge of the tract between the Pandu and Bhognipur.

At the cession in 1801 Saiyid Baqar Ali Khan was retained as farmer of the present Fatehpur district, and held the appointment for nine years. On his death much of the land which he had acquired was restored to the old owners, and his *jagir* was resumed, but was afterwards leased to his youngest brother, Saiyid Muhammad Khan, and in 1840 was assessed at revenue. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Khan was succeeded by his son, Saiyid Ahmad Husain Khan, the father of the present holder of the title.

## Pedigree.

Saiyid Ikram-ud-din Ahmad of Teheran.

Saiyid Najm-ud-din Ahmad.

Saiyid Abdullah.

Saiyid Muhammad Taqi Khan.

Saiyid Shah Quli Khan.

Saiyid Shuja-ud-din Khan.

Nawab Saiyid Zain-ul-ahdin Khan.

Nawab Saiyid Baqar Ali Khan (d. 1810).      Nawab Saiyid Jafar Ali Khan.      Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Khan.  
Nawab Saiyid Ahmad Husain Khan (d. 1902).

NAWAB SAIYID ALI  
HUSAIN KHAN.

Ahmadi Begam  
(d. 1909).

Saiyid Baqar Husain Khan  
(d. 1901).

Saiyid Ata Husain  
(b. 1898).

Saiyid Bando Husain  
(b. 1898).

Saiyid Altaf Husain  
(d. 1918).

Saiyid Muhammad Mazhar Husain  
(b. 1918).

Saiyid Faiyas Husain  
(b. 1909).

Kaniz Fatima Begam  
(b. 1912).

Saiyid Yagub Husain  
(b. 1915).

Saiyid Sabir Husain  
(b. 1920).

## ALLAHABAD

### RAJA RAM GOPAL SINGH BAHADUR OF MANDA

*Born* October 21 1891 *Succeeded* April 12, 1914

*Heir*

*Residence* Manda, tahsil Meja Allahabad

*Estate* Two hundred and nine whole villages and 187 shares in Allahabad paying revenue Rs 1 06 633, and one village and one *patta* in Mirzapur with a revenue of Rs 442, thirty three villages are held free of revenue in Allahabad and four in Mirzapur

*Title* The title of Raja was of great antiquity and was always recognized Raja Ram Partab Singh was given the hereditary title of Raja Bahadur by the British Government under notification no 106 D, dated January 1, 1913

THE Raja of Manda is the head of the Gaharwar clan of Rajputs in these provinces claiming descent from the last king of Kanauj After the Musalman conquest of the old capital the Gaharwars moved eastwards towards Benares which appears to have been the seat of the family for some generations

In the course of time one Gndan or Kuendan Deo divided the estate, which had been acquired by conquest from the Bhars, between his two sons of whom the elder, Bhoj Raj received Khairagarh as his portion, while Ugarsen the younger, founded the house of Kantib in Mirzapur

Six generations later came Puran Mal whose sons divided their property the elder being Raja Lakhan Sen, who retained the greater portion, and the younger, Chhattar Sen who obtained the taluqa of Barokhar This estate remained separate for ten generations when it was forcibly recovered by the Raja

A further division occurred between the sons of Mardan Sah, great grandson of Lakhan Sen Raja Pirthuraj Singh took Manda and the title and Chhatarpal Singh was given the *Daya* estate, of which the present representative is Raja Bhagwati Prasad Singh

Fifth in descent from Pirthuraj Singh came Raja Udit Singh of Manda who successfully resisted the Oudh Subadar Chhote Khan His son, Pirthupal Singh, was succeeded by Israj Singh, who lived to

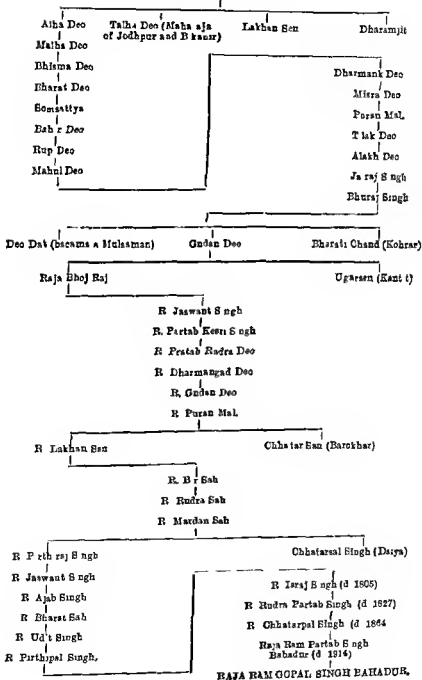
see the cession of Allahabad to the British and died in 1805. During his time the estate was increased by the grant of thirty-five villages, given in revenue-free tenure by Lord Wellesley for service rendered in Bundelkhand.

He was followed by Rudra Partab Singh, who spent the greater part of his life in rendering the *Ramayana* into Hindi verse, and the publication of this great work is now complete. He was succeeded by Chhatarpal Singh, under whose administration the property became very heavily encumbered, the debts at his death in 1864 being more than fifteen lakhs. During the Mutiny the Raja rendered good service to Government, taking charge of the treasury during the absence of the officials. Like his father, he was a good Arabic and Sanskrit scholar. His son, Ram Partab Singh, was then only four years of age and the property was under the management of the Court of Wards till 1881, when it was released in a solvent condition. Raja Ram Partab Singh, who married a daughter of the Maharaja of Dumraon, was an honorary munsif for the Khairagarh pargana, a life councillor of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, a member of the Central Committee of the Imperial Institute in India, and a vice-president of the MacDonnell University Hindu Boarding House Fund. In consideration of the conspicuous position and services of the family, exemplary personal character and loyal public services he was made a hereditary Raja Bahadur on January 1, 1913. Raja Ram Partab Singh Bahadur died on April 12, 1914 and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title. Raja Ram Gopal Singh Bahadur was made an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Land Forces in 1918 and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain in 1924. In recognition of his war services a Sword of Honour was presented to him by His Excellency the Governor.

## ALLAHABAD

## Pedigree

Raja Man &amp; Chand



**RAJA RAM SINGH RAO BAHADUR OF BARA.**

*Born:* February 20, 1850. *Succeeded:* October 16, 1918.

*Heir:* Kunwar Rudra Partab Singh.

*Residence:* Shankargarh, tahsil Bara, Allahabad.

*Estate:* One hundred and fifty-eight whole villages and shares in 30, paying revenue Rs. 56,792.

*Title:* The title of Raja was conferred on Banspati Singh as a personal distinction for services rendered during the Mutiny, by F. D. notification no. 4867 of November 30, 1858. It was made hereditary on January 1, 1913. The personal title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Ram Singh in June, 1912 for good work as an official of the Rewah State.

THE Raja belongs to a family of Baghel Rajputs claiming to be descended from Vyaghra Deo of Gujrat and connected with the ruling house of Rewah. Bauspati Singh was the son of Chhatarpal Singh, who died in 1854, and when the Mutiny broke out, shortly after his accession to the property, he did his utmost to support the police in maintaining order, escorted the remittances of revenue to headquarters, and in December, 1857 he proceeded with a levy of a thousand men against a formidable band of rebels who were then holding the Khairagarh pargana. For these services he was granted the personal title of Raja in November, 1858. It was subsequently made hereditary in January, 1913. The Raja died on October 16, 1918, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present holder of the title. Raja Ram Singh is an honorary magistrate with second class powers for life and vice-president of the United Provinces Landholders' Association.

**RAJA BHAGWATI PRASAD SINGH OF DAIYA**

*Born* November 7, 1902. *Succeeded* August 28, 1923

*Heir*

*Residence* Daiya, pargana Khairagarh, tahsil Meja, district Allahabad

*Estate* Sixty-one whole villages and 58 shares in the Allahabad district and eight shares in the Mirzapur district, paying a revenue of Rs 44,390 and Rs 1,236 respectively

*Title* The personal title of Raja, which was conferred in June, 1909, was declared hereditary by notification no. 230 C, dated December 12, 1911

**RAJA BHAGWATI PRASAD SINGH** of Daiya represents a younger branch of the Gaharwar clan of Rajputs, claiming descent from Raja Jai Chand, the last king of Kanauj. The head of this branch was Chhatarsal Singh, the brother of Raja Pirthipal Singh of Mandi

In the early days of British rule Lal Dheukel Singh of Daiya obtained possession of his ancestral estate after many years of litigation, and he was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Tejbal Singh, who was given the personal title of Raja in 1859 in recognition of his services during the Mutiny

On the death of Raja Tejbal Singh in 1883 his nephew and adopted son, Lal Digbijai Singh then a minor, succeeded to the estate of the deceased which was taken under the superintendence of the Court of Wards

Digbijai Singh attained his majority in 1897 and took the management of the estate into his own hands. He improved the estate and cleared off a debt amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees. He assisted his tenants very liberally during the drought of 1897, although his estate was in debt at the time, and in recognition of his services was granted a certificate by the Local Government. Again, in October, 1898 on the occasion of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's Jubilee, his action in remitting arrears of rent amounting to Rs 9,115 was recognized by Government. He was also granted a certificate at the Agra Darbar for his services during the famine of 1907-8. The personal title of Raja was conferred on him in 1909 for the keen interest taken by him in the management of his estate, assistance rendered to his tenants in times for famines, his liberality towards objects of public utility, and in recognition of his family position. The title was made hereditary in 1911. Raja Digbijai Singh died on August 28, 1923 and was succeeded by Bhagwati Prasad Singh adopted by the widows in an ordinance with the Raja's will

**RAJA VANKATESH PRASAD NARAYAN SINGH OF BARAON.**

*Born* : October 23, 1903. *Succeeded* : April 6, 1926.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Baraon, district Allahabad.

*Estate* : Four hundred and twenty-five villages, revenue Rs. 89,078.

*Titles* : The personal title of Raja was conferred upon Rai Bahadur Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh by notification no. 2-D., dated January 1, 1916, and was declared hereditary by notification no. 9-Genl., dated January 1, 1923.

THE Raja belongs to the Bhuinhar family which hold the foremost place among the Brahman proprietors of the Karchhana tahsil in the Allahabad district. Ajodhya Bakhsh Singh of Baraon, who made extensive purchases of land, rendered good service during the Mutiny for which he was given a *khilat*, four villages and a *sanad*. His son, Mahabir Prasad Narayan Singh, was granted the title of Rai Bahadur on January 1, 1891 for good work on the district board and as a man of influence. He died on June 18, 1906, and his estate passed to his son, Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh. The latter received the personal titles of Rai Bahadur and Raja on January 1, 1909 and January 1, 1916 respectively. He was an honorary magistrate with third class powers within the Karchhana tahsil and one of the founders and honorary secretary of the United Provinces Landholders' Association. The title of Raja was declared hereditary in January, 1923. He died on April 6, 1926, and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.



## RAI DWARKA PRASAD

*Born:* September 6, 1882 *Succeeded* March 30, 1928

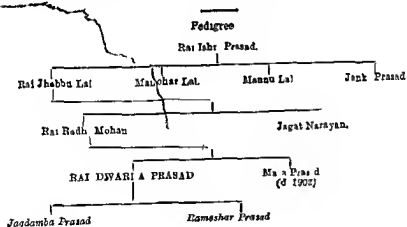
*Heir Son,* Jagdamba Prasad, born October 13, 1915

*Residence* Daraganj Allahabad

*Estate* Nil

*Title* The title of Rai is said to have been bestowed by Asafudaula, Nawab Wazir of Oudh, on Ishri Prasad, grand father of the present holder

THE holder of the title is a Kayasth by caste whose grandfather, Ishri Prasad, held office under the Nawab Wazirs of Oudh and obtained a small estate in the Allahabad district. The six villages descended to his son, and afterwards to his grandson, Rai Radha Mohan who obtained possession when eleven years of age. He subsequently made over the estate to his two sons, Dwarka Prasad and Meta Prasad, of whom the former succeeded to the title on the death of his father on March 30 1928.



## ALLAHABAD.

**RAI TIRJOGI NARAYAN CHADHA.**

*Born* : May 15, 1887. *Succeeded* : May 6, 1917. .

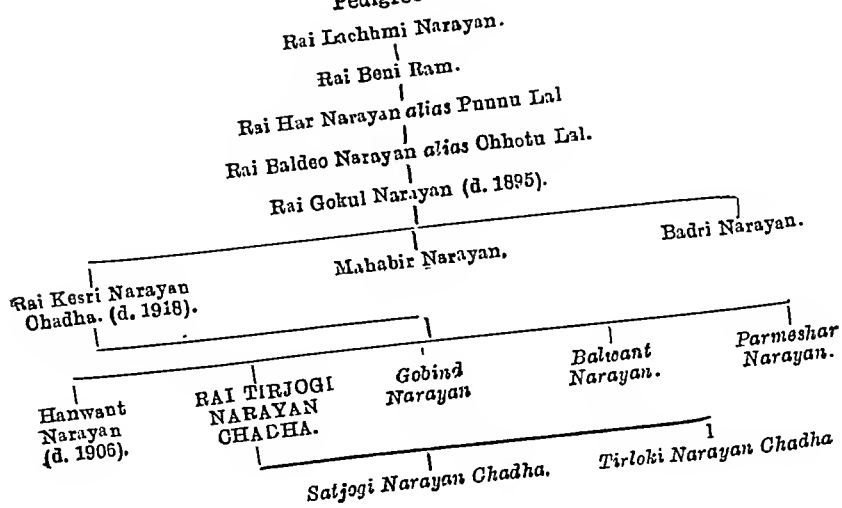
*Heir* : Son, Satjogi Narayan, born August 26, 1912.

*Residence* : Allahabad.

*Estate* : Fifty-three villages, revenue Rs. 13,586.

*Title* : The title of Rai was first conferred on Lachhmi Narayan by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, and has since been recognized as hereditary.

THIS family of Khattris first rose to distinction in the days of Shuja-ud-daula, when Lachhmi Narayan obtained the post of Darogha of the Begam's palaces. He laid the foundations of a large estate to which his descendants have made considerable additions by purchase. Rai Baldeo Narayan, otherwise known as Ohhotu Lal, was born in 1819, and rendered excellent service during the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his son, Gokul Narayan. The latter, who was born in 1842, left three sons, Rai Kesri Narayan, Mahabir Narayan and Badri Narayan. The first succeeded his father in 1895. Rai Kesri Narayan died on May 6, 1918 and was succeeded by his son, Tirjogi Narayan.

**Pedigree.**

## JHANSI

### RAO KHUMAN SINGH OF KAKARBAI

*Born* October 28, 1884. *Succeeded* October 12, 1904

*Heir* Son, Ram Pratap Singh, born November 28, 1923

*Residence* Kakarbai (now at Dhamnaur) tahsil Garotha Jhansi

*Estate* One entire village and shares in four others held at a privileged jama of Rs 410

*Title* The title of Rao, originally granted by the Raja of Orchha, has always been acknowledged as hereditary

*The holder of the title is* a Bundela Rajput, and belongs to the large family which occupies the ravine tract known as the *ghar* in the north-east of tahsil Garotha

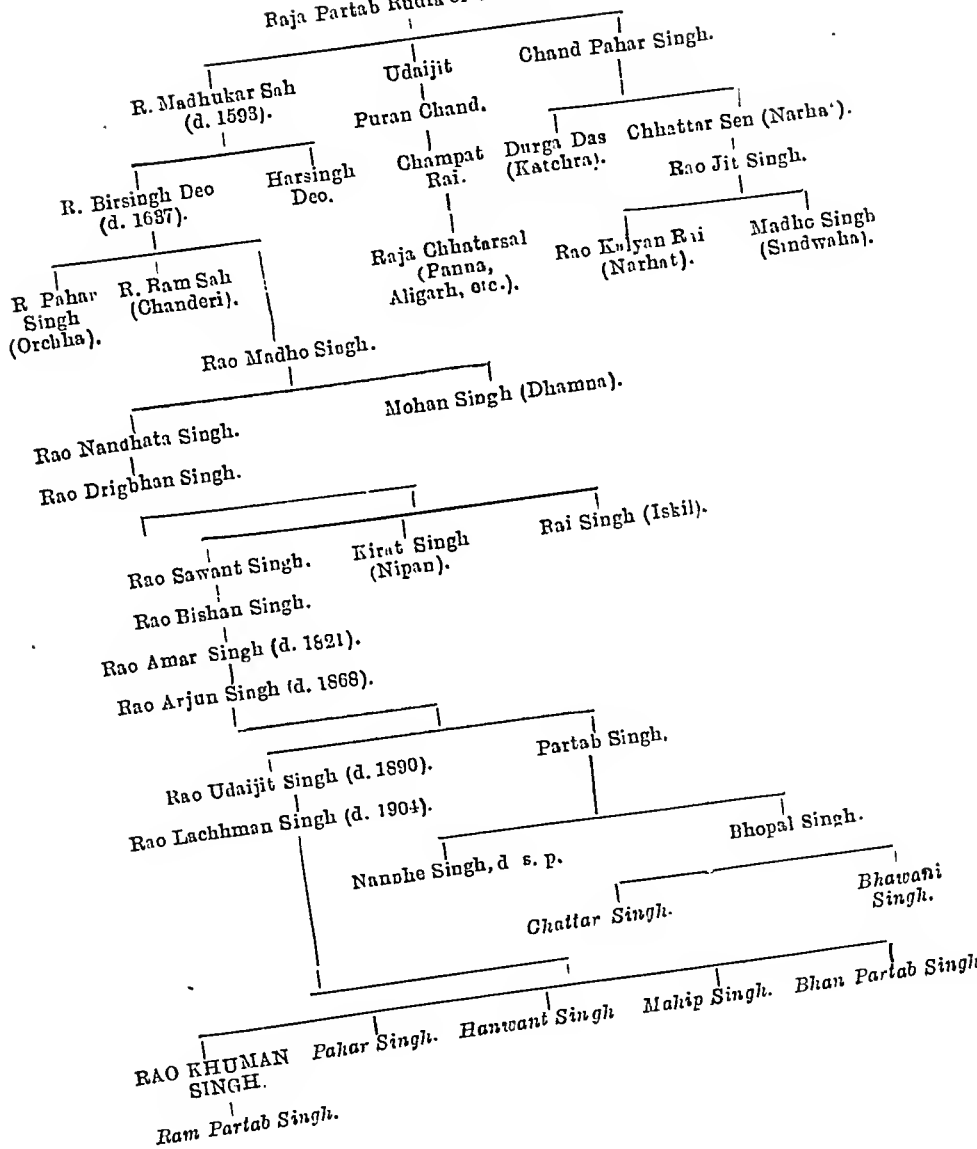
Tradition relates that the family was founded by Madho Singh, a younger son of the celebrated Raja Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, who died in 1637. Madho Singh's property at first comprised ninety six villages but of these fifty six were confiscated when the Peshwa, Balaji Bajirao subjugated Orchha in 1742 while twenty six more were subsequently resumed by the rulers of Jhansi. The remainder descended to Rao Drighban Singh who divided his property between his three sons. The eldest Diwan Kirat Singh, obtained Nipan, Bararu, Siya and Moti Katra, which are still held by his descendants, the chief of whom is Diwan Pran Singh. The second son Rao Sawant Singh received as his share Kakarbai Kachir, Dumrat Hiranagar and Kbarla, and the third son, Rai Singh obtained Iskil and Durkhara.

Sawant Singh was succeeded by his son, Bishan Singh and the latter left four sons whose descendants all own shares in the family estate. The eldest was Rao Amar Singh who was succeeded in November 1828 by Rao Arjun Singh. The latter who rendered good service by his assistance in restoring order towards the close of the Mutiny was followed in March, 1868 by his son, Rao Udayst Singh, who was born in 1827. After him came Rao Lachhman Singh, who held the title from 1898 to 1904, and was then succeeded by the present holder of the title. The estate is very greatly subdivided, but the revenue demand is small, the property being held on an *ubari* tenure. This tenure which was originally personal has always been maintained in Kakarbai, the custom being that each Rao on his succession pays half a year's income as *nazrana*. The tenure was declared maintainable in perpetuity in 1868.

## JHANSI.

## Pedigree.

Raja Partab Rudra of Orchha.



# RAO DEBI SINGH OF RAJWARA

*Born* 1860 *Succeeded* November 22, 1871

*Heir* Son Chhatarpati Singh born June 25 1892

*Residence* Rajwara tahsil Lalitpur, Jhansi

*Estate* Four villages in *ubari* and two in *jagir* two entire zamindari villages and shares in eight others, total land revenue including *ubari* Rs 1,291

*Title* The title of *Ran* was conferred on Kishan Rai by his brother, the Raja of Chanderi and has since been recognized as hereditary

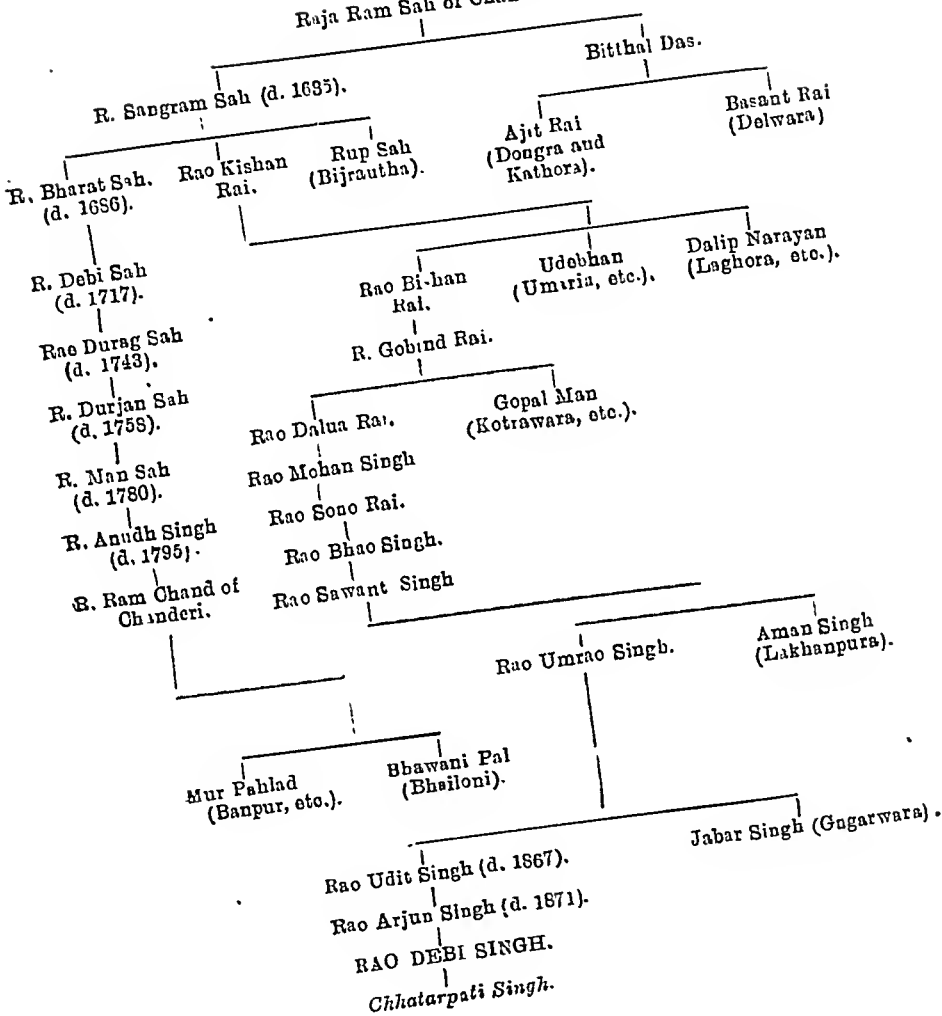
THE Rajwara family of Bundela Rajputs represents a younger branch of the old ruling house of Chanderi Raja Bharat Sah who succeeded in 1612, bestowed *jagirs* on his various relations and, among these his brother, Rao Kishan Rai, obtained an estate in and around Bansi a large portion of which passed to his younger son Bishan Rai From the latter come various zamindars, of whom the chief is the Rao of Rajwara while others are represented by the owners of Munhara Gugarwara and elsewhere

The Rajwara house at all times occupied a high position, and at the end of the eighteenth century Rao Umrao Singh was one of the leading figures in Chanderi He fought against the Marathas at the battle of Panari near Lalitpur on behalf of the Raja Parja Pal, who was there killed, and again in 1811 he was foremost in resisting the attack of Colonel Fylose who took the fort of Rajwara and afterwards besieged Umrao Singh in Chanderi The Bundelas, after a defense of several weeks were compelled to abandon the place and fly, but at the termination of the war in 1813 Umrao Singh was permitted to hold his share of the estate on an *ubari* tenure The property subsequently passed to Udit Singh and then to Arjun Singh the father of the present holder of the title Rao Debi Singh is an honorary magistrate of the third class within Lalitpur Kotwali

## JHANSI

## Pedigree.

Raja Ram Sah of Chanderi.



# RAO JADEV INDRA SINGH OF NARHAT

*Born* August 2, 1914, *Succeeded* September 19, 1918

*Heir :*

*Residence* Narhat, tahsil Mahron, Jhansi

*Estate* Seven villages or their parts in *ubari*, and shares in two zamindari villages, total land revenue Rs 1,409

*Title* The title of Rao was obtained from the Raja of Orchha and has always been recognized as hereditary

THIS family of Bundela Rajputs is descended from Rao Chand Pahar, a younger son of Raja Partab Rudra of Orchha, who reigned from 1507 to 1530. Rao Chand Pahar became Raja of Katehra in Jhansi and was succeeded by his grandson, Rao Jit Singh who came to Sindwaha about 1556. He had two sons. Rao Kalyan Rai who in 1594 attacked Narhat and took it from the Gond, and Diwan Madho Singh who remained at Sindwaha. Both brothers received sanads for their estates, but these were lost about 1760 during the fighting between Raja Pirthi Singh of Garhakota and Bichaji the Maratha governor of Saugor. The jagir was, however, recovered in 1761. Seven years later the Bundelas were again at war with the governor with the result that the jagir was confiscated, but they were subsequently allowed to eogage on an annual payment of Rs 3 200. This tenure was confirmed by Colonel Filose about 1810, and at the cession of the tract to the British in 1819 Narhat was setted with Rao Bijai Bahadur and Diwan Nirbhai Singh jointly at an *ubari* demand of Rs 5,000 which was subsequently raised to Rs 6,800.

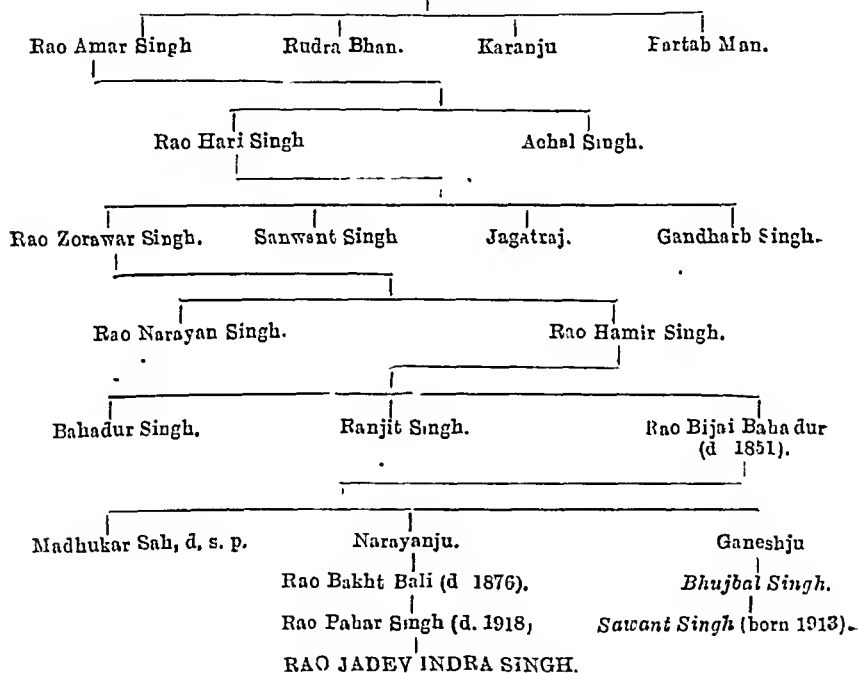
About 1826 Hira Singh, the son of Nirbhai Singh, and other members of the family raised a disturbance, for which a fine was inflicted on the estate. Hira Singh succeeded his father in 1837 and violent quarrels ensued between him and Bijai Bahadar. In 1842 the family was deeply implicated in the revolt that occurred at Narhat and the village was burnt in the following year as a punitive measure. In 1845 the estate was divided and the shares were settled with the various owners, the greater portion remaining with Bijai Bahadur, who lived till 1851. He was succeeded by his grandson, Rao Bakht Bah, and in 1854 the *ubari* was renewed for thirty years at an assessment of Rs 4 464.

Rao Bakht Bah died in 1876 and was succeeded by his son, Rao Pahar Singh. The *ubari* tenure was again renewed for thirty years.

Rao Pahar Singh died on September 19, 1918 and was succeeded by his son, Rao Jauvey Indra Singh.

**Pedigree.**

• Rao Kalvan Rai.





# RAO JAWAHIR SINGH OF PANCHAMPUR

*Born* January 14, 1881. *Succeeded* June 19, 1898.

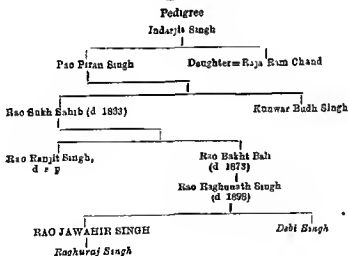
*His Son*, Raghubraj Singh, born October 29, 1905

*Residence* Panchampur, tahsil Lahitpur, Jhansi.

*Estate* One village, Panchampur paying revenue Rs. 267, also shares in one village in Gwalior, one in Tehri and one in Ajaigarh.

*Title* The gift of the title is ascribed to the Raja of Chanderi. It has been acknowledged by the British Government

THE Rao of Panchampur is a Dhandhera Rajput, belonging to a family which came from Chanaoni in Gwalior and settled in Lahitpur. A daughter of Indarjit Singh was married to the Bundela Raja, Ram Chand of Chanderi, who ruled from 1795 to 1810. Her brother, Pirau Singh, obtained from the Raja some land which is still in the possession of his descendants and the title of Rao. The land was subsequently made ubari by Sindhia in 1830. Rao Raghunath Singh, who was born in 1855, died in 1898 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present holder of the title.



## JALAUN.

## RAJA BIRENDRA SAH OF JAGAMANPUR.

*Born* : July 28, 1915. *Succeeded* : February 5, 1927.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Jagamanpur, Jalaun.

*Estate* : Forty-six jagir villages including hamlets, with a rental of Rs. 1,16,328, and fifteen zamindari whole villages and shares in six others, with a revenue of Rs. 17,691.

*Title* : The title of Raja is said to date from the year 1100 : it was recognized by the Peshwa in 1717, and has always been acknowledged by the British Government.

THE Raja is a Sengar Rajput and belongs to a family which is said to have been settled in the Jalaun district since the days of the Hindu kingdom of Kanauj, when a Sengar chieftain, named Bisukh Deo, obtained a large jagir as dowry on his marriage with the daughter of the Rathor king. The family appears to be connected with the Sengars of Etawah to the north of the Jumna, and it is certain that the headquarters of the clan have been established for centuries at Jagamanpur.

In 1787 Raja Ratan Sah obtained a confirmation of his grant from the Peshwa of Poona and his descendants continued in possession till the cession of Jalaun in 1844, when Raja Mahipat Sah received a *sanad* for the estate in perpetuity on payment of an annual quit-rent of Rs. 4,764.

Raja Mahipat Sah died in 1854 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Rup Sah. For some time the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards, and the Raja was educated at the Wards' Institution at Benares. In 1877 he was appointed an honorary magistrate within the limits of his jagir, and at the same time he was given civil powers up to Rs. 100, though the latter were withdrawn when Jalaun became a regulation district in 1891. The Raja's retainers were exempt from certain provisions of the Arms Act under G. O. no. 1013 of July 4, 1879. Raja Rup Sah died on May 25, 1911, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Lokendra Sah. The Raja was made an honorary magistrate within the limits of the Jagamanpur estate and was created an O. B. E. on January 1, 1919. Raja Lokendra Sah died on February 5, 1927 and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.

## JALAUH,

## Pedigree.

Karanja.

Bagh Raj

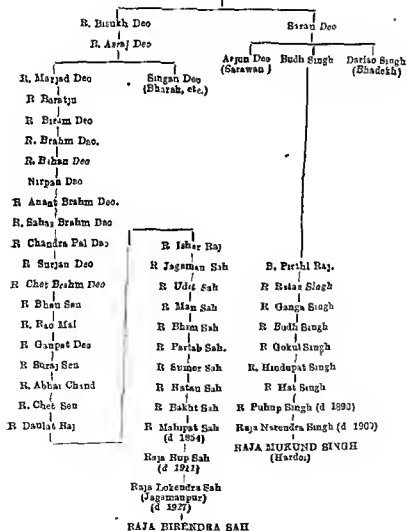
Narsingh Deo.

Sarsjman Deo

Bajai Chand

Ugrapal.

Chhatarpal.



## JALAUH.

## RAJA CHITTAR SINGH OF RAMPURA.

Born : October 5, 1914. Succeeded : March 2, 1925.

Heir :

Residence : Rampura, Jalaun.

Estate : Forty-six jagir villages, rental Rs 1,02,400.

Title : The first holder of the title appears to have been Raja Jaswant Singh, who obtained a *sanad* for his jagir from the Emperor Jahangir in 1619. The title has always been recognized by the British Government.

THE Raja is the head of the Kachhwaha Rajputs of Jalaun, and holds portion of the tract that still goes by the name of Kachhwahagar.

The former home of the clan was at Narwar, where the Kachhwahas ruled till 1129. Tradition relates that Raja Dulha Rai of Narwar had two sons, Kakul Deo who founded the ruling family of Jaipur and Baikul Deo who remained at Narwar. The latter's descendant, Bhuwan Pal, established himself at Lahar, now in the Gwalior State, and from him was descended Raja Ram Sah, who founded the Rampura house.

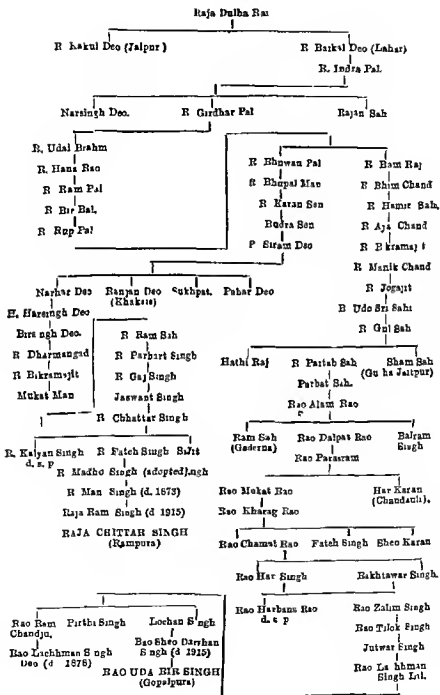
In 1619 Raja Jaswant Singh obtained a jagir worth two lakhs of rupees from the Delhi Emperor, and the grant continued to be held by the family till its resumption by Sindhi, who took all but twenty-eight villages.

At the cession of Jalaun in 1844 the tenure of this estate was confirmed by the British Government. Raja Man Singh rendered good service during the Mutiny, giving useful information to the authorities at Cawnpore. On account of this he was attacked by the mutineers from Gwalior, who took him prisoner and only released him after the payment of a large sum of money. He subsequently rendered great assistance in restoring order in the north of Jalaun. He was rewarded with a *khilat* of Rs. 5,000, a grant of land and a *sanad* confirming him in the possession of his estate.

Raja Man Singh died without issue in 1873, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Raja Ram Singh. The Raja was for some time an honorary magistrate, but resigned the office afterwards. Like the other jagirdars of Jalaun, he had his own police force and excise administration within the limits of his estate. He was created a C. I. E. on January 1, 1909. Raja Ram Singh died on March 7, 1915 and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title. The Raja being a minor, the estate has been taken over under the superintendence of the Court of Wards.

## JALAUN

## Pedigree.



**RANI HARBANS KISHORI OF KHAKSIS.**

*Born* : November 18, 1881. *Succeeded* : October 26, 1911.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Sikri, tahsil Jalaun.

*Estate* : Six whole villages with shares in two others in Jalaun tahsil and 11 villages having 12 annas share in each village in pargana Kunch.

*Title* : The title of Raja has been held for many centuries and has always been acknowledged.

THIS family is connected with the Kachhwaha house of Rampura, the early history of which has been already given.

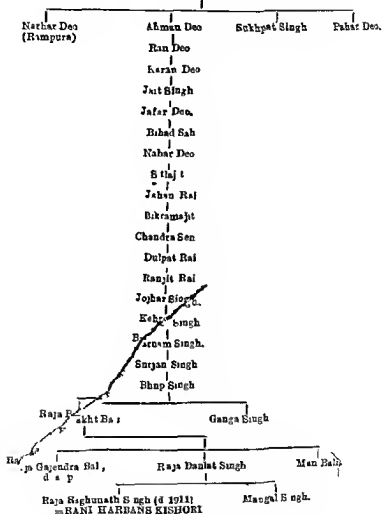
Fifth in descent from Bhuwan Pal of Lahar came Ahman Deo, who seized for himself 180 villages and formed the Khaksis estate. His descendants subsequently lost almost the whole of this at the hands of the Bundelas, but they managed to retain a small portion. At a later period their territory was invaded by the Marathas, and in 1841, when the country passed into the hands of the British, they held but eighteen villages.

The property was then in the possession of Raja Gajendra Bali, who was born in 1818. He was succeeded by his brother, Raja Daulat Singh, who died in 1896, when the title and lands passed to Raja Raghunath Singh. The latter died on October 26, 1911, and was succeeded by his widow, Rani Harbans Kishori. The estate is locally known as Sikri from the place of the Raja's residence.

For the early pedigree see under Rampura.

## Pedigree

Raja Baram Deo of Lahar ;



## RAJA MUKUND SINGH OF HARDOI.

*Born* : April 24, 1874. *Succeeded* : November 25, 1909.

*Heir* :

*Residence*: Hardoi, tahsil Jalaun.

*Estate* : 350·12 acres of land as Munzabta in the Jalaun district; revenue Rs. 332, of which Rs. 100 have been remitted by Government for one life for work in connection with the War; also half share in village Nanpura, revenue Rs. 407.

*Title* : The title is said to have been conferred on Saran Deo in 1095, and has since been retained by the head of the family.

LIKE the Raja of Jagamanpur, the Raja of Hardoi represents a branch of the Sengar clan of Rajputs. This family claims to have held a separate title from a very early date, but little is known of its history. The estates were formerly of considerable extent, but most of them were lost at the time of the Bundela invasion under Chhatarsal. When Jalaun passed into the hands of the Marathas, the Peshwa gave a grant of twenty-seven villages to Raja Gokal Singh, but the latter refused to pay the quit-rent demanded, and was consequently ejected by Govind Rao, the governor of Jalaun. He subsequently obtained Hardoi and two other villages as maintenance, and these were till recently retained by the family.

The present holder of the title is the grandson of Raja Puhup Singh, who was born in 1813 and died in 1899. The property, with the exception of 300 acres held by the Raja's mother in Hardoi, has passed by foreclosure of a mortgage to a Marwari money-lender, of whom the title-holder is now a pensioner.

The pedigree will be found under Jagamanpur.



**RAJA RAGHUBIR SINGH OF BEONA**

*Born* 1892 *Succeeded* October 17, 1913

*Heir* Son, Raja Bahadur born in 1914

*Residence* Beona, tahsil Kunch, Jalaun

*Estate* 1 591 acres of land, revenue Rs 133

*Title* The title is said to have been conferred by the Peshwa in 1746 and has always been acknowledged by the British Government

*THE Raja belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs and is the only chieftain of that race in the district. Tradition states that the title was bestowed by the Marathas after the defeat of the Bundelas in 1746. The family is however of great antiquity and the Raja actually represents the senior branch of the Bundela line. His pedigree agrees with those of the Rajas of Orchha, Datia, Charkhari and others and shows that he is descended from the eldest son of Malkhan, the younger line being traced through Partab Rudra, the first Raja of Orchha and the ancestor of the famous Chhatarsal. The Beona branch was less fortunate and never acquired prominence though it is said to have held for a time the pargana of Damoh in Gwalior. At the cession of the district to the British settlement was made with Raja Larichhat Singh who was born in 1604 and died in 1878. His grandson is the present holder of the title.*

## JALAUN.

Pedigree.

Birbhaddar.

Panchamju.

Bir Singh Bundela.

Karan Pal.

Arjun Pal.

Sohan Pal.

Bhim Indra.

Laung Deo.

Pirthi Raj.

Ram Singh.

Raj Chand.

Medni Mal.

Arjun Deo.

Malkhan.

Birba

Indrabhan

De

Raja Partab Singh  
(Orchha, etc.).

Anup Singh.

Udit Singh.

Madho Singh.

Raja Bhupat Singh.

Khet Singh.

R. Jai Singh.

Lone Singh.

Raja Parichhat Singh  
(d. 1878).

Maharaj Singh.

Nahar Singh.

Raja Gobind Singh  
(d. 1913).

RAJA RAGHUBIR SINGH.

Bishan Singh.

### RAO UDAIBIR SINGH OF GOPALPURA

*Born* December 17, 1895. *Succeeded* October 11, 1915

*Hair*

*Residence.* Gopalpura, tahsil kanech, Jalauh

*Estate:* Nine jagir villages, area 26 817 *bighas* and 5,239 a res zamindari, revenue Rs 5,441.

*Title* The title of Rao was first assumed by Alam Rao of the Rampura family, and has been retained for many generations.

THE Rao of Gopalpura represents a younger branch of the Kachha waha family of Labar, from which also come the Rajas of Rampura and Khaksis. It was founded by Alam Rao, a descendant of Ram Raj, the younger son of Raja Raj Pal Singh of Labar, who obtained a jagir of sixty two villages. The property continued to be held by the descendants of Alam Rao till the beginning of the nineteenth century, when it was greatly reduced by Siodhna. At the cession of this portion of Jalauh in 1844 the Gopalpura jagir consisted only of twelve villages, but the Rao held several others assessed to revenue in the ordinary manner. Rao Sheo Darshan Singh was the cousin and adopted son of Rao Lachhman Singh, who died in 1878. In 1888 he was invested with the powers of an honorary magistrate within the limits of his jagir and also with civil powers in cases of which the value did not exceed Rs 100.

Rao Sheo Darshan Singh died on October 11, 1915, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Rao Udashir Singh.

For the family pedigree see under Rampura.

## HAMIRPUR.

**RAO HANWANT SINGH** *alias* **JUJHAR SINGH OF SWASA.**

*Born* : August 23, 1894. *Succeeded* : March 16, 1912.

*Heir* : Brother, Bahadur Singh, born August 29, 1904.

*Residence* : Swasa, tahsil Kulpahar, Hamirpur.

*Estate* : Shares in 2 village; revenue Rs. 72.

*Title* : The title is said to have been bestowed on Partabju, the founder of Swasa, by Raja Jagat Raj of Jaitpur, and has since been recognized as hereditary.

THE Rao is a Bundela Rajput, descended from one Partabju, who founded the village of Swasa in the Panwari pargana in the days of Raja Jagat Raj Singh of Jaitpur, the son of the famous Ohhatarsal who succeeded in 1731. In return for military services rendered in the wars with the Rajas of Panna and Charkhari, Partabju obtained a pension from Raja Jagat Raj, together with the revenue-free grant of Swasa, Indrahta, Nariri, Rawatpur and Tikaria Panwari, and the title of Rao. The family retained the villages till the confiscation of Jaitpur in 1849, when settlement was made with the Rao and his relatives. The present holder of the title owns land in Swasa Muaf and Rawatpura Khurd.

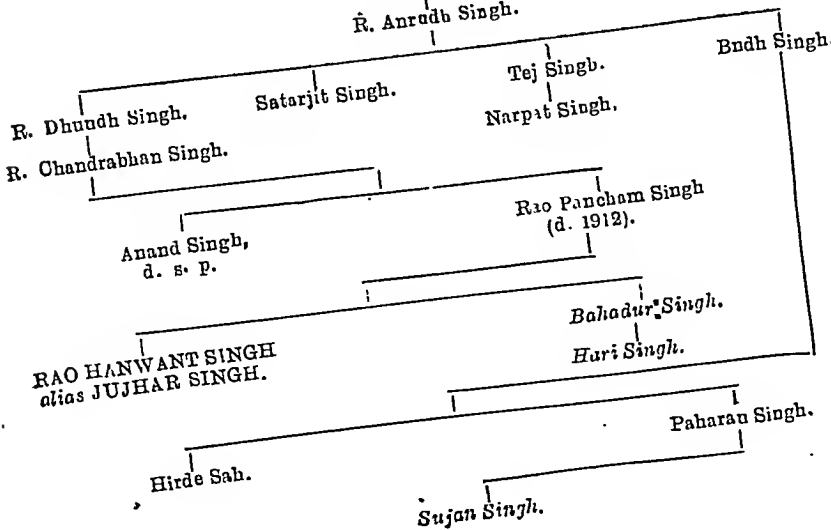
## Pedigree.

Rao Partabju.

R. Ram Singh.

R. Sarup Singh.

R. Anradh Singh.



**RAG RAGHUBIR SINGH OF SALAIYA**

*Born* March 17, 1907 *succeeded* June 25 1917'

*Heir*

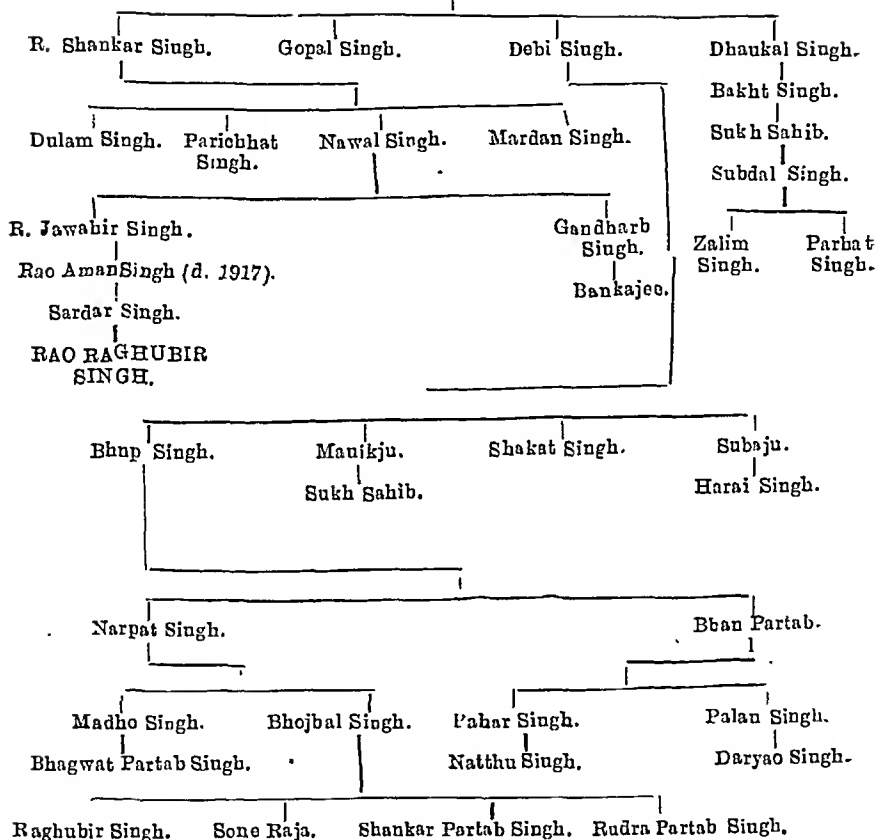
*Residence* Salaiya Mnaif tahsil Kulpahar, Hamirpur

*Estate* Share in one village, revenue Rs 84

*Title* The title of Rao is said to have been conferred by Raja Chhatarsal Bundela and has since been retained by the head of the family

*THE family* are Panwar Rajputs and the title was first obtained by Sabha Singh, who married a daughter of the great Bundela chieftain Chhatarsal. He obtained as dowry the village of Salaiya, which has remained in the possession of his descendants. At the annexation of Panwari in 1803 the village was held in farm and this arrangement continued till the death of Rao Nawal Singh. It was then assessed to revenue with his son Rao Jawahir Singh who died in 1883 the title and a fourth share in the village passing to his elder son Aman Singh whose sister is the widow of the late jagirdar of the Sarila State. Aman Singh died on June 25 1917 and was succeeded by his grandson, Raghubir Singh.

R. Hindupat.



## BANDA

**SRIMANT RAO RAM HARI RAO MORESHAR JOG OF KARWI.**

*Born* August 17, 1906. *Succeeded* April 19, 1927.

*Heir*

*Residence* Karwi, Banda

*Estate* three mahals and thirteen shares in Banda and two mahals in Fatehpur, revenue Rs 9,590 and canal dues Rs 2,610.

*Title* The title of Rao was assumed by Amrit Rao, the founder of the family, and has always been recognized by the British Government

THIS family of Maratha Brahmans represents the house of the Peshwas of Poona. Under the treaty of August 14, 1803 Amrit Rao, the brother of the last Peshwa Baji Rao, received a pension of seven lakhs annually and a large grant of land in the Banda district. In 1816 he was given the old cantonment at Karwi. He was succeeded by his son, Binaik Rao, who retained the pension though it ceased with his death in 1853. He left two sons by adoption, Narayan Rao and Madho Rao but Government refused to recognize either, and the jagir was resumed.

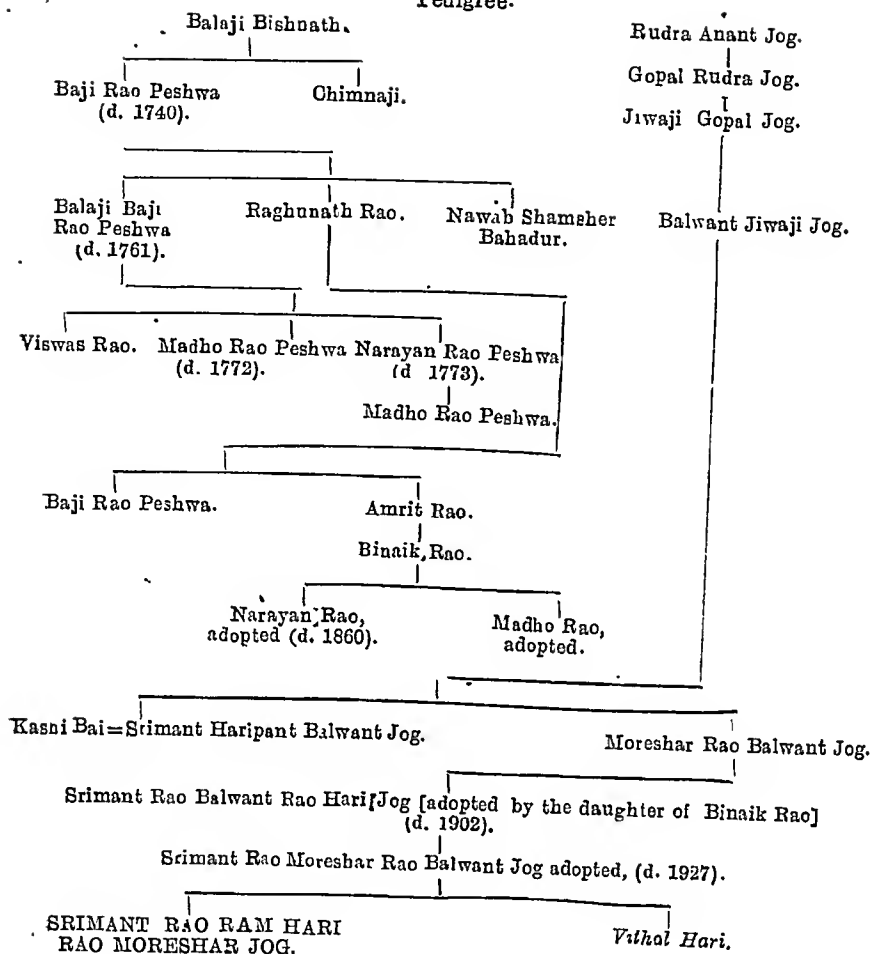
During the Mutiny they took a conspicuous part in the rebellion, and were eventually captured by the British forces.

Narayan Rao died in confinement at Hazaribagh, while Madho Rao and his two sons were sent to Bareilly, with an annual pension of Rs. 25,000.

After the Mutiny, at the instance of Mr F. O. Mayne, the title and portion of the estate were given to the adopted son of Binaik Rao's daughter, Sriment Rao Balwant Rao Hari Jog, who had remained loyal and had rendered considerable assistance to the civil and military authorities in the restoration of order. He died in 1902 at the age of seventy-four, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Sriment Rao Moreshar Rao Balwant Jog.

The latter was the son of Ram Chand Sheo Ram of the Vaishampaiya family of Maharashtra Brahmans. They have for generations been the family priests of the Jogs, who came from Konkan in the Deccan, their original home being Ratnagiri. The Jogs formerly bore the title of Sriment, a Maratha appellation, which connoted connection with the ruling house of Poona, and Rao Balwant Rao was permitted to retain this style. Rao Moreshar Rao died on April 19, 1927, and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.

## Pedigree.





**BENARES**  

---

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR  
PARBHU NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR GCSI,  
GOIE, OF BENARES**

THE Maharaja is a ruling Prince and an account of the family has been already given in part I. The hereditary title of Raja Bahadur has been in the family since 1738 A. D. and the hereditary title of Maharaja was also confirmed on the present Chief by notification no 91 C dated January 1 1918.

## BENARES.

## RAJA SATYANAND PRASAD SINGH.

*Born:* August 14, 1886. *Succeeded:* May 25, 1915.

*Heir:* Kunwar Priyanand Prasad Singh, born June 17, 1909.

*Residence:* Benares.

*Estate:* Three villages in Benares and four in Gorakhpur, paying revenue Rs. 3,775, and a fee-simple grant of five villages in Gorakhpur.

*Title:* The title of Raja, bestowed as a personal distinction on Sheo Prasad in 1874, was confirmed as hereditary in F. D. notification no. S1-4 I. of February 16, 1887.

THE Raja is by caste a Kshatriya of the Uswal sub-division, and belongs to a family which is connected with the well-known Jagat Seth of Murshidabad. One of these Seths, named Dal Chand, incurred the displeasure of the Murshidabad Nawab, and on the murder of his two cousins fled to Benares under the protection of the British Government. His son, Uttam Chand, who is said to have received the title of Raja from Asaf-ud-daula, acquired some land in Benares, and this passed to his son, Gopi Chand.

Sheo Prasad, the son of Gopi Chand, was born in 1823. He was educated at Benares College and subsequently was employed under the Foreign Office. In 1860 he became an inspector of schools, and for many years served in that capacity. He was a scholar and writer of repute, chiefly devoting his attention to the popularization of Hindustani. In May, 1870, he was created a Companion of the Star of India, and in March, 1874, he was awarded the title of Raja. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the Viceroy's Council and a Fellow of the Calcutta and Allahabad Universities.

Raja Sheo Prasad died on May 23, 1895 and was succeeded by his elder son, Raja Sachchit Prasad, who had no son, and at his death in 1904 the title passed to his nephew, Raja Nityanand Prasad Singh. The latter died without issue on May 25, 1915, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Raja Satyanand Prasad Singh.

## DENABES

*Pedigree*

Dal Chand

|

Uttam Chand

|

Gopi Chand

|

Raja Sheo Prasad, c. a. r. (d. 1895).

|

Raja Sachchit Prasad Singh  
(d. 1904)Kunwar Anand Prasad  
Singh

|

Raja Nitya Nand Prasad  
Singh (d. 1915)RAJA SATYANAND PRASAD  
SINGH

|

Kuntwar Priyanand Prasad  
Singh (b. 1909)Kuntwar Kishanand Prasad  
Singh (b. 1913)

## MIRZAPUR.

## RAJA BENI MADHO PRASAD SINGH OF KANTIT.

*Born:* October 20, 1833. *Succeeded:* March 16, 1927.

*Heir:*

*Residence:* Bijaipur, tabsil Mirzapur.

*Estate:* Four hundred and thirteen whole *mahals* and shares in seventy-three others, paying revenue Rs. 1,03,626 in Mirzapur.

*Title:* The title of Raja is of great antiquity and was recognized by the British Government in 1781.

THE Raja is a Rajput of the Gaharwar clan, and comes of a family which claims descent from the kings of Kanauj. The early history is very obscure, but it would seem that the Gaharwars fled from Kanauj at the Musalman conquest and settled in the neighbourhood of Benares, which, according to all accounts, was for a time the seat of the Rajas.

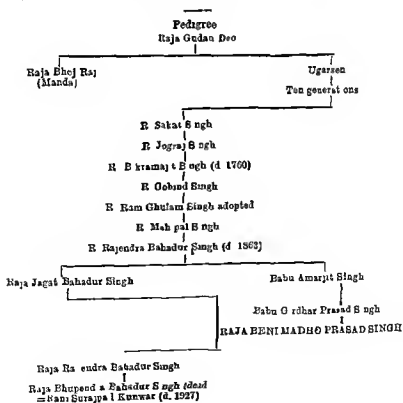
Their possession in Mirzapur were acquired from the Bhars, and in the course of time they exercised away over all the northern portion of the district, and possibly the village of Gaharwargaon in the extreme south also derived its name from the same family.

In the course of time Raja Gudan Deo divided his property between his two sons, the elder, Bhoj Raj, taking Khairagarh in Allahabad, where his representative, the Raja of Manda, has still a large property, while the younger, Ugarsen, succeeded to the Mirzapur dominions.

Nothing further is heard of the Gaharwars till the days of Akbar, when Sakat Singh conquered the country of the Kols and also founded the fort of Saktisgarh. He married a daughter of the Monas chieftain of Bhadohi and received as dowry the *tappa* of Kon, which henceforth became a part of pargana Kantit.

The family continued to enjoy their dominions until 1758, when Bikramjit Singh of Kantit was ejected by Raja Balwant Singh of Benares. The property was recovered after the flight of Raja Chet Singh in 1781, when Gobind Singh, the son of Bikramajit, was awarded a *malikana* allowance of Rs. 37,500, this being subsequently exchanged for the Bijaipur taluqa. Raja Gohind Singh was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Ram Ghulam Singh, who continued to hold Bijaipur free of revenue. At his death the grant was resumed and the estate was regularly settled with his son, Raja Mahipal Singh.

The latter was followed by his son, Raja Jagat Bahadur Singh, in whose time the estate became very heavily encumbered. A loan of four lakhs of rupees was granted by Mr Thomason in 1850 and the property was taken under the Court of Wards. Shortly before the grant of this loan Jagat Bahadur Singh died, leaving two minor sons Rajendra Bahadur Singh and Brijendra Bahadur Singh. The former died in 1863, when the estate was on the point of being restored to his management. He was succeeded by his infant son, Bhupendra Bahadur Singh. During his minority the property was once more taken under management but when it was released fresh debts soon began to accumulate and in 1901 the Raja requested Government to resume the administration. The encumbrances which were chiefly due to an unfortunate run of litigation amounted at the time to about ten lakhs. He died on April 13, 1919, and was succeeded by the widow Rani Surajpal Kunwar. On her death on March 16, 1927, she was succeeded by Beni Madho Prasad Singh, the present holder of the title.



## MIRZAPUR.

RAJA SHARDA MAHESH PRASAD SINGH SAH OF AGORI  
BARHAR

Born : December 8, 1902. Succeeded : April 20, 1918.

Heir :

Residence : Rajpur, tahsil Robertsganj, Mirzapur.

Estate : Five hundred and twenty-three villages.

Title : The title of Raja has been held for many centuries and was recognized by the British Government in a sanad of October 15, 1781.

THE family belongs to the Chandel clan of Rajputs which has been settled in the south of the Mirzapur district for many centuries.

Tradition states that two Chandels migrated eastwards in the twelfth century after the battle of Mahoba and took service with the Kharwar Raja of Singrauli. At the death of the latter the Chandels seized his estates and held them for three generations. About 1290 they were attacked at Agori by a descendant of the Kharwar chieftain, and all the Chandels were killed. One of the Ranis managed to escape and subsequently gave birth to a son named Oran Deo. The latter afterwards obtained the assistance of the Raja of Kantit, and recovered the whole of the parganas of Agori Barhar and Bijaigarh.

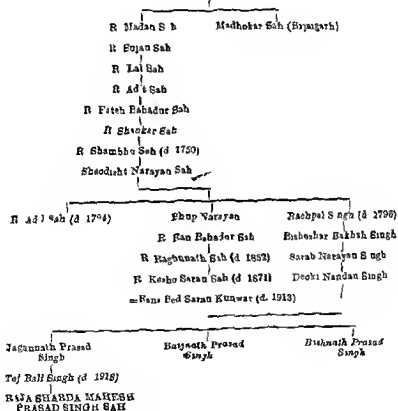
Little is known of the history of the family till about three centuries ago, when Raja Udan Deo gave Bijaigarh to his youngest son, Madhokar Sah. The rest of the property remained in the hands of the elder branch till the days of Raja Shambhu Sah, from whom it was seized by Raja Balwant Singh of Benares in 1745. In October, 1781 Warren Hastings granted a *sanad* to Adil Shah, the grandson of Shambhu Sah, restoring to him the *zamindari* of Agori Barhar, with a money allowance of Rs. 8,001. Subsequently this allowance was exchanged for an additional grant of land, the revenue of which was assigned to the Raja. The property was managed till his death in 1794 by his brother, Rachpal Singh, who was succeeded two years later by Adil Shah's adopted son, Raja Ran Bahadur Sah.

After the death of the latter came Raja Raghunath Sah, who died in 1852 leaving an infant son, Raja Kesho Saran Sah. The estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards and so remained till 1868, when the Raja attained his majority. He died in 1871 leaving

a widow, Rani Bed Saran Kunwar, who died on March 30, 1913. The estates were for some time administered on behalf of the Rani by the Court of Wards, but were afterwards released from their management. Then they came into the possession of Babu Baijnath Prasad Singh. On March 3, 1915 Babu Tej Bah Singh obtained a decree for possession of the estates against Babu Baijnath Prasad Singh. The former died on April 20, 1918, and his son, Sharda Mahesh Prasad Singh Bah succeeded to the estate and the title after much litigation.

### Pedigree

Raja Udan Deo



## RANI OHUN KUNWAR OF SINGRAULI.

*Born* : April 21, 1895. *Succeeded* : January 5, 1923.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Gaharwargaon, tahsil Robertganj, Mirzapur.

*Estate* : One hundred and sixteen villages, revenue-free, in Mirzapur.

*Title* : The title of Raja was first assumed by Faqir Sah of this family about 1697, and has since been recognized by the British Government.

THE family are described as Beahansi Rajputs, and are said to be descended from Sambansis, who lived at Bithur in the Cawnpore district. Thence they moved to Jhusi near Allahabad, where they ruled for five generations. The story goes on to say that Raja Ram Singh was then driven out by the Musalman governor and fled to Teohar in the Rewah State, where he acquired a new property. His descendant in the seventh generation, Kalanki Rai, killed the Kharwar ruler of Singrauli and took possession of his lands, his headquarters being at Nagan in Rewah. Another account, now generally discredited, ascribes their origin to a Kharwar chieftain of Baghelkhand.

Whichever be the true story, it appears that Takmal Sah, the grandson of Kalanki Rai, was attacked and killed by the Chandel Raja of Agori, and the family remained in exile for several generations.

In the course of time, about 1673, Dariao Singh and Dalel Singh, in the direct line of descent from the founder of the house, seized and divided between them a portion of the ancient property, Dariao Singh taking the lands now known as Singrauli. The latter was succeeded by his son, Faqir Sah, who about 1697 assumed the title of Raja. He was nominally subject to the Chandels, but it does not appear that he ever paid any tribute to them. His son, Raja Rudra Sah, agreed to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 701 to Raja Balwant Singh of Benares after the exclusion of the Chandels. The claim to this due was acknowledged at the restoration of the Agori Raja by Warren Hastings in 1781, but in 1792 Mr. Durney declared Singrauli to be independent and made a settlement of the pargana with the Raja direct on a permanent lease for Rs. 701. In 1803, however, the pargana was included in the *jagir* granted to Raja Ran Bahadur Sah of Agori Barhar, and this led to



protracted litigation, the final decision bestowing the proprietary right, subject to the small tribute on the Singrauli Raja being made in 1834. Prior to this a considerable portion of the lands in Rewah had been confiscated by Raja Bishnath Singh who granted a fresh *sanad* to Chhattar Sah of Singrauli for the payment of one fourth of the revenue.

Raja Chhattar Sah was succeeded by his son, Narendra Singh who died in 1876 and was followed by his son, Udit Narayan Singh. The latter died in 1886, and his property and title passed to Rudra Prasad Singh. The succession to the estate follows the rules of primogeniture the younger sons being given *jagirs* which revert to the head of the family on the death of the incumbents. Raja Rudra Prasad Singh was an honorary magistrate for the police circle of Khairwa and pargana Singrauli. He received a *malikana* allowance of 10 per cent on the rent collections of the Dudhi estate in addition to the income derived from his proprietary holdings. The Raja died on October 28, 1912, and Rani Neobaran Sahiba his senior widow succeeded him. She died on January 5, 1923, and Rani Chun Kunwar, the only surviving widow is in possession of the estate.

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#### Pedigree

Dastar Sah  
|  
Raja Faqir Sah  
|  
R. Rudra Sah  
|  
R. Udawat Sah  
|  
R. Chhattar Sah  
|  
R. Narendra Singh (d. 1876)  
|  
R. Udit Narayan Singh (d. 1886)  
|  
Raja Rudra Prasad Singh (d. 1912)  
= (1) Rani Neobaran Sahiba (d. 1923)  
  (2) Rani Surjan Kunwar (d. 1919)  
  (3) RANI CHUN KUNWAR

**RAJA NAR SINGH PADAM SARAN SAH OF BIJAIGARH.**

*Born* : August 3, 1911. *Succeeded* : January 2, 1919.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Ramgarh, tahsil Robertsganj, Mirzapur.

*Estate* : Three hundred and fourteen whole *mahals* and shares in twelve, paying revenue Rs. 14,657.

*Title* : The title of Raja was first held by Madhokar Sah, and was recognized by the British Government in 1781.

THE Raja is a Chandel Rajput, being connected with the family of Agori Barhar. The estate of Bijaigarh was first separated from Agori by Raja Udan Deo, who gave it to his younger son, Madhokar Sah. The property remained in the possession of his descendants till the days of Daljit Sahai, from whom it was taken in 1781 by Raja Balwant Singh of Benares, who managed to bribe the keeper of the Bijaigarh fort. It was subsequently restored to Raja Pirthipat Singh, but the right was contested by Raja Mahip Narayan Singh of Benares on the ground of an alleged purchase by Balwant Singh. Eventually Pirthipat regained possession of the greater part of the pargana, which is still held by the Chandels.

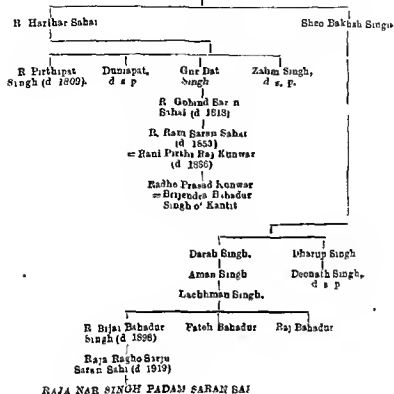
Raja Pirthipat was succeeded in 1809 by his nephew, Gobind Saran, and the latter in 1818 by his son, Raja Ram Saran Sahai, who died in 1853, leaving a widow, Rani Pirthi Raj Kunwar. The latter died in 1887. Her daughter had been married to Babu Brijendra Bahadur Singh of Kantit, to whom she gave a portion of the property, subsequently executing a deed in which she constituted the Babu her sole heir. At her death the entire estate passed into the possession of the Kantit Raja, but his right was disputed by several relatives of Raja Ram Saran Sahai. For some years the title was in abeyance, but eventually, in May, 1895, the eldest representative of the next collateral branch, Bijai Bahadur Singh, obtained a decree awarding him the entire estate, and the title of Raja was thereupon restored.

Raja Bijai Bahadur Singh died in 1898, and was succeeded by his son, Ragho Sarju Saran Sahi. The estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards on account of the heavy liabilities incurred through litigation. The Raja died on January 2, 1919 and was succeeded by his elder son, the present holder of the title.

## MIRZAPUR.

## Pedigree

Raja Dajit Sahai,



## JAUNPUR.

## RAJA SRI KISHAN DAT DUBE OF JAUNPUR.

*Born:* 1896. *Succeeded:* February 12, 1900.

*Heir:*

*Residence:* Jaunpur.

*Estate:* Two hundred and thirty-five whole villages and seventy-seven *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 1,08,185 in Jaunpur; and sixty nine villages and fourteen *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 38,497 in Azamgarh.

*Title:* The title of Raja was bestowed by *sanad* on Sheo Lal Dube for services rendered in connection with the management of the Benares province about 1797, and has since been held by his successors.

THE Raja belongs to a family of Dube Brahmans, who formerly resided at Amauli in the Kora pargana of the Fatehpur district. In the second half of the eighteenth century Sheo Lal Dube acquired a considerable fortune as a banker, and in that capacity obtained employment under Kalb Ali Beg, the farmer of Jaunpur. In 1788, when the latter failed in his revenue payments, Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the Resident at Benares, appointed Sheo Lal as his successor, and for a considerable period he acted as collector of the revenue in the four *sarkars* held by the Raja of Benares. He afterwards obtained the title of Raja for his services in putting down the rising of Salтанат Singh, and on November 3, 1797 received a *sanad* from Sir John Shore, the Governor General, conferring on him and his heirs in perpetuity the taluqa of Badlapur. Within the next few years he extended his estate by purchase, and at his death in 1836 was in possession of a very large property.

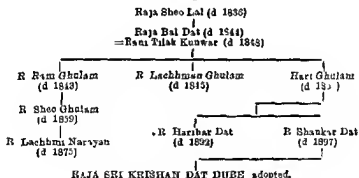
The subsequent history of the family has been chiefly remarkable for the number and rapidity of the successions to the title. Sheo Lal was followed by his eldest grandson, Raja Ram Ghulam, who died in 1843. He had managed the affairs of the estate during the time of his father, Bal Dat, who resumed his position after his son's demise. Bal Dat himself died at the age of forty-seven in 1844, while his second son, Raja Lachhman Ghulam, lived but a year longer and died without issue at the age of eighteen. For a time the property was managed by his mother, Rani Tilak Kunwar, but she too died in 1848, and after her death the estate was managed by Rani Sheo Kunwar on behalf of her son, Sheo Ghulam, till he came of age. He was a man of some ability, came of age, and

obtained possession, but he too met with an early death in 1859 and the Court of Wards then assumed control.

His son, Raja Lachhmi Narayan, had barely acquired possession of the estate when he died at the age of twenty five in 1873. The estate then passed to his cousins, Rajas Harihar Dat and Shankar Dat, the sons of Hari Ghulam. The former lived till the age of thirty six and died in 1892, having been for some years an honorary magistrate. Owing to the large debts incurred by Raja Harihar Dat, the two brothers declared themselves disqualified proprietors, and the estate was again managed by the Court of Wards from 1878 to 1889. In accordance with an agreement between the brothers, subsequently held valid by the civil courts, Harihar Dat relinquished his claim to the estate, and Raja Shankar Dat became sole owner in 1891. He died childless in 1897 when the Court of Wards once more assumed charge.

The property was then registered in the name of Shankar Dat's widow, Rani Gunmani Kunwar, to whom he had given authority to adopt a successor. She eventually selected Sri Krishan Dat the present holder of the title.

#### Pedigree.



# RAJA LAL BAHADUR SINGH OF RAJA BAZAR (JAUNPUR) AND PARHAT (PARTABGARH).

*Born:* 1867. *Succeeded:* September 24, 1915.

*Heir:* Brother, Thakur Rājendra Narayan Singh.

*Residence:* Raja Bazar, tahsil Machhlisāhr, Jaunpur.

*Estate:* Fifteen villages and five *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 7,990, in Partabgarh; nine villages, paying revenue Rs. 6,660; in Sultaupur; one village, revenue Rs. 486, in Rae Bareilly; and forty-one villages and seven *pattis*, revenue Rs. 13,619, in Jaunpur.

*Title:* The title is said to have been conferred on Harku Rai by Akbar, and was afterwards recognized by the British Government. The separate hereditary title of Raja of Parhat was conferred in notification no 2672-P. of December 4, 1877.

THE family goes by the name of Durgbansi or Drigbansi, and is a branch of the Dikhit clan of Rajputs. The Dikhits migrated into Oudh from Samauni in Banda under one Jaswant Singh at the time of the Musalman conquest. This man had four sons, of whom one, named Udai-bhau, settled in the Unao district and is the ancestor of the Raja of Parenda; and another, Ghaibar Sah, proceeded eastward into Partabgarh and established himself at Bilkhar. His son, Ram Dee, was ousted by the Bachgotis under Bariar Sah. One of his sons, Dalpat Sah, moved into pargana Partabgarh, and his descendants are known as Bilkharis, and include the Raja of Umri and the taluqdar of Anta.

The other son, Durga Das, fled into Jaunpur and made his home at Sarai Durga Das near Garwara. His descendants, who obtained from him the name of Durgbansi, spread over the greater part of the pargana of Garwara and a portion of Ghiswā, and for several centuries were the leading Rajput clan in the Jaunpur district. In the days of Akbar the head of the family, Harku Rai, is said to have obtained the title of Raja on account of his valour displayed at a great tournament held at Jhusi near Allahabad, and this dignity was afterwards retained by his successors, who received their investiture from the Rajas of Hasanpur.

In the eighteenth century the Durgbansis were crushed by Raja Balwant Singh of Benares, who compelled them to surrender their fort

of Parshit in Ghiswa and one hundred and ten villages to his officer Farzand Ali of Phulpur. The Raja took shelter with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, but after the annexation of the province of Benares he recovered sixty three villages known as the *taluka* of Raja Bazar.

In 1788 the property was divided into three portions, Ratan Sen Singh, the grandson of Har Kishan, retaining Raja Bazar and the headship of the clan. He was succeeded by Raja Ram Dayal Singh, who borrowed large sums of money on the security of the estate. He failed to pay, and in 1830 the creditors obtained a decree against his son, Raja Sarnam Singh. The sale of the estate was deferred till 1845 at which time Raja Mahesh Narayan Singh, the son and successor of Sarnam Singh, was in possession. The Raja endeavoured to have the original decrees set aside, but ultimately his suit was dismissed on appeal in 1862. The estate, after passing through several hands, was eventually bought by the Maharaja of Vizianagram.

In spite of the loss of his property, Mahesh Narayan Singh continued to be regarded as the head of the clan, and during the Mutiny he was able to render conspicuous service to the British Government. He furnished a large contingent, and at the same time endeavoured to preserve order in the Durgbansi country. He was rewarded with a large grant of confiscated land in Jannpur, the Mangauli estate in Sulampur and the *taluka* of Parbat in Partabgarh. He died in 1878, and the estate was managed by his widow till her death in 1906. She devised the property to her husband's relative, Thakur Lal Bahadur Singh, who obtained possession and continued to manage it till May 20, 1915, when in a civil suit instituted by Thakur Rajendra Narayan Singh against Lal Bahadur Singh a compromise was effected between the two brothers who agreed that Lal Bahadur Singh was to remain the *riasadar* and Rajendra Narayan Singh a *guzaradar*, but after the former's death the *riasad* was to go to Rajendra Narayan Singh or his heir. The title of Raja was recognized in favour of Lal Bahadur Singh for his lifetime only, and on his death it will also revert to Rajendra Narayan Singh or his heir.

## Pedigree.

Ghaibar Sah Dikhit.

Ram Deo.

Dalpat Sah  
(Bilkharas of  
Umri and Antu).

Durga Das.

Rai Das.

Dhari Deo  
(Bhilampur).Sanskar Singh  
(Jokuli and  
Karwan).Phani Deo  
(Sonelita).Behori (Toji  
Bazar, Baraipur  
and Haidarpur).

Ram Nath.

Chandrabin.

Jhojha Rai.

Sujan Rai.

Madho Rai  
(Bijhwat and  
Chitauri).

Nawal Rai.

Jahai Rai.

Raja Harku Rai.

Bikram Sah.

R. Har Kishan Rai.

Rai Man Singh.

R. Sakat Singh.

Rai Adhar Singh.

R. Ratan Sen Singh.

Rai Himmat Bahadur Singh.

R. Ram Dayal Singh.

Rai Budh Singh.

R. Sarnam Singh.

Sarabjit,  
d. s. p.

Rajpal.

Sheomangal,  
d. s. p.

Rai Dayal Singh.

R. Mahesh Narayan  
Singh  
= Rani Dharamraj  
Kunwar (d. 1906).

Rai Hanuman Singh.

Rai Sawan Singh.

Chhatarpal Singh.

Naipal Singh, d. s. p.

Thakur Rajendra Narayan  
Singh.RAJA LAL  
BAHADUR SINGH.

Jegannath Singh, d. s. p.

Bishnath Singh.

Rudrapal Singh  
(Pirori).



## NAWAB MUHAMMAD YUSUF.

*Born* 1891      *Succeeded* June 13, 1924

*Residence* Jaunpur and Allahabad

*Estate* Thirty whole villages and 360 *pattis* in Jaunpur, paying revenue Rs 72,210 eighteen *pattis* in Ballia revenue Rs 4 446 and eight *pattis* in Azamgarh revenue Rs 1 50'

*Title* The title of Nawab was conferred as a personal distinction on Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid by notification no 12251 B, dated June 24, 1910 and was declared hereditary by notification no 1554/745 Genl, dated June 3 1922

NAWAB MUHAMMAD YUSUF is the only son of Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid, who was a prominent Bar at Law at Allahabad and the head of the Jaunpur family of Maulvis which is said to be of considerable antiquity and to have been founded by Bandagi Shah Jalal ul Haqq Nizam ud-din who was the grandson of Imad ul mulk the Wazir of Shah Ibrahim of Jaunpur. The descendants of Bandagi Shah Jalal ul Haqq Nizam ud-din held revenue-free and *al-tamgha* grants under the Mughals but in course of time became ordinary zamindars. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Haji Imam Baksh, the head of the family acquired a considerable fortune by means of indigo. He was for a time in Government service at Ghazipur but retired and during the Mutiny he proved conspicuously loyal, enabling the district officers to escape from Jaunpur and doing much towards the maintenance of order in the city. For these actions he suffered heavily at the hands of the rebels but was rewarded by a grant of land assessed at Rs 5 000. He assigned one fourth of his estate as *waqf* for charitable purpose. He was succeeded by his son Maulvi Muhammad Haidar Husain, a leading *vakil* in the High Court, who added largely to the estate by purchase of lands in Jaunpur Azamgarh and Ballia districts. The family property became the subject of litigation on the death of Maulvi Muhammad Haidar Husain and a 6 anna share was decreed to Musammat Fatima Bili the daughter of Haji Imam Baksh. The remaining 10 anna share was left in the possession of Haidar Husain's son Maulvi Abdul Majid, who also held the estate acquired by his father as well as many villages purchased by himself. He managed the endowment founded by his grandfather to which large additions had been made from time to time. He did some excellent work in partly restoring the great mosque of Jaunpur. He also maintained an Arabic school in the city. The title of Nawab was conferred on him for charitable works and honourable public services. He was the representative Muslim gentleman of the Benares division. He was created a C.I.E. in 1911. He was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council from 1909 to 1912, and for seven years a member of the local Legislative Council also. He died on June 13, 1924 and was succeeded by his only son, the present holder of the title.

## [RAI OF KIRAKAT.]

*Born :*                      *Succeeded :*

*Heir :*

*Residence :* Kirakat, district Jaunpur.

*Estate :* Sixteen villages and four *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 3,043, in Jaunpur.

*Title :* The title of Rai, formerly held by the head of this family, was recognized as hereditary in despatch no. 113 of August 4, 1858.

THE founder of the present house was Rai Hingan Lal, a Kayasth of an old Jaunpur family, who was employed in Government service, and for a time was tahsildar of Dehra Dun. During the Mutiny he rendered valuable service in his native district, and in reward he obtained a *jagir* of land, with the honorary title of deputy magistrate and collector. At the beginning of the outbreak Hingan Lal gave shelter to the Europeans and secured their escape to Pasewa and thence to Benares. He afterwards established the police station at Kirakat and did his utmost to restore order. The revenue of his estate was remitted during his lifetime, and his successor, Rai Daya Kishan, enjoyed a similar privilege to the extent of fifty per cent.

Rai Daya Kishan died on September 15, 1915, and was succeeded by his son, Rai Madan Mukund Lal, who held the estate at the full *jama*. The latter died on June 30, 1916, and the estate is now held by this two widows. As he has left no male issue the question of succession to the hereditary title is in abeyance.

**SAIYID MUHAMMAD NASIR ALI, KHAN BAHADUR ZULQADR**

*Born* December 15, 1895 *Succeeded* February 18 1912

*Heir :*

*Residence :* Jaunpur.

*Estate* Seven whole villages and 15 *pattis* paying revenue Rs 4,587.

*Title* The hereditary titles of Khan Bahadur and Zulqadr were granted to Saiyid Nasir Ali Khan, the great grandfather of the present holder, by F. D letter no. 5206 of September 10, 1861

THE great-grandfather of the present holder of the title was a Saiyid, named Nasir Ali Khan, who entered Government service and at the time of the Mutiny was a deputy collector at Allahabad. At the beginning of the outbreak he rendered great assistance to the garrison of the fort by communicating information, furnishing supplies and offering money. He was afterwards rewarded with a *khilat* and a grant of land assessed at Rs 2,000, to which were added confiscated estates paying a revenue of Rs. 5,000, and the hereditary titles of Khan Bahadur and Zulqadr.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Muhammad Muhsin, who for many years served as a deputy collector in these provinces. Saiyid Muhammad Ahsan, the father of the present title-holder, died in 1902 during the lifetime of his father, who made a gift of all his property to his grandson (the present title holder) by a deed of gift duly executed and registered on December 23 1903. A portion of the property is hereditary, having been in the family for some generations.

## BALLIA

## RAJA BRIJENDRA PARTAB NARAYAN DEO OF HALDI.

*Born :*                      *Succeeded :* July 30, 1928.

*Heir :*

*Residence :* Haldi, tahsil Ballia.

*Estate :* Two villages, paying revenue Rs. 672, and 500 bighas of sir land on special rate of Re. 1-4 per bigha.

*Title :* The title of Raja is of great antiquity, and was acknowledged from the first by the British Government.

THE Raja of Haldi is the acknowledged head of the Nayabans clan of Rajputs. They belong to the lunar race and are said to have come originally from Maheswari in the valley of the Narbada, while subsequently the family home was established at Ratanpur in the Central Provinces. The last Raja of Ratanpur died about one hundred and sixty years ago, and the leading place is now taken by the Ballia family, which was founded by a younger member of the parent house.

The tradition relates that Chandra Jot migrated from Ratanpur in 850 A.D., and settled at Manjhi in Saran district. His descendants, after the course of two hundred years, left Manjhi and came to Bihia in Shahabad to the south of the Ganges, where they remained for five centuries.

About 1528 Raja Bhupat Deo and the other members of the clan left Bihia on account of a curse, brought about by the violation of a Brahman woman, and ultimately settled at Haldi in Ballia. For a time they appear to have held the entire pargana of Ballia, but were deprived of their estates by Raja Balwant Singh of Benares.

After the expulsion of Raja Chet Singh in 1781, the Raja of Haldi, Bhuabal Deo, obtained a three years' lease of the pargana through the influence of Kashmiri Mal, treasurer of the Raja of Benares. In 1785, after the expiry of the lease, the Raja obtained a *sanad* conferring upon him a perpetual grant of Rs. 16,000 per annum as *malikana* for pargana Ballia in return for services rendered to the British officers in the fort at Buxar, when all supplies had been stopped by Chet Singh and his follower, Sharaf Ali. At the permanent settlement five estates, with an area of about 16,000 acres, were settled with the Raja at a revenue of Rs. 24,165.

Raja Bhuabal Deo died in 1799, and the annual allowance, then styled a pension, was continued to his son, Ishri Baksh, who died in 1802. It was reduced at the accession of Raja Dalganjan Singh, and in the time of Haraknath Singh, who became Raja in 1826, it was entirely stopped owing to family dissension. The latter was succeeded by Narsingh Narayan Deo who was childless, and then by Sarab Narayan Deo who held no landed property the whole having been sold to the Maharaja of Dumraon. He nevertheless possessed great influence and was able to render valuable service during the Mutiny, assisting the district authorities in preserving and restoring order. His exertions met with the recognition of Government, but the only reward was the grant of two small villages Udhpur and Murar Patti, and even these were assessed to revenue in the ordinary manner. Raja Sarab Narayan died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Thakur Prasad Narayan Deo. The latter died on January 23, 1915 and was succeeded by his son Raja Rajendra Partab Narayan Deo who on his death on July 30, 1928 was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.



## GORAKHPUR

### RAJA BHUNESH PARTAB SINGH OF UNAULA

*Born* August 6 1884    *Succeeded* April 22, 1904

*Heir* -

*Residence* Unaula, tahsil Bansgaon Gorakhpur

*Estates* Sixty eight whole villages and shares in ten other villages, paying revenue Rs 17 300 in Gorakhpur. .

*Title* The title of Raja was first assumed by Randhir Singh many centuries ago and has always been recognized by the British Government

THE Raja of Unaula represents a younger branch of the Sarnet clan of Rajputs, founded about the thirteenth century by Chandra Sen. The early history of the clan will be given in the account of the Raja of Bansi in Bansi, the head of the eldest surviving branch of the clan. The Unaula estate was first given to Randhir Singh, the youngest son of Chandra Sen. Little is known of the history of his descendants but on three occasions they provided adoptive heirs for the Bansi house.

At the time of the cession of Gorakhpur, Unaula was held by Raja Harihar Sarfaraz Singh, who was then in possession of the ancestral domains which were confined to the Unaula pargana. He was succeeded by Raja Rudra Partab Singh, who was born in 1791. The Raja remained practically undisturbed during the Mutiny, and continued to hold his estates till his death in 1890. He was succeeded by his son Raja Mahesh Partab Singh, who was then over sixty five years of age. The latter died in 1904, when the property and title passed to the present holder.

The family pedigree consists merely of a long list of Rajas, and is comparatively valueless as it does not show the relationship between the successive holders of the title.

**RANI SHAM SUNDAR KUNWARI OF MAJHAULI.**

*Born:* May, 1889. *Succeeded:* January 7, 1911.

*Heir:*

*Residence:* Majhauli, tahsil Deoria, Gorakhpur.

*Estate:* One hundred and fifty-nine villages, paying revenue Rs. 70,655.

*Title:* The title of Raja is one of the most ancient in the provinces and has always been acknowledged.

THE Rani is the elder widow of the late Raja. Kausil Kishor Prasad Mal Bahadur of Majhauli. He was the head of the great Bi-en clan of Rajputs and represented a family from which practically all the Bisens in the United Provinces claim descent.

That it has been established in Gorakhpur for many centuries admits of no question, but the early history of the clan is purely legendary. The reputed founder was one Mayur Bhat, who married four wives of different castes. One of these was a Surajbansi, and by her he had a son, named Vishwa Sen, who succeeded to his father's territory and extended his dominions by overthrowing the Bhars.

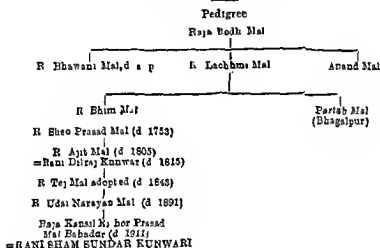
Although the family chronicles show about a hundred generations between Vishwa Sen and Bhim Mal, who was Raja from 1311 to 1366; nothing is known of these early Rajas. This man is said to have received an acknowledgment of his zamindari right from the Sultan of Delhi, but after his death no more is heard of the Bisens till the days of Bodh Mal, who succeeded in 1564. The story goes that he was arrested for default of revenue and sent to Delhi, where he became a Muslim under the name of Muhammad Salim. On his return the Rani refused to admit him into the castle of Majhauli, and consequently he settled at Nagar, afterwards founding the town of Salempur; while the Rani managed the estate during the minority of her son, Bhawani Mal. The latter was succeeded by his brother, Lachhmi Mal, after whom came Bhim Mal and Sheo Prasad Mal. On the latter's death the estate was managed by his mother, Bachana Kunwar.

In 1753 Raja Ajit Mal succeeded to the estate and held it till after the cession of Gorakhpur. He died in 1805, and for ten years the property was held by his wife, Rani Dilraj Kunwar. She adopted Tej Mali who held Majhauli from 1815 to 1843 when he was succeeded by Udai



Narayan Mal. His extravagance and bad management almost ruined the estate, which in 1870 was placed under the care of the Court of Wards.

The Raja died in 1891, and was succeeded by his grandson, Raja Kansil Kishor Prasad Mal Bahadur. Owing to his minority the estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards, and was released on his attaining his majority in 1901. He died in 1911 and was succeeded by his elder widow, Rani Sham Sundar Kunwari. The property has been extended since by the purchase of the ancient estate of Narharpur. The family history shows a line of 102 Rajas from Vishwa Sen to Bodh Mal, after whom it continues as below.



**RAJA INDARJIT PARTAB BAHADUR SAHI OF TAMKUHI.**

*Born:* October 16, 1892. *Succeeded:* October 10, 1898.

*Heir:* Uncle, Sarabjit Partab Bahadur Sahi.

*Residence:* Tamkuhi, tahsil Padrauna, Gorakhpur.

*Estate:* Two hundred and thirty-two villages in Gorakhpur and Basti, four villages in Saran, forty-two villages in Gaya and eighty-four villages in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur ; revenue Rs. 1,38,000.

*Title:* The head of the family was originally known as the Raja of Kalyanpur Kawari, but this estate was lost in 1764. Kharag Bahadur Sahi, the eldest descendant of the last Raja, obtained the recognition of his title about 1840.

THE Raja belongs to the Bhuinhar Brahman caste, and comes of the family which claims descent from Mayur Bhat, the founder of the Majhauri house, by his Bhuinhar wife. The offspring of this union was Bachal, who received as his share the north-eastern portion of the estate, which for many centuries was held by his descendants.

The home of the family was at Husipur in pargana Kalyanpur Kuwari of the Saran district of Bihar. The first Raja to rise to prominence was Kalyan Sahi, who is said to have obtained the recognition of his title from the Emperor of Delhi, together with a drum and flag and the fish crest of a *mansabdar*.

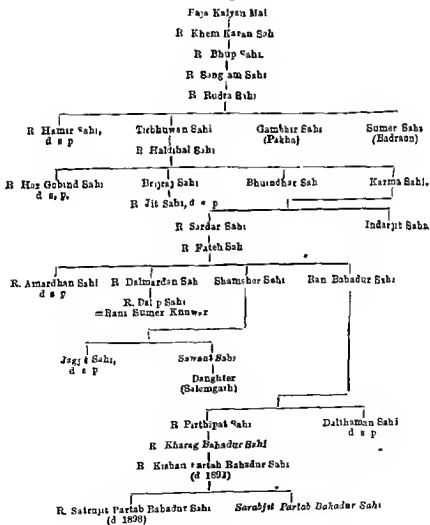
Sixth in descent from him came Raja Hamir Sahi, who obtained in reward for his services to Muhammad Shah a *khilat* and the badge of the lion. He was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Haldihal Sahi, whose descendants remained at Husipur till the days of Raja Fateh Sahi. The latter was driven out of Bihar after the battle of Buxar in 1764, and settled at Tamkuhi in the Sidhua Jobna pargana of Gorakhpur, where he acquired a large estate, much of which was afterwards lost by his sons owing to internal dissensions and mismanagement.

The eldest, Raja Amardhan Sahi, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Raja Dalmardan Sahi. The third, Shamsher Sahi, managed to acquire some of the lost villages by purchase between 1830 and 1840, and settled at Salemgarh, founding the family of that name. Raja Dalip Sahi, the son of Dalmardan Sahi, left no child, and his widow transferred her rights to Kharag Bahadur Singh, the grandson of Ran Bahadur Sahi, the fourth son of Raja Fateh Sahi.

Raja Kharag Bahadur Sahi obtained the recognition of his title from the British Government, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Kishan Partab Bahadur Sahi. The latter died in 1892, leaving two sons, of

whom the elder, Raja Satrujit Partab Bahadur Sahi, obtained the estate. He died in 1898, and was succeeded by the present holder of the title. The villages in Gaya were obtained partly by purchase and partly by a legacy to Raja Kharag Bahadur from the maternal grandfather, the Raja of Tilari, and the Sarsundia estate in Muzaffarpur was bequeathed to Satrujit Partab Bahadur by Raja Raghunandan Singh. Raja Indarjit Partab Bahadur Sahi is an honorary magistrate of the 3rd class.

## Pedigree



RAJA INDARJIT PARTAB BAHADUR SAHI

## GORAKHPUR.

## RAJA BRIJ NARAYAN BAHADUR RAI OF PADRAUNA.

*Born* : April 26, 1875. *Succeeded* : February 18, 1900.

*Heir* : Son, Ki-shan Partab Narayan Rai.

*Residence* : Padrauna, Gorakhpur.

*Estate* : Four hundred and thirty-three villages and shares ; revenue Rs. 1,41,237.

*Title* : The title of Rai is hereditary and has been held since about 1750, when it was conferred by the Raja of Majhanli. The personal title of Raja was granted to Rai Udit Narayan, and was continued to his son, the present Rai of Padrauna, by notification no. 3-I.C. of January 1, 1906. Subsequently the personal title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon him on June 3, 1919 and the title of Raja was declared hereditary by notification no 1715-I.C., dated June 4, 1921.

Thus family was founded by a kin-man of the Raja of Majhanli, named Bhopal Rai of Kara in Allahabad, in 1650, and during the ensuing half century the original grant of five waste villages given by the Raja was rapidly extended, owing to the action of the small zamindars of the neighbourhood, who surrendered a portion of their rights in return for the protection of the taluqdars against the Banjaras of the north; and also by the prowess of Nathu Rai, who took many villages from the Chandels and the Raja of Butwal, and is said to have received a *nankar* grant of thirty-three villages from Aurangzeb in 1686. The descendants of the first grantee divided the possession, and one branch of the family lost its estates for rebellion during the Mutiny. The other half, though once sold for arrears, and on another occasion almost ruined by litigation between its owners and the Maharaja of Bettiah, was saved by the industry and ability of Rai Ishri Partab, and is now in a flourishing condition.

Ishri Partab remained loyal during the Mutiny, and subsequently held office for many years as an honorary magistrate. He was succeeded by his son, Rai Madan Gopal, who largely improved the estate and received a *khilat* for his services during the famine of 1878. He died childless in 1890, and the title passed to his cousin and adopted son, Udit Narayan, who was awarded the personal title of Raja on June 22, 1897. He died in 1900, and was succeeded by his elder son, Rai Brij Narayan. The latter was appointed an honorary magistrate for the Padrauna police circle in 1904, and in 1906 received the personal title of Raja which was declared hereditary in June, 1921. The Raja had previously been awarded the personal title of Raja Bahadur in 1919.



**RAJA SADESHRI PRASAD NARAYAN SINGH, RAI  
BAHADUR, C. B. E., OF SALEMGARH.**

*Born* : 1862.

*Residence* : Salemgarh, tahsil Padrauna, Gorakhpur.

*Estate* : Fifty-eight villages in Gorakhpur and 95 villages in Bihar and Orissa.

*Title* : The personal title of Rai Bahadur was conferred by notification no. 13-I.A. of January 1, 1898, and that of Raja on June 28, 1907. The latter was declared hereditary by notification no. 6-H., dated January 1, 1926.

THE Raja is a Bhuinhar of a family which came from the village of Chainpur in Bihar, and is connected with the house of Tamkuhi, as already mentioned on page 138. He is also related to the Raja of Hathwa, and one of his sisters is married to the son of the Maharaja of Benares. The Raja's father was Babu Ambika Prasad Narayan Singh, a landlord of high repute and a staunch supporter of the Government. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on Babu Sadeshri Prasad Narayan Singh in recognition of his generosity to his tenants and the assistance rendered by him to Government during the famine of 1896-7, and subsequently that of Raja for his public services and liberality. He is also an honorary magistrate. The title of Raja was declared hereditary in January, 1926.

## BASTI

## RAJA PASHUPAT PARTAB SINGH OF BANSI

*Born* August 14, 1904 *Succeeded* September 11, 1918

*Heir* • Son Lal Rudra Partab Singh, born September 15 1926.

*Residence* Bansi, Basti

*Estate* Two hundred and thirty eight whole villages and shares in 99, revenue Rs 1,16,410, and 24 whole *muafi* villages and *muafi* shares in 13

*Title* The title of Raja is of great antiquity, and has always been considered as hereditary, it was withdrawn from Raja Ram Singh by G. G. O. no 1184 of August 23 1886, but restored by notification no 3642 I B of September 24, 1897

THE Raja belongs to the Sarnet clan of Rajputs and claims descent from one Rup Narayan, who is said to have been of Surajhansi origin and to have come from a place named Srinagar near Lahore about the twelfth century. His descendant, Chandra Sen, according to the tradition, married the daughter of the Bisen Raja of Majheuli, and his three sons founded three powerful families. The eldest Jai Singh was the ancestor of the Rajas of Sitasi, a line which became extinct with the rebellion and death of the last holder and the confiscation of his estates in 1858. The second son, Bijai Singh, became Raja of Maghar in Basti, and the third, Randhir Singh was the first of the Unaula house in Gorakhpur.

The estate of Maghar remained in the hands of Jai Singh's descendants for a number of generations and eventually passed to Rai Singh, who adopted as his successor Sahar Singh, a member of the Unaula family. The latter had four sons each of whom became Raja in turn, the youngest being Bans D'ao, the reputed founder of Bansi. His son, Raja Ratan Singh, removed his headquarters to Ratanpur, and died towards the end of the sixteenth century.

Some generations later came Raja Ram Singh, whose elder son, Bhagwant Singh, was killed by the Banjaras, and his place was taken by his brother, Madho Singh. The latter's succession was disputed by his nephew, Tej Singh, who eventually recovered the estate. He had two

sons, Ranjit Singh and Daljit Singh, who fought for the possession of Bansi and were both killed in the battle at Panghataghak. The quarrel was decided by dividing the estate, Bansi falling to the share of Bahadur Singh, the son of Ranjit Singh, and Narkatha to Sarabjit Singh, the son of Daljit. Bahadur Singh died without issue in 1777, and his possessions were taken by his brother, Jagat Singh; but Sarabjit Singh attacked and slew him, and thus became Raja of the whole territory.

Having no legitimate issue, he adopted a son of the Unaula Raja named Sri Prakash Singh, but he bestowed a very large estate, known as Balhira, on an illegitimate son, whose descendant lost the whole for his rebellion in 1858.

Raja Mahipal Singh, the elder son of Sri Prakash, succeeded to the estate, which he held for twenty-three years, but the property was generally managed by his brother, Lal Mahendra Singh. Both brothers remained loyal during the Mutiny and the Raja was rewarded with the forfeited estates of the Raja of Nagar, while Mahendra Singh, who succeeded in 1863, was afterwards made a Companion of the Star of India at the Agra darbar. He died in 1868, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Ram Singh.

Owing to the latter's misconduct the title was withdrawn in 1886, but was subsequently restored in 1897 as stated above. He died on March 6, 1913, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Ratan Sen Singh.

Raja Ratan Sen Singh was for a long time an honorary magistrate, and in 1913 he was given powers of the second class within the police circles of Ban-i and Chillian. He died on September 11, 1918 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Raja Pashupat Partab Singh.



# Pedigree

Raja Bap Narayan Singh of Meghar.

R Shambhu Singh

R. Balrakund Singh

R Sakal Das Singh  
d. s. p.

R Agar Das Singh

R Chandr Sen Singh

R Jagdhar Singh d. s. p.

R Jal Singh (Satad)

R Bujal Singh (Seast)

R Randhir Singh (Uncle).

R Dalip Singh

R Surat  
Singh,  
d. s. p.

R Marat Singh  
R Madan Mohan Singh

R Makrand  
Singh

R Ram Singh,  
d. s. p.

R Dikram Singh

R Indrajit Singh.

R Bhagwant Singh

R Abha Singh

R Alakh Singh

Keer Singh d. s. p.

R Anant Singh

Rukhdeo Singh  
d. s. p.

R Ramdas Singh

R Lachhmi Singh

R Udit Singh

R Amar Das Singh

R Dikram Singh

Maharaj Kishor,  
d. s. p.

R Komal Kishore

R Bhasant Singh

R Jal Bahadur Singh, d. s. p.

R Tej Bahadur Singh

R Ram Dheram Singh

R Bhasant Singh

R Udal Singh,  
d. s. p.

R Brij Singh

R Jal Dheram Singh

R Bishhak Singh

R Ram Bagho Singh  
d. s. p.

R Ram Varan Singh

R Tej Parab Singh.

R Mahip Singh

R Raf Singh

R Sehar Singh adopted.

R Metho  
Singh,  
d. s. p.

R Ram Singh,  
d. s. p.

R Udit  
Singh  
d. s. p.

R Ramesh  
Singh  
(d. 1884)

R Ratan Das Singh, (d. 1814)

R Tej Singh (d. 1800)

R Sangram Singh (d. 1833)

R Sakat  
Singh  
d. s. p.  
(d. 1811)

R Ram Parab Singh  
(d. 1847)

R Gajendra Singh (d. 1878)

R Ram Singh (d. 1713)

R Banjit Singh  
(d. 1748)

Dahit Singh  
(d. 1748)

Sangram  
Singh

R Bahader  
Singh  
(d. 1777)

Jagat Singh  
(d. 1777)

R Sarabjit Singh  
(d. s. 1808)

= R al Banjit  
Kunwar

R Sri Prakash Singh,  
adopted (d. 1840)

Bhagwant Singh

R Tej Singh (d. 1748)

R. Madho Singh  
(d. 73) d. s. p.

R Mahipal Singh (d. 1863).

R Mahendra Singh (d. 1897)

Raja Ram Singh (d. 1813)

Raja Ratan Sen Singh (d. 1818)

AJA PASHUPAT PASTAB SINGH adopted.

Lal Rati Parab Singh

**RAJA BIJAI PARTAB NARAYAN BAHADUR PAL OF MAHULI.**

*Born* : October 11, 1902. *Succeeded* : December 8, 1924.

*Heir* : Son, Lal Kashi Nath Narayan Bahadur Pal, born 1918.

*Residence* : Mahson, tahsil Basti.

*Estate* : Eighty villages including *pattis* ; revenue Rs. 24,966.

*Title* : The ancient title of Raja has always been recognized as hereditary.

THE Mahuli estate, frequently known as Mahson, from the residence of the Raja, is held by a Rajput of the Surajbansi clan. The early history of the family is obscure, but it does not appear that their establishment in this district is of great antiquity, as one tradition states that these Surajbansis are descended from the same person who founded the Pura estate in Fyzabad and the house of Haraha in Bara Banki. This was one Lalji Singh, who came from Kumaun several centuries ago and acquired the property of his master, a merchant named Daudas Sah.

The Basti tradition asserts that two brothers, named Alakh Deo and Tilak Deo, migrated to the north of the Ghogra and acquired the lands of a Rajbhar chieftain, and it is possible that they may have been descendants of Lalji. In the course of time many of the younger branches of this family obtained separate estates granted in *birth* or other tenures, and among these may be mentioned the Babus of Siktar, Mutauli, Parshin, Hariharpur, and other places in pargana Mahuli. At the time of the cession of Gorakhpur the estate was held by Raja Bakh-tawar Pal.

The present holder of the title is the son of Raja Narendran Bahadur Pal, who was born in 1867 and died in 1924.

## BASTI

## Pedigree.

Alakh Deo

Raja Tapti Toj Pal

B Gyan Pal

B Kunwar Pal

R Toj Pal

R Sakat Pal

B Man Pal

R Parasram Pal.

Jagat Bali Pal  
(Jaswal)

Samsar Pal (Siktar).

R D pti Pal

R. Mardan Pal

Karan Pal  
(Haridwar)

R Pithi Pal

R Jodishbhar Pal

Durjan Pal  
(Sikhar)

R Moni Pal

R. Dip Pal

Zorawar Pal  
(Bhanpur)

B Bakhtawar Pal

R Shamsher  
Bahadur Pal.Partab  
BahadurRan  
BahadurBaji  
Bahadur

Mahson

R Mardan Pal.

R Bhawan Ghulam Pal (d. 1892)

Raja Narendra  
Bahadur Pal (d. 1924)Mangal Prasad Pal  
(Budwal)Raja Baji Partab  
Narayan Bahadur Pal.

Lal Kashi Nath Narayan Bahadur Pal

# RAJA PATESHRI PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH OF BASTI.

*Born* : August 8, 1870. *Succeeded* : May 5, 1890.  
*Heir* : Son, Jaleshri Partab Narayan Singh, born 1898.  
*Residence* : Basti.  
*Estate* : Twenty-nine villages and thirty-two *pattis*, paying revenue

*Rs.* 20,317, in Basti.  
*Title* : The title is ancient, dating from the fifteenth century : it has always been recognized by the British Government.

THE Raja belongs to the Kahlans clan of Rajputs who own extensive estates in this district and Gonda. Both he and the Raja of Babhnipair and the Kahlans of the Chhedwara claim descent from a common ancestor, Sahaj Singh, who is said to have come from Baglana in Gujrat and to have expelled the Doms from Amorha.

The descendants of Sahaj Singh established a powerful kingdom with headquarters at Khurasa in Gonda, the last Raja being the famous Achal Singh. This man is said to have given the Basti estate to his brother or relative, Pirthi Deo Singh, from whom came the Rajas of Babhnipair and the six sons of Achal Singh spring the Rajas of Parasapur in Gonda. Little is known of the Basti Rajas beyond the pedigree, and it does not appear that at any time they assumed a position of great importance.

When Oudh became an independent state, the property was held by Raja Jai Singh, who lived to a great age and was succeeded by his grandson, Raja Pirthipal Singh. The latter's son, Raja Jograj Singh, held Basti when the district was ceded to the British. His grandson, Raja Indar Daman Singh, died young, and at the time of the Mutiny his widow managed the property. She remained loyal during the disturbances, and was rewarded with the large confiscated estate of Amorha.

Her son, Raja Mahesh Sitla Bakhsh Singh, inherited no fewer than 233 villages, in addition to 114 given by Government; but owing to his reckless extravagance the property became so encumbered that almost the whole of it was brought to sale, though fortunately his wife was able to buy in a considerable number of villages.

Raja Mahesh Sitla Bakhsh Singh died in 1890 and was succeeded by the present holder of the title. The Raja has managed to recover several villages formerly held by younger members of the family, as he has succeeded in proving that by custom such villages revert to the head of the clan in the absence of direct heirs. He has long been an honorary magistrate, and in 1904 he was given powers of the second class which he now exercises within the police circle of Basti only.

# Pedigree

Sahaj Singh

Ram Singh

Mundak Singh

Durga Singh

Sarnath Singh

Sakat Singh

Bairisal Singh

Bhairoo Ratan Singh

Bir Singh

Raja Achal Singh (Khurasa)

R Pirthi Das Singh (Basta)

Bhrang Sah  
(Babhnipair)

Maharaj Singh  
(Chhedwara)

R Udairaj Singh

Bishraj Singh  
(Morang)

Parasram Sah

R Man Singh

Kirat Singh

R Balkaran Singh

Bahadur Singh

R Indar Singh

Salivahan Singh

R Ratan Singh

Madhukar Singh

R Partab Singh

Raj Singh  
&  
Dahp Singh

Himmat  
Singh

R Gopal Singh, Maha Singh, Jit Singh  
d s p

R Ban Singh

R Jas Singh

Dal Singh

Zorawat Singh.

Kesri Singh

Anup Singh  
(Chetkhara)

Chhatarpal Singh (Babhnipair)

Dat Singh

Ram Singh

Lachhman  
Singh

Adhar  
Singh

Abdhat Singh d s p

R Pirthi pal Singh

Bakhtawar Singh

Drigpal Singh

R Jograj Singh

R Sheo Bakhsh Singh    B Sheo Narayan  
Singh

R Indar Daman Singh

R Mahesh S tla Bakhsh Singh (d 1860)

RAJA PATESHRI PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH

Bhuneish Partab  
Narayan Singh

Lal Jaleshri Partab Narayan Singh

## AZAMGARH.

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**RAJA MUHAMMAD SHAH OF AZAMGARH.**

*Born:* March 16, 1878. *Succeeded:* April 3, 1912.

*Heir:* Son, Babu Azam Shah.

*Residence:* Azamgarh.

*Estate:*

*Title:* The ancient title of Raja, first assumed about 1665, was recognized as hereditary in notification no. 111A.-P.D. (North-Western Provinces) of May 21, 1866.

The members of this family go by the name of Khanzada, being descended from a Gautam Rajput who embraced Islam.

One Chandra Sen of Mehnagar in pargana Nizamabad had two sons, Sagar Singh and Achiman, of whom the latter became a Muslim under the name of Daulat and rose to high position as a eunuch of the court in the personal service of the Emperor Jahangir. He is said to have acquired a large amount of wealth and landed property, which he bequeathed to his nephew, Harhans Singh. The latter is alleged to have assumed the title of Raja, but it does not appear that this was borne by either of his sons, Gambhir Singh and Dharnidhar.

Gambhir Singh died childless, but Dharnidhar had three sons, between whom a division of the property was made. The oldest, Bikramajit, is said to have murdered his brother Rudra Singh, and to have seized his share. The widow complained to the authorities, and eventually Bikramajit was killed and the estate given to the woman. The latter adopted Azam Khan, the son of Bikramajit by a Muslim wife, and this man founded the town of Azamgarh in 1665. Both he and his brother, Azmat Khan, assumed the title of Raja, and largely increased the family estates. In 1683 Azmat Khan lost his life in resisting the imperial authorities on account of arrears of revenue.

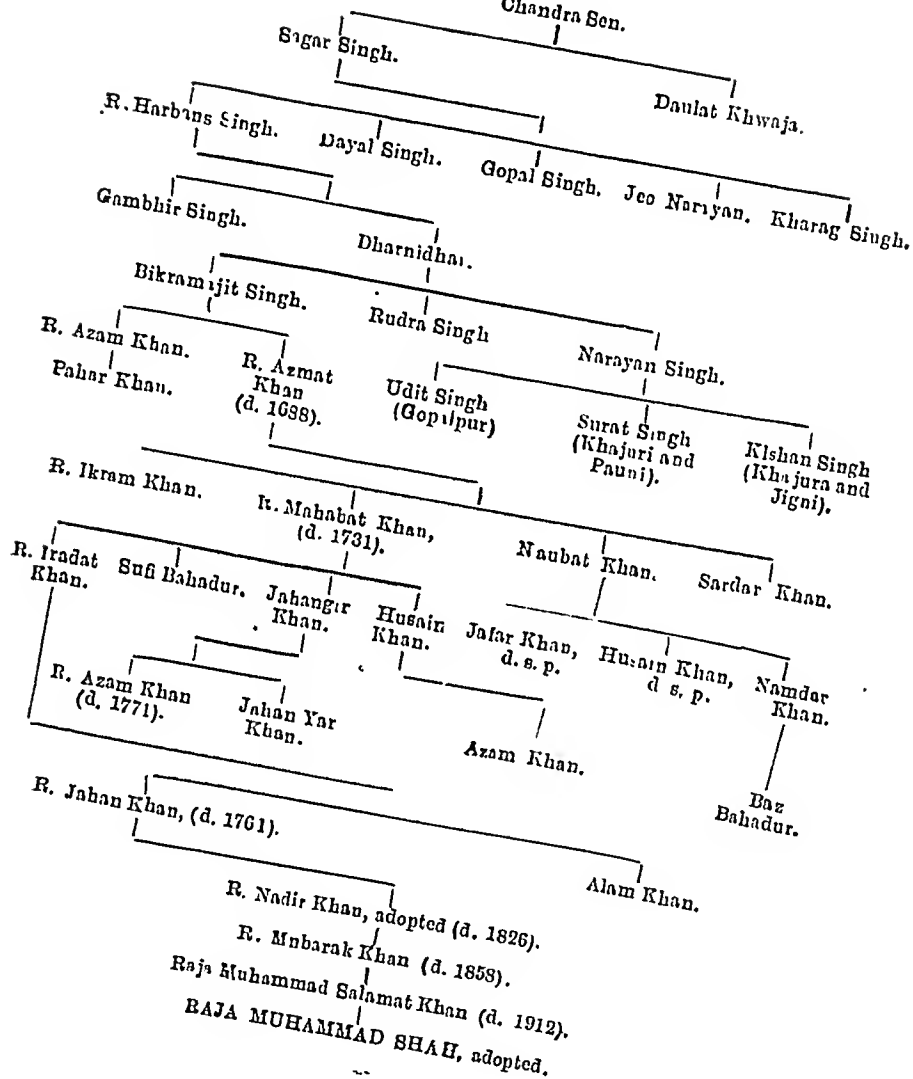
He had four sons, of whom the eldest died without issue, the property passing to the second, Mahabat Khan, who ruled a large tract of country. Like his father, he got into trouble with the revenue authorities, and died in confinement in 1731. His son, Iradat Khan, remained in possession till 1756, when he resigned in favour of his son, Jahan Khan.

In 1761 the Raja, whose succession had been disputed by his cousin Azam Khan, was killed in a fight with the agent of the Nawab Wazir, and the *taluka* was transferred to Fazl Ali, governor of Ghazipur, who held it for three years. For a time the estate remained without a head, but after the defeat of Shuja ud daula at Buxar, Azam Khan obtained possession and continued to hold the estate till his death in 1771. The *taluka* was then consigned to the care of a *chakladar*, and from 1772 to 1801 was administered by nine officers in succession.

The widow of Jahan Khan however, then brought forward her son named Nadir Khan, and though he does not appear to have been recognized as Raja by the native government, his claim was admitted at the cession and a small pension was granted to him. He died in 1820 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Munbarak Khan. The latter died in 1858 leaving his property and title to his son, Muhammad Salemat Khan.

Though generally acknowledged, the validity of the claim to the title was not formally decided till 1866, when the Raja's name was for the first time included in the list of title holders. The remnants of the family property are very small but in 1873 they were increased by the grant of 5,000 acres of forest land in Gorakhpur. The Raja was appointed an honorary magistrate for the Azamgarh municipality in 1875. He died on April 3 1912 and was succeeded by his nephew the present title holder. The latter was appointed an honorary magistrate in April, 1913.

## AZAMGARH.

Pedigree  
Chandra Sen.



## NAINI TAL

### RAJA UDAI RAJ SINGH OF KASHIPUR

*Born* February 15, 1883    *Succeeded* September 8, 1898

*Heir* Son, Kunwar Hari Chand Raj Singh, born March 15, 1916

*Residence* Kashipur, Naini Tal

*Estate* Nineteen villages and shares, paying revenue Rs 5 501 in Naini Tal, and one hundred and fifty villages and shares, paying revenue Rs 9 400 in Bijnor

*Title* Guman Singh is styled Raja in a *sanad* of November 7, 1828, and although there has never been any separate formal recognition of the title, it has always been acknowledged

*THE* Raja belongs to the Raotela clan of the old Chand family that ruled in Kumaun for so many centuries.

He is descended from Pahar Singh a younger son of Raja Baz Bahadur Chand who died in 1678. In 1764 the real ruler of Kumaun, Shri Deo Joshi who administered the state on behalf of Raja Dip Chand, was murdered by his mutinous soldiery at Kashipur and affairs fell into confusion. Mohan Singh the grandson of Pahar Singh, became head of the army, but a year later he was deprived of his appointment through the intrigues of Parmanand Bisht the viceroy of the Tarai, and fled to Rohilkhand. There he obtained the assistance of Dunda Khan, the Rohilla general and after an exile of eight months returned to Almora, captured the Raja and put Parmanand to death. He was soon expelled, however by Harak Deo Joshi and his party, and again fled, taking refuge first with Zabita Khan of Naphtabad and then with the Nawab Wazir. He subsequently managed to conciliate the Joshis and returned to Almora, where he secured the murder of Jai Kishan and shut up his brother, Harak Deo, in prison. He followed this up by putting the Raja and his two sons to death in 1777.

Mohan Singh then proclaimed himself Raja, and appointed his brother Lal Singh to the chief office in the estate. The Joshis thereupon gave up the Tarai to the Nawab Wazir, in whose possession it nominally remained till the cession of Rohilkhand in 1801. Mohan Singh held the hill country and Phabar till 1779, when his kingdom was seized by Raja Lalit Shah of Garhwal who placed his son Parduman Shah, on the throne of Almora. Mohan Singh recovered it again in 1786 by defeating Harak

Deo at Naithana ; but two years later the latter invaded Kumaun captured the Raja and put him to death.

Lal Singh escaped, and soon afterwards obtained the aid of Faiz-ullah Khan, the Nawab of Rampur. He defeated the Joshis near Bhim Tal, took Almora and pursued his opponents into Garhwal. He then had to resist the invasion of the Gurkhas, but was defeated and driven to the plains. He took up his position at Kilpuri in the Tarai, but was pursued and compelled to take refuge in Oudh. The Gurkhas subsequently abandoned the Tarai in which the exiled family obtained a grant of land, though the tenure was never defined.

This *jagir* was subsequently exchanged by Lal Singh for the taluq of Chachait in Bareilly. Partab Singh, the son of Mahendra Singh, sued for a share in the estate, but without success, and in 1828 the *sanad* for the whole of Chachait was given to Lal Singh's son, Raja Guman Singh. The latter resided principally in Rudarpur, which he successfully defended against Amir Khan, the Pindari leader. In 1835 he obtained a farming lease of the Rudarpur and Gadarpur parganas, but in the next year he died.

He was succeeded by his son, Raja Sheoraj Singh, during whose minority the estate was managed by the Court of Wards. The Raja came of age in 1841, having in the previous year taken up his residence in Kashipur, where he built a large house. In 1843 he resigned the lease of the two parganas, and bought a large amount of land in Kashipur. He exhibited constant loyalty during the Mutiny and was rewarded with a grant of land and a remission of revenue. In 1866 he exchanged Chachait for the Barhapura estate in Bijnor, formerly held by the rebel Nawab of Afzalgarh, the greater part of this property being held revenue-free in perpetuity. In the same year he was created a Companion of the Star of India.

In 1886 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Hari Raj Singh, who lived till 1898. His successor is the present Raja, who was fifteen years old at the time of his father's death. The property was taken under the Court of Wards, and continued to be administered by the same agency till March, 1906. It was again taken under the Court of Wards in October, 1914 at the instance of the Raja and released in August, 1915. In 1925 Raja Udairaj Singh relinquished the estate in favour of his eldest son, Kunwar Hari Chand Raj Singh. Since then the estate has again been taken under the Court of Wards.

## Pedigree

Raja Bas Bahadur Chand (d. 1678)

Pahar Singh

Hari Singh

R. Mohan Singh (d. 1768)

Lal Singh (d. 1829)

R. Mahendra Singh  
(of Kumaun)

Guman Singh (d. 1836)

Raja Sheoraj Singh c. s. t. (d. 1886).

R. Hari Raj Singh (d. 1898)

Kirat Singh

Karan Singh

Phogai Singh

RAJA UDAI RAJ SINGH

Kunwar Anand Singh

Kunwar Hari Chand  
Raj Singh

Kunwar Rajkumath Singh

Kunwar Chandra  
Bhan Singh

## ALMORA.

### RAJWAR BIKRAM BAHADUR PAL OF ASKOT.

*Born* : May 23, 1887. *Succeeded* : July 3, 1928.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Askot, tahsil Pithoragarh, Almora.

*Estate* : One hundred and forty-four villages, paying revenue Rs. 1,450 in Almora.

*Title* : The ancient title of Rajwar has always been borne by the head of the family and has been at all times recognized by the British Government.

THE Rajwar or Rajbar of Askot represents the eldest line of the old Katyuri Rajas, who held sway over Kumaun before the advent of the Chands. They claim to be of Surajbansi Rajput origin, and it is certain that they were the leading power in Kumaun for many centuries.

Traditions state that in 1279 Abhai Pal left the Katyar valley for Askot and established a principality, which remained undisturbed for many generations. The Rajwars subsequently came under the control of the Raja of Doti, but in the days of Rudra Chand the supremacy of the Almora Rajas was established. He allowed the Rajwar to retain his estate as a *zamindar*, and this arrangement continued unchanged.

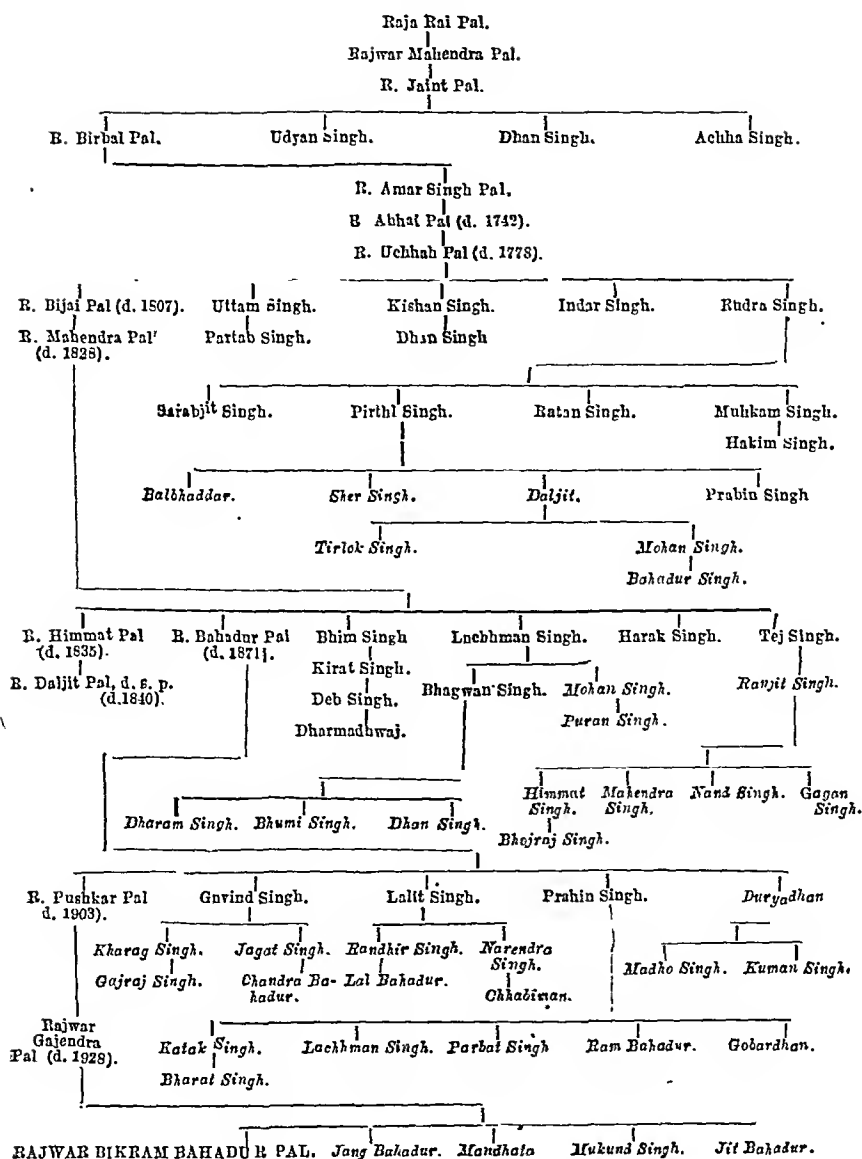
In the sixteenth century Rai Pal of Askot was overthrown and slain by the Ojha Brahmans, but his infant son, Mahendra Pal, was rescued and taken to the Chand Raja at Champawat. He was ultimately restored to his estate, the only condition being the payment of Rs. 300 as tribute.

At the time of the British conquest of Kumaun Askot was held by another Mahendra Pal, the son of Bijai Pal, who had been compelled to pay to the Nepalese the sum of Rs. 2,000 annually, and under the British Government the *taluga* was similarly settled at a fixed sum designated a *nazrana*. The first settlement was made with both Mahendra Pal and his uncle, Rudra Singh, but the latter was excluded at the third settlement in pursuance of some private arrangement between him and the Rajwar. Rudur Singh subsequently sued his nephew for a share, and obtained a decree for one-third of the estate. This portion of the property was sold by decree of court in 1843, and was ultimately repurchased by the Rajwar in 1855. At the time of Mr. Batten's settlement of Kumaun the Rajwar was treated as a

*zamindar*, but, on a representation as to the expediency of maintaining his position, the retention of the whole Askot *taluka* on the same terms on which the Rajwar had previously held his eighty-four villages was sanctioned by G O no 1950A, of September 11, 1873 By these terms the Rajwar may increase the cultivation to his own profit, and make such arrangements as he thinks advantageous to the *taluka*, but cannot interfere with the permanent tenants' possessions recorded in the *phants* }

Mahendra Pal was succeeded in 1828 by his eldest son Himmat Pal who died in 1835 leaving a son Duljit Pal, who died without issue five years later It then passed to Bahadur Pal, the second son of Mahendra Pal, who continued in possession till 1871 The next Rajwar was Pushkar Pal, who held Askot till 1903 For many years he was an honorary magistrate but in 1895 he resigned the post on account of ill health and at the same time made over the management of the estate to his son, Gajendra Pal He was made an honorary magistrate of the second class in 1904 for the parganas of Askot Sirra, Sor, Darma and Johar, as well as for the Biraon and Pangaron *pattis* of Gangoli but he resigned the powers in 1912 owing to ill health. Pajwar Gajendra Pal died in July, 1928 and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.

Fedigree.



## LUCKNOW.

**RAJA RAMPAL SINGH OF RAIPUR IKDARIA (ITAUNJA).**

*Born* July 10, 1879. *Succeeded* August 25, 1926

*Heir*

*Residence* Itaunja, tahsil Malihabad, Lucknow.

*Estate.* Fifty-three villages in the Mahona pargana of Lucknow, paying revenue Rs 40,253

*Title* The title of Raja is said to have been assumed by his ancestor, Rai Dingar Deo. It was recognized as hereditary in notification no 2672P, of December 4, 1877.

THE Raja belongs to the Basist Gotra of the Panwar clan of Rajputs. The family is said to have been founded by one Deo Rudh Rai, a younger son of Raja Rudra Sah of Dhananagar or Jeogarh in the Gwahar territory. According to tradition, Ram Singh the brother of Deo Rudh Rai had been sent by the Emperor of Delhi, apparently Muhammad bin Tughlaq, to reduce to order the Kurmi zamindars of pargana Mahona, whose strongholds were at Raipur, Mahona and Kathwara. The story goes that Ram Singh failed in his commission and was compelled to take service with the Kurmi chieftain of Raipur. On the advent of Deo Rudh Rai, his brother opened the gates of the fort and the Kurmis were expelled. Deo Rudh Rai took possession of their estates, which he divided among his three sons, Dingar Deo, Pablan Deo and Karan Deo. From the second are descended the Panwars of Mahawan, and from the third those of Rewan, while Dingar Deo founded the Itaunja house.

Little is known of the history of the family in early days, but it is said that in the fifth generation Raja Madho Singh left the ancestral home for Delhi, and his title and estates were appropriated by his younger brother, Asukh Mal. Madho Singh appears to have acquiesced in the arrangement, and to have reserved for himself six villages, which are still in the possession of his descendants.

Three generations later, in the days of Raja Nirabai Singh, the family came into conflict with the ruling power, and both the Raja and his brother, Bahadur Singh, were slain by Nawab Diler Khan. The Raja's son, Madari Singh, managed to recover the estate, but quarrelled with the other branches of the family, who set up for themselves a separate

Raja in the person of Rai Surat Singh, the ancestor of the Mahgawan taluqdars.

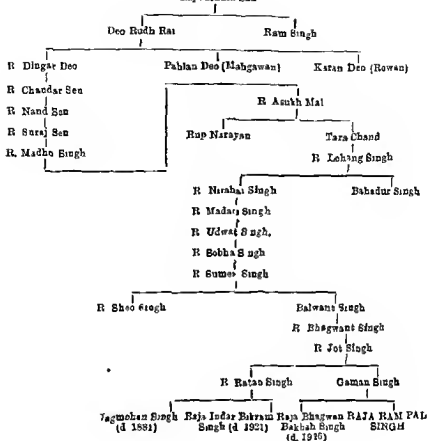
In spite of their divisions the family managed to retain their power and influence, largely owing to their policy of keeping on good terms with the central government. They even adopted some of the Musalman practices, and to the present day they pay reverence to *tazias* and fasten their coats on the left side.

In 1818, in the days of Raja Sheo Singh, the whole estate was taken under direct management, with the exception of ten *mahals* held as *nankar*, but in the course of time most of the villages were recovered. Raja Sheo Singh was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Bhagwant Singh, after whom came Raja Jot Singh, who obtained the *sanad* for the *taluga*. He was followed by his son, Raja Ratan Singh, who died leaving two sons, Raja Jagmohan Singh and Indar Bikram Singh. The first was a minor at his father's death, and the estate was managed by the Court of Wards for several years. It had only been released for four months when the Raja died, and his property passed to his surviving brother, Indar Bikram Singh. The *taluga* was again taken under management, and released on January 2, 1886.

Raja Indar Bikram Singh was educated at the Canning College. In October, 1905 he was appointed an honorary magistrate with third class powers within the limits of the Itaunja police circle. These powers were afterwards extended to the Raja's lifetime. The Raja founded a dispensary at Itaunja and contributed about Rs. 400 per annum towards its maintenance. He also gave a donation of Rs. 3,000 towards the erection of a building for the vernacular middle school. He died on January 22, 1921 and was succeeded by his cousin, Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh. The latter also died in August, 1926, and was succeeded by his younger brother, the present holder of the title.



## LUCKNOW

Pedigree  
Raja Rudra Sah

## RAJA OF SISSAINDI.

*Born:*                      *Succeeded:*

*Heir:*

*Residence:* Sissaindi, tahsil Mohanlalganj, Lucknow.

*Estate:* Sissaindi and Ashrafnagar, twenty-eight villages and five *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 37,596 in Lucknow; Dadalha, twenty-two villages and four *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 18,816 in Unao; and the village of Chheolaha in Rae Bareli, paying revenue Rs. 1,420.

*Title:* The title of Raja was conferred on Kashi Prasad by King Amjad Ali Shah, and was recognized as hereditary in notification no. 2672P. of December 4, 1877.

THE Raja comes of a very high family of Brahmins, being a Tiwari Daman of Misra-Khera, but the estate is of comparatively recent origin. The family was founded by one Lal Man, who rose to be *chakladar* of Baiswara in 1833. Owing to his failure to pay the revenue demanded he was imprisoned as a defaulter, but was released on the security of Pathak Mohan Lal, the son of Amrit Lal of Sissaindi, *chakladar* of Daryabad. Subsequently Mohan Lal's daughter was married to Kashi Prasad, the grandson of Lal Man, who acquired by inheritance the estate of Sissaindi on the death of his father-in-law. In 1853 Kashi Prasad, who had largely increased his estates by purchase, became *chakladar* of Purwa, and during his tenure of that post revived an old feud with Chandan Lal Khattri of Maurawan, who had refused to become his grandfather's treasurer. Kashi Prasad demanded an increased revenue and summoned the family to attend his court. On their failure to comply with this order, he imprisoned their agent and sent his followers to intercept Chandan Lal's younger brother, Ganga Prasad, who was then on his way from Cawnpore to Maurawan. In the affray which ensued Ganga Prasad was shot and his attendants robbed of Rs. 25,000. As Chandan Lal had property in Cawnpore he claimed protection as a British subject, with the result that Kashi Prasad was dismissed from his appointment, compelled to refund the stolen money and banished from Oudh for two years.

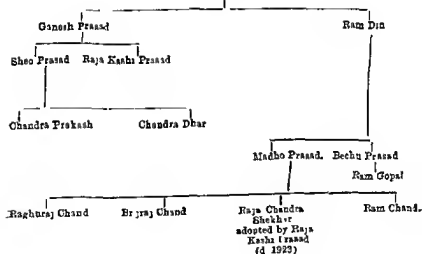
During the Mutiny Raja Kashi Prasad was consistently loyal, and rendered great assistance to the British officers during Havelock's campaign and afterwards. He was especially mentioned in Lord Canning's

proclamation of March, 1858 as one of the six loyal taluqdars. In reward for his services he received a *khat* of Rs 2,000 and the confiscated estate of Dadalha in Unao which had formerly belonged to Bhopal Singh, brother of Jassa Singh, the Janwar chieftain of Tarai Serai. Raja Kashi Prasad was offered remission of 10 per cent on the revenue, but he did not accept it. He was therefore given five villages more in addition to those which were originally intended to be given. In 1860 he was invested with the special powers of an assistant commissioner. Raja Kashi Prasad built a fine house at Sissandi and the bazar at Mau, which he named Mohanlalganj after his father in law.

He died in 1873, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Raja Chandra Shekhar. The latter died on February 13, 1923, and his widow Rani Subhadra Kuwar is in possession of the estate.

### Pedigree

Lal Man Tiwari



**RAJA SIR HARNAM SINGH AHLUWALIA, K.C.I.E.**

*Born:* November 15, 1851.

*Residence:* Simla, Jullundur City and Lucknow.

*Title:* The personal title of Raja was conferred in notification no. 2-I.C. of January 1, 1907 and was declared hereditary by notification no. 26-I.C., dated January 2, 1922.

RAJA SIR HARNAM SINGH is the second son of Raja-i-Rajgan Sir Randhir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., and is the uncle of the present Maharaja of Kapurthala. He was connected with the management of the Kapurthala estates in Oudh for over 18 years and is honorary life secretary of the British Indian Association in Oudh. In 1887 he attended the Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria as the representative of the Kapurthala State. He was a member of the Hemp Drugs Commission in 1892 and sat in the Imperial Legislative Council from 1899 to 1901 and in the Punjab Legislative Council from 1901 to 1903. He was the guest of the King on the Coronation of the late King-Emperor Edward VII in 1902. For his various public services he was created K.C.I.E. on December 31, 1898, and in 1907 received the personal title of Raja. Raja Sir Harnam Singh is exempted from personal appearance in the civil courts both in the United Provinces and in the Punjab. He is also exempted from the operation of the Arms Act. He is a member of the Central Dufferin Fund Committee representing the Punjab. The title of Raja was declared hereditary in January, 1922.

**MIRZA MUHAMMAD JAFAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR***Born* October 24 1890 *Succeeded* May 14, 1910*Heir**Residence* Lucknow

*Estate*  $\frac{1}{2}$  share in 4 villages and 3 *pattis*, revenue Rs 5,298,  $\frac{1}{2}$  share in 2 villages and 1 *patti*, revenue Rs 4,820, two *chakda* holdings, revenue Rs 61, 7 villages held under the *la* will of Mirza Muhammad Abbas Bahadur revenue Rs 9,316

*Title* The title of Mirza Bahadur was conferred on Agha Ali Khan by the King of Oudh, and recognized as hereditary by notification no 2672 P of December 4 1877, as amended by notification no 44 P of January 3 1879

THE grandfather of the title holder was Mirza Agha Ali Khan, Mughal nobleman who was born in 1821 and rose to high office under the Kings of Oudh, and in 1850 was appointed Nazim of Sultanpur. He held this post till annexation, and thereafter rendered good service to the British Government till his death in 1890. His son, Mirza Muhammad Abbas Bahadur entered Government employ in 1880 and for many years served as a member of the Statutory Civil Service in Oudh. He died in 1910 and has been succeeded by his son, Mirza Muhammad Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur

## UNAO.

### RAJA BISHNATH BAKHSI SINGH OF PARENDA.

*Born* : July 20, 1883. *Succeeded* : September 27, 1902.

*Heir* : Son, Kunwar Rudra Partab Singh, born July 31, 1904.

*Residence* : Parendā, tabsil Mohan, Unao.

*Estate* : Nine villages and two *pattis* in the Mohan and Purwa tabsils, paying revenue Rs. 8,172.

*Title* : The title of Raja is of great antiquity and was recognized as hereditary in notification no. 2672 P. of December 4, 1877.

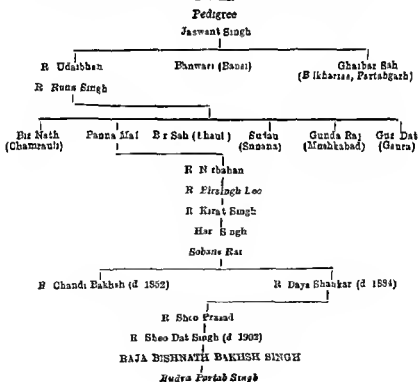
THE Raja is the head of the Dikhit clan of Rajputs. Tradition states that the Dikhits are descended from the Surajbansi Rajas of Ajodhya, and that the title of Dikhit was bestowed about 50 B.C. on Kalyan Sah by Vikramaditya of Ujjain. At a later period one Balbhaddar Dikhit migrated from Gujrat and entered the service of the Raja of Kanauj. He obtained the gift of Samauni in Banda, where the family lived till the Musalman conquest. Jaswant Singh, the grandson of Balbhaddar, had four sons, of whom one, named Udaibhan, settled in the Unao district and colonized the tract afterwards known as Dikhitana, while another, Ghaibar Sah, founded the ancient house of the Bilkharis or Partabgarh.

For six generations the Dikhits occupied a wide stretch of country, and held a very high position among the Rajputs of Oudh and the Doab. Raja Runa Singh was the last to retain the ancestral domains undivided as he partitioned Dikhitana among his six sons. The second of these was Panna Mal, who settled in Patheora. He came into conflict with the ruling power, and was overthrown and slain on the banks of the Ganges. His youngest son, Nirbahan Singh, collected the Dikhits and made a successful resistance against the encroachments of the Chandels of Sheorajpur; he was made Raja of the clan, and had his headquarters at Unao.

After his death the power of the Dikhits gradually declined, chiefly owing to the numerous partitions of the estate. Raja Birsingh Deo, the grandson of Nirbahan, founded the village of Birsinghpur, and his son, Kirat Singh, removed thence and built the fort of Parendā. Hari Singh, the great-grandson of Kirat, rebelled against the Government about 1700, and his fort was taken and his lands seized by Sherandaz Khan, then Faujdar of Baiswara. The Dikhits were thus reduced to complete insignificance, and Sobans Rai, the son of Hari Singh, was too poor to be able to afford the ceremony of having the *tilak* affixed to his forehead on his father's death.

The degradation of the family culminated in the person of Chandi Bakhsh who was deposed by the clan for his apathy and incompetence, his place being taken by his nephew, Raja Daya Shankar. This man did much to restore the prestige of his house, and though he was constantly in opposition to the *chakladars* made many additions to his estate. During the Mutiny he remained loyal to the Government although Jit Bahadur and other members of the clan vigorously espoused the rebel cause. When Firoz Shah and others were encamped at Rasul abad the Raja rendered great assistance to the civil officers at Banu and Nawabganj by giving constant information of the movements of the insurgents.

Daya Shankar died in 1884 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Sheo Prasad. The latter was followed by Raja Sheo Dat Singh, who died in 1902, his successor being the present holder of the title.







## RAE BARELI

### RAJA BHAGWATI BAKSH SINGH OF MURARMAU.

*Born* 1896 *Succeeded* January 8, 1911.

*Heir.*

*Residence* Murarmau, tahsil Dalman, Rae Bareli

*Estate* Ninety five villages in Rae Bareli paying revenue Rs 49,055

*Title* The title of Raja dates from a remote period and was recognized by the Mughal emperors, it was confirmed as hereditary by the British Government in notification no 2672-P of December 4, 1877

THE Raja is the head of the great Bais clan of Rajputs, which occupies the country known as Baiswara in the districts of Rae Bareli and Unao. The race is traditionally descended from Salivahan, who defeated Vikramaditya of Ujjain, and expelled him from Maghi Patan on the Narbada in the Deccan afterwards becoming ruler of all India.

The story goes that about 1250 A D two of the Bais named Nirbhai Chand and Abhai Chand, came from Mangi Patan to bathe in the Ganges at Baksar in Unao, and that they there rescued the wife and daughter of the Gautam Raja of Argal from the hands of the Mussalmans, Nirbhai Chand losing his life in the fight that occurred. His brother, Abhai Chand, was rewarded with the hand of the princess and a large tract of the country beyond the river, which was then held by the Bhare and but nominally subject to the Gautams. His grandson, Siddha Rai, overthrew the Bhare at Saugrampur and then founded Murarmau and Daundia Khara.

In the fifth generation came Rai Tas who held sway over seven parganas of Unao but apparently was driven out by the Mussalmans. His possessions were recovered by his son Raja Sathna who extended his rule eastwards to Salon and northwards to Lucknow. The story goes that he was then attacked by Husain Shah of Jaunpur, and slain at Kakori.

His son was the famous Tilok Chand who held an almost independent principality and ruled over twenty two parganas comprising the western half of Rae Bareli the south of Unao, and a portion of the Faizabad district. All the various Bais houses claim descent from him and describe themselves as Tilok Chandis.

He left two sons of whom the elder was Pirbhai Chand and the younger Harhar Deo. From the latter spring the two great houses of Saibasti and Naibasti Bais, represented by the Rana of Khajurgaon and the Raja of Kurrui Sadanli, as well as many other taluqdars. Raja

Pirthi Chand took for himself the western portion of the Bais dominions and made Sangrampur his headquarters. He was succeeded by Raja Ajai Chand, who had two sons, Raja Bhikam Deo of Murarmau and Deo Rai, the latter being the founder of the 'urwa and Daundia Khera houses, which for many generations altogether eclipsed the elder line.

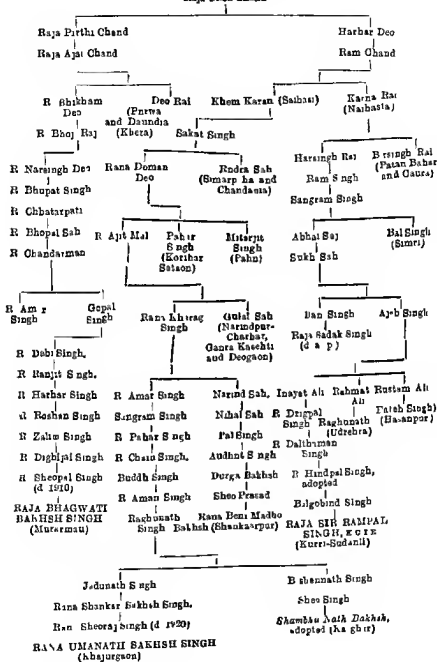
The Rajas of Murarmau appear to have declined in importance, owing to their constant feuds with the younger branch. In the days of Aurangzeb Raja Amar Singh was engaged in constant petty warfare with Rao Purandar Singh of Daundia Khera, in which he was invariably the loser, and his death was followed by the ruin of the family. His infant son, Debi Singh, was left to the care of his uncle, Gopal Singh, who seized the remnants of the estate for himself and founded the Rajkumari branch, which retained almost all the Murarmau villages till the middle of the nineteenth century. Debi Singh afterwards represented his cause to the Emperor Muhammad Shah, and obtained a *farman* confirming him as Raja, though this was of little use in the presence of his powerful kinsmen.

It was not till the days of Raja Digbijai Singh, sixth in descent from Amar Singh, that the family recovered its position. This man set himself to regain the villages taken by the Rajkumars, and attained a fair measure of success; but up to annexation he never engaged for more than Rs. 6,000. The Mutiny proved his opportunity, for he displayed conspicuous loyalty by rescuing the fugitives from Cawnpore and afterwards furnishing the British forces with information and supplies. As a reward he obtained a large portion of the confiscated estate of Daundia Khera and of that held by Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh of Shankarpur. Seven villages were declared free of revenue in perpetuity, and the greater part of his estate was settled permanently at the rate fixed at the summary settlement. In 1860 he was invested with the powers of an assistant collector within the limits of his estates, and subsequently was created a Companion of the Star of India.

Raja Digbijai Singh died in 1867, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Sheopal Singh, who in 1875 was made an honorary magistrate of the second class for life, though he ceased to exercise his power for many years. His property was greatly reduced, and all but three villages were in the hands of the Rana of Khajurgaon under the terms of a mortgage terminating in 1914. Raja Sheopal Singh died in 1910 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Bhagwati Bakhsh Singh. The estates are now under the management of the Court of Wards. The villages mortgaged to the Rana of Khajurgaon have been redeemed.

### Pedigree of the Bais

### Raja Tilok Chand



**RAJA BISHNATH SARAN SINGH BAHADUR OF TILOI.**

*Born* : March 29, 1899. *Succeeded* : June 5, 1901.

*Heir* : Kunwar Bhunesh Pal Singh, born March 16, 1927.

*Residence* : Tiloi, tahsil Maharajganj, Rae Bareli.

*Estate* : Eighty-eight villages and thirty-two *pattis* in Rae Bareli, paying revenue Rs. 1,11,189; the Mustafabad estate of twenty-eight villages, paying revenue Rs. 32,293, 46 villages of Patti Saifabad, paying revenue Rs. 14,664 and 12 villages and 3 *pattis* of Kaithaula, paying revenue Rs. 6,488 in Partabgarh; and the village of Suratgarh and two *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 1,486, in Sultanpur.

*Title* : The title of Raja is said to have been first granted by the Raja of Hasanpur, and has long been recognized. It was confirmed as hereditary in notification no. 2372-P. of December 4, 1877; and that of Raja Bahadur was conferred as a hereditary distinction by notification no. 1645-G. of December 28, 1882.

THE Raja Bahadur of Tiloi is the head of the great Kanhpuria clan of Rajputs, who for many centuries have occupied the eastern half of the Rae Bareli district, as well as the adjoining portions of Sultanpur and Partabgarh. The reputed founder of the clan was Kanh, said to be the son of a Brahman, named Suchhmuni, and a daughter of Raja Manik Chand of Manikpur. He built the village of Kanhpur between Salon and Partabgarh, and had three sons named Sahas, Rahas and Uran, who overthrew the aboriginal Bhars of those parts and laid the foundations of a large estate.

From Sahas descended the Kanhpurias of Kaithaula in Partabgarh and the cadet branches of Nain and Nur-ud-dinpur. Rahas established himself at Tiloi, and for six generations his descendants maintained their estates undivided. Then came Prasad Singh, whose three sons, Janga Singh, Man Singh and Madan Singh, partitioned the property, the first taking Tiloi, the second Ateha, and the third Simrauta.

Tiloi remained intact till the death of Jagdish Rai, whose two sons, Mitarjit and Indarjit, divided their possessions, the latter taking Gaura Jamua in Sultanpur, which is still held for the most part by his descendants, the Raja of Katari and the taluqdars of Jamun, Raisi, Baraulia and Bhawan Shahpur.

Kandhe Rai of Tiloi, the son of Mitrajit extended his estates, and left two sons Udaibhan of Tiloi and Gulal Sab the founder of the Shahman and Tikari families. In the days of Udaibhan the Kanhpurias were hard pressed by the Kormis of Jagdispur who were not overthrown till the days of Raja Surat Singh who succeeded Udaibhan between 1670 and 1680. This chieftain though blind was a man of great energy and established his position at the head of the entire clan, exercising rule over fourteen parganas. His domains extended from those of the Bais on the west to the Sombansi country of Partabgarh on the east. He was followed by Raja Gopal Singh, who had two sons, Mohan Singh and Nawal Singh. Owing to the favour shown to the younger brother, Mohan Singh murdered his father and seized the estate. He at once attacked the Saiyids of Mustafabad in Salon and, having seized their property turned against the Bais but without success. He then subdued the Bhale Sultans of Jagdispur, and afterwards attempted to invade Bachbrawan, but was defeated by Chet Rai of Kurri Sudauli. After the murder of his father Mohan Singh had been besieged in Tiloi by the Raja of Hasanpur, and was compelled to recognize the suzerainty of the latter, who invested him afresh with the *tilak*. Towards the end of his reign he was attacked by the Nawab Wazir Saadat Khan and was again reduced to submission.

Mohan Singh died in 1743 and was succeeded by Pem Singh, who married one of the Gaharwars of Bijnapur. At his death in 1748 the estate passed to his son, Raja Balbaddar Singh, one of the most noted of all the Tiloi Rajas. On two occasions he served in the imperial army against the Jats of Bharatpur and the Marathas and for these services he was invested in succession with *mansabs* of 4,000 and 5,000 and thus was one of the few Oudh chieftains who obtained a place among the higher *grandees* of the empire. His estate appears to have included the original fourteen parganas, and his claim to hold them was admitted by *Safdar Jung*, the Nawab Wazir. The last years of his life were spent in a fruitless rebellion against the Nawab Wazir, and he was eventually killed on the banks of the Kandu Nala near Jagdispur in 1784.

The Raja died childless, and his elder widow, who became *sati*, adopted Chhatardhar Singh of Shahman, but this arrangement was not approved by the clan and the younger Rani selected Shankar Singh of Chichli as successor. For fifteen years the two claimants fought with

varying success, and eventually both received the title of Raja, though it was not till some time afterwards that Shankar Singh recovered Tiloi.

His successor, Raja Bunyad Singh, held but a fraction of the ancestral domains. He died without issue, and adopted his nephew, Raja Jagpal Singh. The latter at first joined in the rebellion of 1857, but early in the following year tendered his submission and afterwards rendered great assistance to the British Government. For this he was attacked by the Bais under Beni Madho Bakhsh and besieged for several months in his fort of Tiloi. His services were rewarded with a large grant of land in Partabgarh and elsewhere. In 1860 he was made an honorary magistrate, and in 1875 he died, leaving a minor son, Raja Surpal Singh. The latter died in 1901 without issue, and his widow, Rani Jagannath Kunwar, adopted Bishnath Saran Singh, the present holder of the title. The Raja Bahadur is an honorary magistrate with second class powers and a member of the Legislative Council.

## Pedigree of the Kanburiyas

Kanh

Sahas  
(Kaithanla)

Rahas

Mendhata Singh

Bhikham Singh

Dahp Singh

Kern Singh

Deo Narayan Singh

Prasad Singh

Janga Singh

Men Singh  
(Atcha)

Madan Singh

Raghuraj Singh

Sultan Singh

Jagdish Rai

Fateh Singh

Ram Chand

Mitaryat Singh

Indarjit Singh  
(Katari)

Kest Singh

Kandha Rai

R Jagat Singh

R Jagat Singh

R Udaibhan

Gulal Sah

R Mandhata  
SinghJaswant  
Singh

R Surat Singh

Kalyan Sah

R. Zorawar Singh

Jangha Rai.

R Gopal Singh

Bhikham Sah

R Amari  
SinghNar  
Bahadur

Man Singh

R Mohan Singh  
(d 1743)

Din Singh

R Digvijay  
SinghChhattar  
SinghR Pem Singh  
(d 1748)

Jamariyat Rai

Mahabul  
SinghR Balbaddar  
Singh (d 1754)R Chhatardhar  
SinghR Ragbunath  
Singh

Sheosmhar

Sarabjit  
SinghR Shankar  
Singh adoptedR Zulm Jang Baha  
Singh dur (Tikari)

R Sheodas-han.

Gajraj Singh

Rudra Partab  
Singh

Dr. gaj Singh

Har Prasad

R Jagmohan  
SinghLal Jagat  
Bahadur  
SinghRAJA SUKHMANGAL  
SINGH  
adopted (Shahman)\*Raja Chandra  
Chur Singh,  
adopted  
(Atra Chandapur)Lal Chau  
dra Mal  
Singh  
(Siwao)\*Chandra  
Chur  
SinghR Buryad Singh  
(d s p.)

Prasad Singh

R Jagpal Singh (d 1873)

R Surpat Singh (d 1931)

RAJA BISHNATH SARAN SINGH BAHADUR,  
adopted (Talo)

**RANA UMA NATH BAKHSH SINGH OF THALRAI  
(KHAJURGAON).**

*Born* : November 19, 1889. *Succeeded* : April 14, 1920.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Khajurgaon, tahsil Dalmau, Rae Bareli.

*Estate* : Two hundred and one villages, revenue Rs. 1,69,760.

*Title* : The title of Rana has always been held by this branch of the family since the time of Rana Doman Deo and was acknowledged by the Oudh Government ; it was confirmed as hereditary in notification no. 2672-P. of December 4, 1877.

THE Rana of Khajurgaon is the head of the Saibasi family of Bais Rajputs. His pedigree, as well as the early history of the clan, will be found in the account of Murarmanu.

The Saibasis are descended from Khem Karan, the elder grandson of Harhar Deo, and are said to derive their name from a village in the Una district. Khem Karan was succeeded by his son, Sakat Singh, who spread his conquests into the Dalmau pargana, overthrowing the Musalman *zamindars*. He had two sons, Rana Doman Deo, who had his headquarters at Chilauli, and Rudra Sah, who founded the families of Simarpaha and Chandania.

Doman Deo had eight sons, the eldest being Rana Ajit Mal of Khajurgaon while from the others are descended the taluqdars of Korihar Satoan and Pabu.

The eldest son of Ajit Mal was Rana Kharag Singh and the younger Gulal Sah, from whom came the taluqdars of Narindpur Charhar, Gaura Kasehti and Deogaon. Kharag Singh had two sons, Rana Amar Singh of Khajurgaon, and Narind Sah, who built the fort of Shankarpur. From the latter in the seventh generation came the notorious Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh Singh, whose persistent rebellion in 1858 lost him the whole of his estates.

Rana Amar Singh, as leader of the Saibasis, combined with the Naihastas to recover their former possessions in Patan and Bihar. With the aid of Chet Rai of Kurri Sudauli, he defeated the forces of Purwa and Daundia Khera, but a quarrel ensued between the allies, with the result that Chet Rai departed and Amar Singh was completely defeated by the Purwa chieftain. Retiring to Khajurgaon, he met another enemy in the



person of Chhabila Ram, governor of Allahabad, who for a time seized the whole of the Saihasi estates

It was not till twenty years later or about 1730 that Amar Singh's grandson, Rana Pabar Singh, was admitted to engage for Khajurgan and three other villages, and resumed his position at the head of the clan. His descendants rapidly grew in power and amassed a large estate. They were continuously in arms either against the Government or their own relations, for ten years Rana Raghunath Singh was engaged in war with Beni Madho Bakhsh, the quarrel being only decided by compromise by which both competitors were awarded the title of Rana.

Paghunath Singh lived to engage under the British Government for the largest estate in Baiswara. He joined heartily in the rebellion but submitted early in 1858 and subsequently rendered valuable service. He paid in a large amount of revenue while the rebellion was at its height and assisted in preparing and guarding the bridge at Bhitauraghat. He was rewarded with a portion of the Shankarpur estate and a *khilat*. In 1860 he was invested with the special power of an assistant magistrate and collector.

Rana Raghunath Singh died in November 1861, and was succeeded by his grandson, Shankar Bakhsh Singh. The latter occupied a very prominent position among the taluqdars of Ondh, being vice-president of the British Indian Association, an honorary magistrate and an honorary munsif. He was created a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1882, and in 1887 was raised to be a Knight Commander of the same Order. In 1896 he was appointed an additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. He died in 1897, and was succeeded by his son, Rana Sheoraj Singh. He was an honorary magistrate of the second class in the police circles of Dalmat and Sarent and an honorary munsif for pargana Khiron. He was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on December 12, 1911. He was a member of the Legislative Council, United Provinces. In May 1913 he gifted his estates to his son Lal Uma Nath Bakhsh Singh, who also succeeded to the hereditary title on his father's death on April 14, 1920. Rana Uma Nath Bakhsh Singh was a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly and is an honorary magistrate, 2nd class.

**RAJA BARKHANDI MAHESH PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH  
OF BIRSINGHPUR (KUMHRAWAN).**

*Born:* December 19, 1896. *Succeeded:* July 4, 1924.

*Heir:* Kunwar Udairaj Singh.

*Residence:* Sheogarh, tahsil Maharajganj, Rae Bareli.

*Estate:* One hundred and thirty-one villages and shares in 6 villages, total revenue Rs. 1, 07,284

*Title:* The title of Raja has been held for many centuries and was recognized by the native government; it was confirmed as hereditary by Foreign department notification no. 631 of December 9, 1864.

THE Raja is the head of the Amethia Gaur clan of Rajputs, the younger branch of the family being represented by the Raja of Pokhra Ansari in Bara Banki. They trace their descent to Bal Singh, the younger son of Raja Pirthi Chand of Kalinjar, a chieftain of the Ohamar Gaur clan. Tradition states that Raipal Singh, the son of Bal Singh, left his home and settled in Amethi in the Lucknow district, whence the new name was derived. Subsequently his descendants were driven out of Amethi by the Shaikhs and moved eastwards into Haidargarh and Kumhrawan.

Janudhar Singh, fourth in descent from Raipal Singh, had three sons, who divided the property between them. The eldest, Dingar Singh, assumed the title of Raja and established himself at Sheogarh in Kumhrawan; the second, Lohang Rai, called himself Rana and founded the Akhiapur family of Bara Banki; and the third, Ram Singh, styled himself Rao, and was the ancestor of the Pokhra Ansari branch.

Dingar Singh's descendants extended their possessions over Kumhrawan and part of Inhauna, but, being on the borders of the Bais and Kanhpuria dominions, they were never so powerful as their kinsmen of Pokhra Ansari. Fifth in descent from Dingar Singh came Raja Bir Singh, who founded Birsinghpur, the village which generally gives its name to the estate, although it is frequently called Kumhrawan or again Sheogarh from the present residence of the Raja.

Three generations later came Raja Kharag Singh, who had two sons, Tirbhuwan Singh, who succeeded to the title and estates, and Indarjit Singh, who received Usah as his portion. Fourth in descent from Tirbhuwan Singh came Raja Sheo Singh, whose eldest son was Raja Rajan Singh, and the younger, Babu Bijai Singh, the founder of the Delhi taluqa.

Rajan Singh had no son, and at his death violent quarrels ensued, which terminated in the adoption of Araru Singh, a descendant of Indarjit Singh of Usah

His grandson was Raja Jagmohan Singh, who received the *sanad* for the estate and the confirmation of his title from the British Government and was succeeded by Raja Bisheswar Bakhsh Singh, who held the property till his death in 1887

His successor was Raja Rameswar Bakhsh Singh who in 1900 obtained possession of the old Saibasi estate of Simarpaha by inheritance from Thakurain Dariao Kunwar, the widow of the Bais taluqdar. The succession was disputed by the Bais, but was confirmed by decree of the Judicial Commissioner on April 11 1902

He died on July 4, 1914 and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title

Raja Pahar Singh  
(Kalinjar).

Bil Singh

Raipal Singh.

Malpal Singh.

Ajnopal Singh

Jamdhari Singh.

R. Dingar Singh.

Loharg Rai,  
(Akhilpur).

Rao Ram Singh.

Rao Kirat Singh.

Rao Sakat Singh.

Rao Kalyan Singh.

R. Udairaj.

R. Jambhvan.

R. Hardawal Singh.

R. Bir Singh.

R. Kasturi Singh.

R. Jagat Singh.

R. Kharag Singh.

Rao Balbaddar Singh.

Rao Lal Sah

Rao Sabal Singh.

Rao Jai Singh.

Rao Sheoambar Singh

Rao Lachhman Singh.

R. Tirbhuvan Singh.

R. Bahadar Singh.

R. Gaj Singh.

R. Sheo Singh.

R. Rajaa Singh.

Bijai Singh  
(Delhi).

R. Araru Singh\*  
(adopted).

R. Daljit Singh.

R. Jagmohan Singh.

R. Bisheshar  
Bakhsh Singh.

Raja Rameshar  
Bakhsh Singh  
(d. 1924).

Chandra Singh.

Pahar Singh.

Raja Barkhandi Mahesh  
PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH  
(Birsinghpur).

Rao Amar Singh.

Raja Madho Singh.

R. Sahaj Ram  
Bakhsh.

RAJA BHAGWAN  
BAKHSI SINGH  
(Pokhra Ansari).

Barwand Singh.

Banmal Singh.

Sarnam Singh.

R. Umrao Singh.

R. Man Singh  
(Utah).

Ban Singh.

Ohhatardhari.

Araru Singh.

Jdairaj Singh.

Jairaj Singh.

**RAJA SIE RAMPAL SINGH KOSI, OF KURRI SUDAULI.**

*Born*, August 6, 1867 *Succeeded* - August 12, 1873.

*Heir*

*Residence*, Sudauli, tahsil Maharajganj, Rae Bareli

*Estate* - Twenty five villages and one *patti* in Rae Bareli, paying revenue Rs 35,421, and one village and two *pattis* in Lucknow, paying revenue Rs 1,315

*Title* The title of Raja is said to have been conferred on Sadak Singh by the Mughal Emperor It was confirmed as hereditary by Foreign department notification no 631 of December 9, 1864

The Raja is the head of Naihasta family of the Tilokchandi Bais being descended from Karan Rai, the younger grandson of Harbar Deo The genealogical tree, showing the relationship between the Naihastas and the other branches of the clan, has been given under Murarman

Karan Rai had two sons, Har Singh Rai and Bir Singh Rai who established themselves in the village of Naihasta in pargana Bihar of Unao Here they came into conflict with the Raja of Murarman and in a fight that ensued Bir Singh Rai lost his life The Naihastas then invoked the aid of the Rao of Daundia Khera, and with his assistance slew Raja Bhupat Singh of Murarman and retained Patan Bihar which has since remained in the hands of the descendants of Bhairon Das, the son of Bir Singh Rai

Rem Singh, the son of Har Singh Rai moved into the Pachhrawan pargana and there founded the estate of Kurri Sudauli. He was followed by Sangram Singh, who had two sons, Abhai Raj who retained his father's property and Bal Singh, from whom come the taluqdars of Simri

Sukh Sah the son of Abhai Raj had two sons, Ban Singh of Kurri Sudauli, and Ajah Singh, whose descendants hold the estates of Udrabra and Harnapur Ajah Singh's three sons became Musalmans or at least adopted Muslim names for the conversion did not extend to his grand sons, although the members of this family still fasten their clothes in the Muslim fashion

Ban Singh was succeeded by Raja Sadak Singh whose illegitimate brother, Chet Rai, was one of the most famous of the Bais warriors Sadak Singh married the daughter of Bhagwant Rai, the Khichar Raja

of Asother in Fatehpur. He had two sons, Sikandar Singh and Bikramajit, but both died without issue, and a successor was adopted in the person of Drigpal Singh, a grandson of Ajab Singh.

Raja Drigpal Singh was succeeded by his son, Dalthaman Singh, who was of weak intellect; his wife adopted Hindpal Singh of Rowah family. In the days of Hindpal Singh the estate suffered at the hands of Kashi Prasad of Sissaindi; and after the Mutiny, although the Raja rendered loyal service on several occasions, half the property was confiscated on account of the discovery of concealed cannon and warlike stores. Some twenty-two villages were thus lost, but the rest was settled with Hindpal Singh, who lived till 1872. He was succeeded by his adopted son, Raja Rampal Singh, the property being for fifteen years under the management of the Court of Wards.

Raja Rampal Singh was educated at the Aligarh College. He is an honorary magistrate of the second class for the police circle of Bachhrawan and an honorary munsif for pargana Bachhrawan. He was a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and in 1904 he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire in recognition of his public services. He was a member of the local and Imperial Legislative Councils, and is now a member of the Council of State. He was made a K.C.I.E. in June 1916. He takes a keen interest in all educational and social matters.

## RAJA OF ĀTRA CHANDAPUR

Born

Succeeded

Heir

Residence Chandapur tahsil Maharajganj Rae Bareilly

Estate Thirty two villages and fifteen *pattis* in Rae Bareilly paying revenue Rs 47 847

Title The hereditary title of Raja appears to have been enjoyed since the time of Jagat Singh it was confirmed by Foreign department notification no 631 of December 9 1864

THE Raja represents a younger branch of the Kanhpuria family of Tiloi being descended from Madan Singh of Simrauta. The latter's descendants continued to hold the pargana of that name for several generations but nothing is heard of the family till the days of Jagat Singh, the sixth in descent. This man is said to have rendered good services against the Bhars and to have received a *khilat* a drum and a spear from the ruler of Delhi. His son Raja Jagraj Singh was succeeded by Mandhata Singh, who obtained Simrauta while Jaswant Singh the younger brother founded the estate of Siwan or Seoni.

Mandhata Singh held the *taluka* when Saadat Khan took possession of Oudh and received from the Nawab Wazir the distinctions of a drum and a *mansab* of 7 000. He was followed by Raja Zorawar Singh who had two sons Aman Singh and Nar Bahadur Singh. The former's son, Raja Dighijai Singh of Simrauta being without issue, adopted as his heir Raghunath Singh the second son of Nar Bahadur of Chandapur.

Raghunath Singh was followed by Sheedarshan Singh a man of great ability. He had no son and adopted Har Prasad. The latter died young leaving a son Jagmohan Singh, to whom the estate was made over by Sheedarshan Singh.

Raja Jagmohan Singh was but a child in the time of the Mutiny but in spite of this he lost half his estates on account of the concealment of cannon. He was allowed to choose the villages he would return and selected those which now form the *taluka*. The old name of Simrauta from that time disappeared and the estate has since been known as Atra Chandapur.

Raja Jagmohan Singh was an honorary magistrate and an honorary munsif and in 1891 was created a Companion of the Indian Empire. He died in April 1904 and was succeeded by his adopted son Lal Chandra Chur Singh a brother of the taluqdar of Siwan. The Raja was an honorary magistrate of the first class within the Maharajganj police circle and honorary munsif of pargana Simrauta. He was made a C I E in 1927. He died on January 8 1928 and his widow, Rani Jairaj Kunwar is in possession of the estate.

The family pedigree is shown under Tiloi.

## SITAPUR.

## NAWAB MUHAMMAD SADIQ ALI KHAN OF KUNWA KHERA.

*Born* : 1876. *Succeeded* : January 17, 1921.

*Heir* : Son, Haidar Ali Khan alias Sikandar Nawab, born January 20, 1905.

*Residence* : Lucknow.

*Estate* : Forty-eight entire villages and shares in 13 in Sitapur, paying revenue Rs. 36,550.

*Title* : The title of Nawab was conferred on Ahmad Ali Khan by King Muhammad Ali Shah and was recognized as hereditary in notification no. 2672-P. of December 4, 1877.

THE founder of this family was Khwaja Safi, a Kashmiri noble who took service with Asaf-ud-daula, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. This man left two sons, of whom the elder was Mahdi Ali Khan, who occupied a conspicuous position in Oudh history, being *nazim* of Muhamdi and Khairabad from 1799 to 1813, prime minister to King Nasir-ud-din Haidar from 1813 to 1832, and to Muhammad Ali Shah in 1837. His brother, Hadi Ali Khan, also known as Saif-ud-daula, managed the *nizamat* during the absence of Mahdi Ali Khan at Lucknow and generally resided at Muhamdi. He held for himself the Gonda-Bahraichi territory from 1816 to 1827, and again from 1832 to 1836. Hadi Ali Khan's son, Ahmad Ali Khan, succeeded in 1837, to the immense property left by his uncle, and also became prime minister with the titles of Nawab and Munawwar-ud daula. He was connected by marriage with the royal family, and acquired the estate now known as Kunwa Khera. Munawwar-ud-daula was succeeded by his son, Nawab Ashraf-ud-daula Amjad Ali Khan, who held the rank of general in the army. He made considerable additions to his property, and after the Mutiny obtained a share in the confiscated *taluga* of Raja Lone Singh of Mitauli. He died in 1875 and was succeeded by his elder son, Nawab Muhammad Baqar Ali Khan, whose younger brother, Mirza Jafar Ali Khan, was taluqdar of Behta in Lucknow. Nawab Muhammad Baqar Ali Khan died on January 17, 1921, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nawab Muhammad Sadiq Ali Khan.

The Nawab, as a connexion of the ex-royal family, is in receipt of a pension from the Government, and as a special concession has the privilege of attending *darbars* in that capacity.



**MAHARAJA SIR MUHAMMAD ALI MUHAMMAD KHAN KHAN  
BAHADUR KOSI KCIE OF MAHMUDABAD**

*Born* June 5 1877 *Succeeded* May 20 1903

*Heir* Muhammad Amir Ahmad Khan

*Residence* Mahmudabad tahsil Sidhauri Sitapur

*Estate* Two hundred and fifty nine villages and forty one *pattis* in Sitapur paying revenue Rs 2 35 057, eighty eight villages and sixty six *pattis* in Bara Banki paying revenue Rs 1 04 999, five villages and four *pattis* in Lucknow paying revenue Rs 4 544 sixty eight villages and one *patta* paying revenue Rs 46 937 in Kheri and two *pattis* in Bahraich paying revenue Rs 223

*Title* The title of Raja was conferred on Nawab Ali Khan in 1850 by the King of Oudh and was recognized as hereditary in notification no 2672 P of December 4 1877 The hereditary title of Khan Bahadur was given under Foreign department notification no 8461 dated March 5 1884 The personal title of Maharaja was conferred upon Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan on June 3 1925

THIS family though always known by the name of Khanzada is said to be descended from one Qazi Nasrullah a Siddiqi Shaikh of Baghdad who came to India in the days of Shahah ud din Ghori and settled at Amroha For three generations his descendants held the office of Qazi at Delhi and then about 1345 A D Qazi Nasratullah generally known as Shaikh Natthan was sent to Oudh by Muhammad bin Tughlaq to subdue the Bhars who were then ruling in Sandagurh the old name of Bilabra in Bara Banki In reward for his service he received a large grant of land in the neighbourhood of Intehpur Shaikh Natthan was succeeded by his son Shaikh Nizam and afterwards by his grandson Ghulam Mustafa The latter had two sons Daud Khan and Shah Muhammad the younger being the ancestor of taluqdars of Bhatnagar

Daud Khan is said to have flourished in the days of Akbar and to have attained high rank in the army receiving in succession the titles of Khan Bahadur and Nawab for his services in the war against the Afghans under the Hindu leader Hemu, but neither his name nor those of his successors occur in the *Ain-i-Akbari* He is said to have met his death at the siege of Kalinjar in 1569 His son Nawab Mahmud Kha

founded the town of Mahmudabad, and is said to have been Faujdar of Jaunpur. He was followed by Bayazid Khan, who, according to tradition, obtained the same appointment and was honoured with many titular distinctions, such as Umdat-ul-maali, Amir-ul-mulk, Ghaznafar-ud-daula and Muradgar Jang, and is also said to have received in jagir the lands of Sadrpur in the Sitapur district and Dewa in Bara Banki.

Bayazid Khan left three sons, who divided the property between them. The eldest, Inayat Khan, obtained as his share Bilahra; the second, Fateh Khan, received Sndrawan; while Mahmudabad fell to the lot of Hidayat Khan, the youngest. Inayat Khan was followed by Muhammad Qaim Khan, the eldest of five brothers, and then by Marhamat Khan, who was Naib Nazim in the Oudh service. His son, Muhammad Imam Khan, obtained the estate at his death, and divided it into equal portions between his two sons, Muhammad Ikram Khan and Mazhar Ali Khan, who married the two surviving representatives of Hidayat Khan of Mahmudabad.

Muhammad Ikram Khan lost two sons, named Sarfaraz Ali Khan and Musahib Ali Khan. Both of these died childless, and the widow of the latter managed the estate during her lifetime. Before her death she adopted Nawab Ali Khan, the youngest son of Amir Ali Khan of Bilahra, who had succeeded to his father, Mazhar Ali Khan.

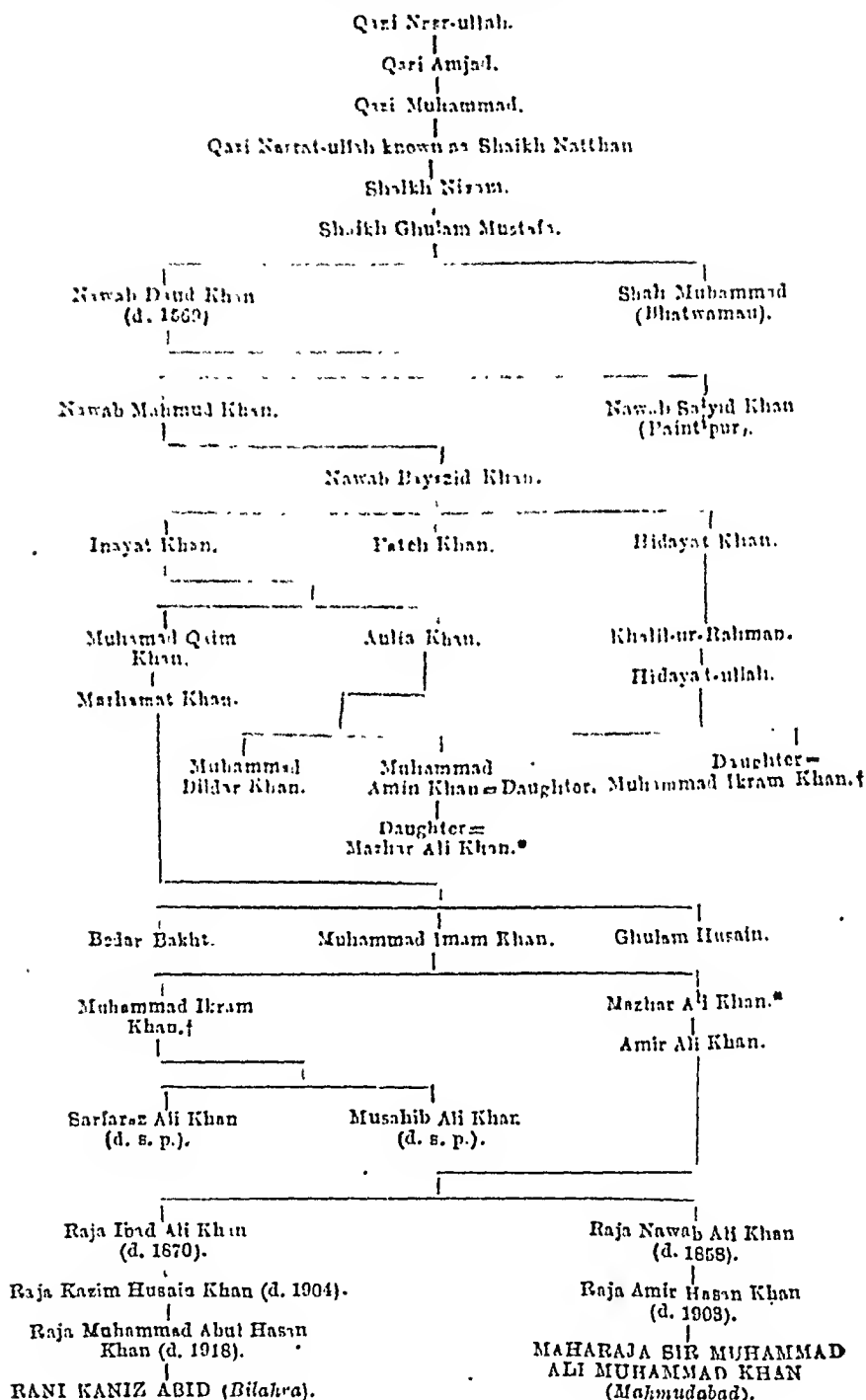
Nawab Ali Khan obtained possession of the estate in 1838. He was a man of great distinction being a scholar and a poet as well as an excellent manager; he kept his lands in the finest possible state of tillage and largely increased his possessions at the expense of his weaker neighbours. In 1850 he received the title of Raja, and two years later those of Muqim-ud-daula and Qaim Jang. He took a somewhat prominent part in the Mutiny, but submitted shortly before his death in 1858.

He was succeeded by his only son, Raja Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan, who was then nine years of age. He was educated at the Sitapur school and at Benares and Canning Colleges, the property being under the charge of the Court of Wards till 1867. In 1871 he was granted the titles of Amir-ud-daula, Said-ul-mulk and Mumtaz Jang as a mark of recognition of his public services, being in that year elected vice-president of the British Indian Association, of which he subsequently became president. In 1883 he received the personal title of Khan Bahadur, and this was made hereditary in the following year. In 1893 he was created

a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. He was an honorary magistrate, munisif and assistant commissioner.

Raja Sir Muhammad Amir Hasan Khao died in 1903, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, the present holder of the title. He was appointed a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor on December 14, 1904, and is an honorary magistrate within the limits of his estate, and an honorary munisif for the parganas of Mahmudahad and Kondri South. He takes a great interest in education, and has given Rs. 35,000 for the study of science at the Aligarh College as well as Rs. 50,000 for the Lucknow Medical College, he was appointed in 1906 a Fellow of the Allahabad University and a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on January 1, 1909. He was created a Companion of the Star of India in 1922 and a Knight Commander of the same Order in 1923. The personal title of Maharaja was conferred upon Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan Khan Bahadur, by notification no. 269 H, dated June 3, 1925. He is a member of the Council of State and was the first Home Member of the United Provinces Government. He was appointed first Vice Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, but he subsequently resigned.

## Pedigree of the Khanzadas.



# RANI KANIZ ABID OF PAINTIPUR (SITAPUR) AND BILAHRA (BARA BANKI)

*Born* December 26, 1909 *Succeeded* November 28, 1918.

*Heir*

*Residence* Paintipur, tahsil Sidhanli, Sitapur, and Bilahra, tahsil Fatehpur, Bara Banki

*Estate* Forty seven villages and five *pattis* in Sitapur, paying revenue Rs. 43,029, forty villages and six *pattis* in Bara Banki, paying revenue Rs 29,155, two *pattis* in Lucknow, paying revenue Rs 354, and seventy nine villages and nine *pattis* in Gonda, paying revenue Rs 36,490,

*Title* The title of Raja was conferred by the King of Oudh in 1853 on Ibad Ali Khan, and was confirmed as hereditary in notification no 2672 P of December 4 1877 The title of Rani was recognized in favour of Musammat Kaniz Abid under G G O no 3240 IC, dated October 9, 1920

THE Rani belongs to the same family as that of Mahmudabad, to the account of which reference may be made for the history Mazhar Ali Khan obtained as his share the estate of Bilahra, which he left to his son, Amir Ali Khan The latter was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Ibad Ali Khan, who made large additions to his property He also acquired the *taluga* of Paintipur, which had been held by the descendants of Nawab Saiyid Khan, the younger son of Nawab Daud Khan It had descended to Kazim Ali Khan and from him to his daughter, who had married Nizam Ali Khan The latter was murdered in 1841 by a servant, and for two years his estate was held by the widow, who handed it over to Raja Ibad Ali Khan, and subsequently conveyed it to him by will

Ibad Ali Khan died in 1870, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Muhammad Kazim Husain Khan, who held the property till his death in November 1904, when it passed to his son, Raja Abul Hasan Khan, Raja Abul Hasan Khan died on November 28, 1918, leaving three daughters, of these the eldest, Kaniz Abid, succeeded to the *talugdars* property and the title of Rani was recognized in her favour in October 1920. The pedigree is shown under Mahmudabad

**RAJA SRI PRAKASH SINGH OF MALLANPUR.**

*Born* : January 6, 1885. *Succeeded* : May 20, 1919.

*Heir* : Son, Kunwar Sri Ganga Partab Singh, born January 20, 1905.

*Residence* : Mallanpur, tahsil Biswan, Sitapur.

*Estate* : One hundred and twenty-four whole villages and 13 *pattis*, revenue Rs. 88,297.

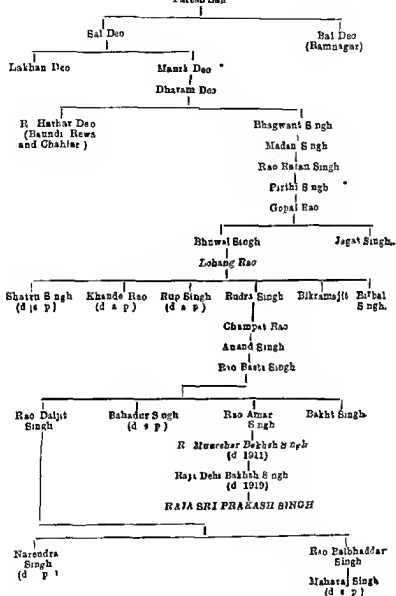
*Title* : The old title was that of Rao, but that of Raja was recognized as hereditary in Foreign department notification no. 631 of December 9, 1864.

THE Raja of Mallanpur is a Raikwar Rajput and is descended from Rao Ratan Singh, a member of the great family of Baundi in Bahraich.

Ratan Singh appears to have received a grant of five villages in Sitapur in 1558, and to have obtained the title of Rao in reward for military service. His descendants established themselves in Mallanpur, and afterwards spread across the Dahawar and acquired the whole of Firozabad estate in Kheri. In the days of Saadat Ali Khan, Rao Basti Singh of Mallanpur made large additions to the property, which in time descended to his third son, Rao Amar Singh.

The latter died shortly before annexation, leaving a son, Rao Muneshar Bakhsh Singh who died on June 20, 1911. After the Mutiny the *taluga* was taken under the Court of Wards and was not released till 1870. Raja Muneshar Bakhsh Singh was succeeded by his son Raja Debi Bakhsh Singh. The latter was an honorary magistrate of the 2nd class. He died on May 20, 1919, and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.

## SITAPUR

Pedigree  
Partab Sah

**RAJA SURAJ BAKHSH SINGH, O.B.E., OF BASSAIDIH.**

*Born:* September 15, 1868. *Succeeded:* June 3, 1922.

*Heir:* Diwakar Parkash Singh.

*Residence:* Kasmanda, tahsil Sidhauri.

*Estate:* Eighty-three villages, 38 mahals and 152 *pattis*: revenue—Rs. 1,07,108.

*Title:* The personal title of Raja which was conferred in January 1917 was declared hereditary by notification no. 1556/725-Genl., dated June 3, 1922.

THE family of Bassaidih are Bais Thakurs and their ancestors have long been settled in the Sitapur district. Their original source is doubtful and the family tradition is that they were founded by two brothers, Bhikam Deo and Thana Singh, fifth in descent from Tilok Chand of Rae Bareilly, and that they came in 1628 to Bahimau in Pirnagar, taking service with the Jagirdar, Kesh Das Diwan of Pir Muhammad Khan, Subadar of Oudh. The estate remained undivided till shortly before the annexation of Oudh. It then came into the possession of seven brothers, of whom four effected a partition in 1836 and founded the Sijaulia estate in pargana Bari, while the other three, Thakur Bhawani Singh, Himanchal Singh and Fateh Singh remained at Bassaidih. Thakur Bhawani Singh considerably extended his property by purchases and mortgages. He had two sons Thakur Basant Singh and Jawahar Singh. The latter obtained the *Sana* after the premature death of his elder brother. Thakur Jawahar Singh rendered good services to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and received in recognition the gift of a large portion of the Barmhauri estate. In the early years of the British rule he changed his residence from Bassaidih to Kasmanda.

Thakur Jawahar Singh had seven children, the eldest and the youngest being sons named Thakur Girdhar Singh and Thakur Suraj Bakhsh Singh respectively. Thakur Girdhar Singh left a son, Thakur Sripal Singh.

On the death of Thakur Jawahar Singh in 1910 a dispute arose as to the succession to his estates. A reference was made to arbitration and the whole estate was awarded to Thakur Suraj Bakhsh Singh who was directed to convey a specified part to Thakur Sripal Singh. A decree was passed by the court in the terms of the award and acted upon. Suraj Bakhsh Singh got the personal title of Raja in 1917 and became an officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1919. The title of Raja was declared to be hereditary in 1922.



## HARDOI.

## RAJA RUKMANGAD SINGH BAHADUR OF KATIARI

*Born* March 23, 1886

*Residence* Hardoi.

*Estate* Eighty two villages and fifty seven *mahals* in the parganas of Katari, Sandi and Gopaman. Of these 15 villages are revenue free and 42 villages and 6 *mahals* are held on a permanent settlement

*Title* The title had been in the family since the Mutiny. It was continued to the present holder by Foreign department notification no 2608 I-C, dated June 26, 1908, as a personal distinction and was declared hereditary by notification no 71 C, dated January 1, 1921. The personal title of Raja Bahadur was also conferred on Raja Rukmangad Singh in January 1925

THE Katyar Rajputs are said to have originally been Tomars, and to have come from Tomargarh in Gwalior some 350 years ago under Deorun Dat, who was on a pilgrimage to the Ganges. He first settled at Singhirampur on the Farrukhabad side of the river. The owners of the present Katari pargana were constantly at war, and joining one party against the other he soon found opportunities to crush them all and seize their possessions. In the third generation from Deorun Dat came two brothers, Dharun Singh and Jalal Sah. The latter had four sons, Madan Singh, Pirthi Singh, Narind Sah and Kirat Singh. Quarrels arose between the uncle and his nephews over the division of the ancestral property, with the result that the former had to be content with the single village of Khuntia in Farrukhabad while the Hardoi estates were equally divided among the four brothers, the headquarters falling to the lot of Kirat Singh.

From Kirat Singh came Ranjit Singh. In 1837 he had been deprived of his estate for contumacy and rebellion, and had fled to Fatehgarh, where he made friends with the great Nazim Hakim Nabbi Ali Khan and secured the revenue engagement for the whole pargana in the shape of a perpetual lease at Rs 12,000.

His grandson was Raja Hardeo Bakhsh Singh, C S I, who behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, sheltering the Collectors of Budaun and Fatehgarh and several other European gentlemen. For this he was rewarded with the title of Raja, a jagir worth Rs 15,000 and a

*khilat* of Rs. 20,000. He was succeeded in 1878 by his brother, Tilak Singh, who retained the personal title of Raja and died in 1885 leaving the estate in the hands of his widow, Rani Mahtab Kuuwar. On her death in 1891 the estate passed to Kalka Singh, a cousin of Hardeo Bakhsh. He was made a personal Raja in May 1891 and was succeeded by his widow, Rani Satrupa Kuuwar, in 1895. Since her death in 1906, the estate has come into the possession of the present owner, Raja Rukmangad Singh, son of Kuuwar Sumer Singh, cousin of the late Raja Kalka Singh.

The Raja is the largest landowner and the head of the Chhatttri community in the district. He is also the president of the local Chhatttri Sabha, which owns two fine buildings at Hardoi, named the Edward Memorial Chhatttri Boarding House, and King George's Chhatttri High School, towards the cost of which the Raja contributed the munificent sum of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 respectively. The poor-house at Hardoi was also re-built entirely at his cost. The Raja is an honorary magistrate exercising 3rd class powers within the limits of his estate. The title was declared hereditary in January 1921 and the Raja also received the personal title of Raja Bahadur in 1925.

## RANI DEO KUNWAR OF BHARAWAN

*Born* November 13, 1853. *Succeeded* October 23, 1906.

*Hair*

*Residence*: Bharawan, tahsil Sandila, Hardoi

*Estate* Thirty-one villages and six *mahals* in Hardoi, paying revenue Rs. 31,384, ten villages in Unao, paying revenue Rs. 7,214, and four villages and three *mahals* in Lucknow, paying revenue Rs. 4,661

*Title* The title of Raja is said to have been conferred in recognition of military service, it was confirmed as hereditary in notification no. 631 (Political department) of December 9, 1864

THE RANI is a Rajput of the Bais clan and belongs to a family which claims connection with the great Bais house of Daundia Khara in Unao.

The family tradition states that Ram Chand, fifth in descent from Tilok Chand, about the end of the sixteenth century married into the family of the Gauris in pargana Gundwa of Hardoi and eventually supplanted that clan in the possession of their estates. He had three sons, who settled in Bangalpur, Pipargan and Bhithri; their descendants being known as the Bangali, Piparhar and Bhitharia Bais, respectively.

From Alenkh Rai, Bangali come the taluqdars of Bharawan. This place has been the home of the family for six generations, the removal dating from the time when the Bais of Manjhaon killed their kinsman, Fateh Singh of Bharawan.

According to one account the title of Raja was bestowed by the Emperor on the head of the Bangalis in reward for military service, but another story relates that its assumption was due to a mistake on the part of Raja Nihin Lal, *chakladar* of Sandila who addressed Mardan Singh of Bharawan as Raja in open court.

Mardan Singh acquired a large estate during the latter days of the native government, and was the chief proprietor in Sandila. During the Mutiny he gave shelter to some of the Sitapur fugitives and assisted them in their journey to Lucknow. After the recovery of the capital he made himself useful in restoring order in Sandila. As a reward he was granted a *khilat* of Rs. 4,000 and a portion of the confiscated estate of Mitnoli.

Mardan Singh died in 1863, and was succeeded by his son, Raja, Randbir Singh, who died in 1888. Having no son, the property passed to his brother Raja Madho Singh, but a share was held by the widow Rani Jairaj Kunwar who died on August 30, 1909, and the share was again included in the estate.

Raja Madho Singh died on October 23, 1906, and his widow, Rani Deo Kunwar, is in possession of the estate which is now under the Court of Wards.

## NAWAB MUHAMMAD ABDUL KARIM KHAN OF BASITNAGAR.

*Born* : April 5, 1877. *Succeeded* : November 27, 1903.

*Heir* : Son, Muhammad Abdur Rahim Khan.

*Residence* : Shahabad, Hardoi district.

*Estate* : Twenty-nine villages and six shares, paying revenue Rs. 22,290 in Hardoi.

*Title* : The title is said to have been conferred on Diler Khan by the Emperor Aurangzeb, and was recognized by the British Government, being declared hereditary by notification no. 631 of December 9, 1864.

THE Basitnagar estate was founded by Nawab Dildar Khan, the third son of Nawab Diler Khan, who built the city of Shahjahanpur and acquired a large *jagir* in the Shahabad and Sara parganas of the Hardoi district during the reign of Aurangzeb. This *jagir* was divided among the four sons, and Basitnagar remained revenue-free with the rest till the days of Sa'adat Ali Khan, Nawab Wazir of Oudh, by whom the grant was resumed. Dildar Khan was succeeded by his son, Sa'adat Khan, who when *amil* of Sara obtained possession, in addition to his hereditary property, of the Sa'adatnagar or Mustafabad estate. This consisted of forty villages, but in 1828 it was broken up and given in farm to Kashmiri Brahmans of Lucknow.

After Sa'adat Khan came Bande Ali Khan, who was permitted to engage for Basitnagar in the ordinary manner. He left two sons, Ahmad Ali Khan and Lutf Ali Khan, of whom the former had a son, Nawab Dost Ali Khan; this man married the daughter of his uncle, and in 1859 received the *sanad* for the *taluka*. The Sa'adatnagar property at annexation had been under direct management, and was then settled with the old Hindu proprietors, but at the regular settlement it was restored to Nawab Husain Ali Khan, who had succeeded his father in 1864. Husain Ali Khan died in 1871 without male issue, and the estate passed to his widow, Begam Amanat Fatima. She died in 1903, and bequeathed the estate by will to her sister's son, Abdul Karim Khan. The title was deemed to have lapsed in default of direct succession, but on the representation of the British Indian Association it was restored on March 8, 1907, under letter no. 866-I.B., Foreign department. The Nawab is an honorary magistrate of the 1st class.

## CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD NABI JAN OF KAKRALI

*Born* 1873 *Surceeded* March, 22, 1918

*Heir* Son, Muhammad Sultan, born January 16, 1901

*Residence* Sandila, Hardoi

*Estate* Forty three villages and six *pattis*, revenue Rs 52,926

*title* The title of Chaudhri is said to date from the days of Timur, it was recognized as hereditary in notification no. 2672 P of December 4 1877

This family traces its descent to Abu Bekr, the first Caliph through a Siddiqi Shaikh named Taj ud din, who came from Arabia and ultimately settled in Sandila. Nine generations latter came Shaikh Firoz, who received from Akbar the title of Khan and was confirmed in the office of Chaudhri already held by his predecessors. This post was retained till the days of Sa'adat Ali Khan, who resumed the rights and privileges, giving as compensation a fixed annual payment of Rs. 10,000 with certain villages as *nankar*. This was in the time of Chaudhri Mansab Ali, who was a *chakladar* and Nazim under the Oudh government.

Mansab Ali died in 1834, and left three sons Hashmat Ali, Asmat Ali and Masnad Ali. The last was *chakladar* of Sandila from 1836 to 1842 when he was succeeded by his brother Hashmat Ali, who held the post till 1845, when he was seized as a defaulter and imprisoned at Lucknow. He was subsequently released, and in 1853 he again obtained the appointment which he held till annexation.

On the outbreak of the Mutiny Hashmat Ali was made Nazim of Hardoi and was a noted and active rebel leader. After the recovery of Lucknow his camp was surprised by General Walpole, and the Chaudhri soon afterwards submitted thenceforward devoting his whole energies to the restoration of order. His house at Sandila was destroyed by the rebels and by way of compensation for his losses and as reward for his many services in the field and elsewhere he was given the confiscated estates of Ruz in Hardoi and Asaish in Unao.

He was succeeded by his son, Khaslat Hnsain who was an honorary magistrate and secretary to the British Indian Association (Oudh). He received the personal title of Raja shortly before his death in 1882. His son Chaudhri Muhammad Azim, was an honorary magistrate and munsif and died in 1902, leaving the estate to Chaudhri Muhammad Jan. The



## KHERI.

### RAJA KISHAN DAT SINGH OF OEL AND KAIMABRA.

*Born:* 1861. *Succeeded:* October 18, 1879

*Heir* Grandson, Ubraj Dat Singh, born July 31, 1907.

*Residence* Oel, tahsil Lakhimpur, Kheri

*Estate:* Two hundred villages and fifteen shares, paying revenue Rs. 1,81,890 in Kheri; and the village of Barausa, paying revenue Re. 648 in Sitapur

*Title:* The title of Rai was generally held by the head of the family, but was not officially recognized till 1849, when Aurudh Singh was created Raja by the King of Oudh. His title was recognized as hereditary in notification no 2672P. of December 4, 1877.

THE Raja of Oel and Kaimabra represents a branch of the Chauhan family of Kheri, and is connected with the houses of Kaimabra and Mahewa

The estate was originally held by Janwars, who for many centuries were the chief proprietors of the Kheri pargana. Tradition relates that the Janwars held the office of Chaudhri in the days of Akbar and were recognized by the title of Rai. The last of this family was Mahaman Singh, who is said to have assumed the title of Raja. He had no son, and chose as his successor Baldeo Singh, who had married his daughter and was a son of Birsingh Deo, the Chauhan Raja of Murad in Jaipur.

The descendants of Baldeo Singh continued to hold the pargana of Kheri till the middle of the eighteenth century, when Raja Aparhaf Singh was driven out by the Gaurs of Katesar and fled with his sons to Muttra. Subsequently the pargana came into the possession of the Saiyids of Muhamdi, but after their downfall Aparbal Singh returned, and with the aid of the revenue officials regained his estate. He was succeeded by Raja Debi Singh, who died childless, his property passing to his brother, Anand Singh. The latter had two sons, who divided the *taluka*, the elder, Raja Gajraj Singh, taking Kaimabra as his share and the younger, Pitam Singh, receiving Oel. This occurred about 1780, and soon afterwards Pitam Singh and his descendants acquired a very large property with the assistance of the Government officers. In 1823 his





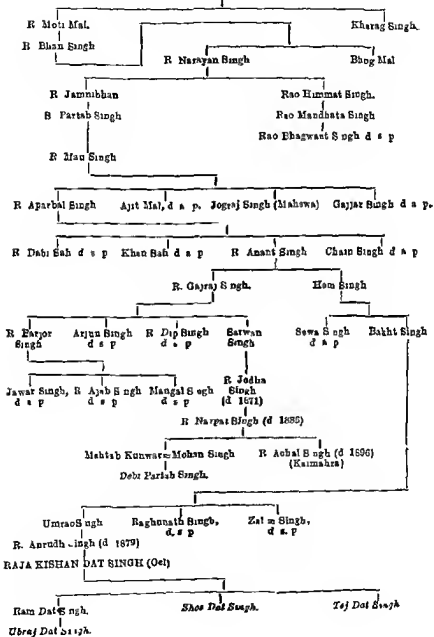
## KHERI.

## Pedigree.

Raja Bir Singh Deo of Muran

Haldeo Singh (adopted by Raja Mahaman Singh of Kheri)

Raja Datt Singh



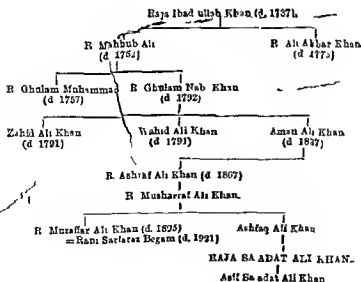


the two remaining sons made a similar effort but were captured and sent to Lucknow. One of them, Aman Ali Khan, was released, and obtained six villages from Hakim Mahdi Ali Khan

Aman Ali Khan died in 1837 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Ashraf Ali Khan. He at first held only the six villages, but in 1851 obtained the lease of fifty five others, which he held till annexation. He subsequently received a *sanad* for the whole of this estate and the confirmation of the title in perpetuity. He died in 1867 and was followed by his son Raja Musharraf Ali Khan, during whose time the property was managed for several years under the Enamhered Estates Act. He was succeeded by his widow, Rani Sahib Jan, at whose death in February 1881 the property devolved to her son, Raja Muzaffar Ali Khan.

The Raja died in 1893 at the age of twenty eight, and, having no issue his estates passed to his widow, Rani Sarfaraz Begam, a daughter of Raja Jang Bahadar Khan of Nanpara. She died on August 3, 1921, and was succeeded by her son by her second husband Ashfaq Ali Khan younger brother of her first husband. Raja Sa'adat Ali Khan has also succeeded to a six annas share in the Nanpara taluqa in district Babraich as well as to the hereditary title of Raja belonging to that taluqa as the adopted son of Raja Muhammad Siddiq Khan of Nanpara.

#### Pedigree



**MAHARANI SURAT KUNWAR, O. B. E., OF KHAIRIGARH.**

*Born:* 1866. *Succeeded:* November 27, 1885.

*Heir:* Rani Udai Rajeshari Kunwar, second Rani, born September 24, 1861.

*Residence:* Singahi, tahsil Nighasan, Kheri.

*Estate:* One hundred and ten villages, paying revenue Rs. 69,926 in Kheri.

*Title:* The family title was formerly Raj, but about 1838 Ganga Ram Sah assumed that of Raja, and this was recognized as hereditary in Foreign department notification no. 631 of December 9, 1864. The personal title of Maharani was conferred upon Rani Surat Kunwar by notification no. 270—4, dated June 3, 1925.

THIS family claims to be of Surajbansi origin and to be descended from the ancient kings of Ajodhya. Tradition states that they migrated to Kumaun, and thence to Nepal, where they held a large tract of country.

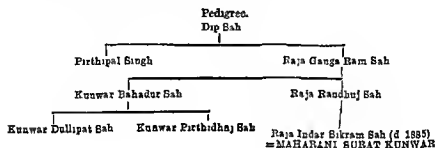
At the end of the eighteenth century Dip Sah Surajbansi was living in Doti. His daughter was asked in marriage by Ran Bahadur Sah and a refusal led to the expulsion of the family in 1790. Driven from Doti, the Surajbansis wandered about for forty years, taking service under the British Government and the Oudh nobles. They had attempted to settle in Khairigarh, but were repulsed by the Banjaras. Subsequently Dip Sah obtained Basantpur in Bhur from Rao Balwant Singh, and Kalbaria in Khairigarh from the Banjaras.

Dip Sah left two sons, Pirthipal Sah and Raj Ganga Ram Sah. They assisted the British in the Gurkha war, and the latter obtained a pension of Rs. 2,400 a year. In 1821 Raj Ganga Ram Sah attacked the Brahman chieftain of Kanchanpur, took him prisoner, drowned him in the Chauka and acquired his estates. In 1830 he turned upon the Banjaras, whom he defeated and drove out of Khairigarh. In 1841 the Banjaras invoked the aid of the Oudh authorities, but Ganga Ram Sah withdrew to the fort of Newalkhar, and his opponents perished almost to a man in the deadly climate of the forest.

At annexation Raja Randhuj Sah, who had succeeded his father, was admitted to engage for the whole of Khairigarh and Kanchanpur; but in 1859 the latter was transferred to Nepal, and by way of compensation

the Raja obtained a large share of the confiscated estates of Dhaurahra and Lakhatwara

He was succeeded by Raja Indar Bikram Sah, who died in 1885, leaving three widows, of whom the eldest is Maharani Surat Kunwar, a daughter of Thakur Bhup Shah of Acham in Nepal. For several years the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards. She was given the personal title of Maharani in June 1925.



## FYZABAD.

## RAJA JAGDAMBIKA PARTAB SINGH OF AJODHYA.

*Born* : October 18, 1904. *Adopted* : February 12, 1909.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Ajodhya, Fyzabad.

*Estate* : The Mahdauna estate in Fyzabad, comprising three hundred and sixty-one villages and seventy-two *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 2,88,533 ; the Bishambarpur estate of two hundred and forty-two villages and eleven *pattis* in Gonda, paying revenue Rs. 1,94,684 ; the Gonda waqf, paying revenue Rs. 19,231 ; the Bharthipur estate of forty-seven villages and seven *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 28,153 in Sultanpur ; twelve villages and two *mahals* in Bara Banki, paying revenue Rs. 11,088 ; and two *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 233 in Lucknow.

*Title* : The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on Raja Bakhtawar Singh by Muhammad Ali Shah in 1838.

THE founder of this family was one Sadanand Pathak, a Sakaldipi Brahman, who held the office of Chaudhri in Bhojpur. After the defeat of Shuja-ud-dula by the English, Sadanand's son, Gopal Ram, left his home and settled at Nandnagar in the Basti district. He was the father of Purandar Ram Pathak, who crossed the Ghagra and married into the family of Sadhai Ram, a Misra Brahman of Palia in Fyzabad.

Purandar Ram had five sons, Bakhtawar Singh, Sheodin Singh, Incha Ram Singh, Darshan Singh and Debi Prasad Singh, all of whom became men of considerable note. Bakhtawar Singh commenced life as a trooper in the 8th Bengal Cavalry, and when on leave at Lucknow attracted the notice of Sa'adat Ali Khan ; obtaining his discharge he rose to the position of risaldar in the Oudh service. Subsequently he received the title of Raja from King Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, and established himself at Mahdauna, where he acquired a large estate.

In 1821 he summoned his younger brother, Darshan Singh, to Lucknow, and the latter soon received the command of a regiment. In 1822 he was appointed *chakladar* of Salon and Baiswara, and five years later he became Nazim of Sultanpur. In 1839 he received the title of Saltanat Bahadur, and in 1852 he was appointed to the charge of Gonda and Bahraich.

Raja Darshan Singh had three sons, Ramadhin Singh, Raghubar Dayal Singh and Man Singh. He died in 1844, and in the next year Man Singh was appointed Nazim of Daryabad, Rudauli and Sultanpur. He obtained the title of Raja Bahadur for capturing the rebel chieftain of Surajpur in Bara Banki, and of Salianat Bahadur for arresting in 1855 the notorious bandit Jagannath Chaprasi. In that year Raja Bakhtawar Singh died, leaving a will in favour of his nephew and adopted son, Man Singh. The latter had by this time acquired an immense estate, and at annexation engaged for the Mahadanna *taluga*. Being returned as a defaulter however, he was deprived of his property and placed in confinement in Fyzabad.

At the uproar of the Mutiny he was released and did good service in rescuing twenty nine fugitives and escorting them in safety to Gorakhpur. Shortly afterwards he proceeded with a battery of artillery and a large number of troops to Lucknow, but he nevertheless remained in communication with the British. After the capture of Lucknow he was besieged by the rebels at Shabganj until relieved by Sir Hope Grant in July, 1858. From that time he zealously exerted himself in the restoration of order, and for this and his other services he was awarded the personal title of Maharaja Bahadur at the darbar held at Lucknow on October 26, 1859. He further obtained a remission of all the balances due on his estates, which were restored to him in 1859, and a grant of the large confiscated *taluga* of the Bisen Raja of Gonda. When peace was restored, Maharaja Man Singh took his place as the most influential of all the taluqdars in the great Oudh controversies that for so long a time engaged a share of the public attention.

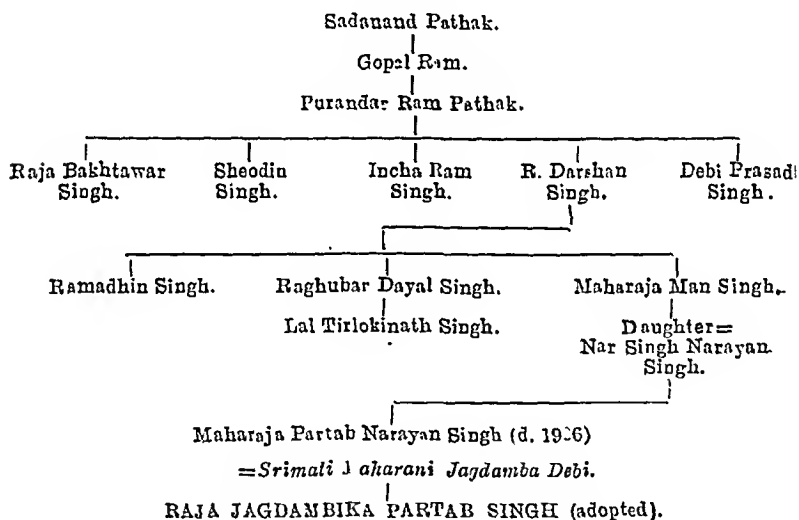
In 1860 the special powers of an assistant magistrate and collector, to be exercised within the limits of his estates, were conferred on him. In 1869 he was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and in the following year he died being then fifty years old.

Maharaja Sir Man Singh left his property by will to his widow, Maharani Subhao Kunwar, for her use until such time as she should elect a successor from among the members of the family. The estate was taken under direct management under the Taluqdars' Relief Act, and so remained till 1870. In 1875 the Maharani recognised as heir Lal Tirloki Nath Singh, the son of Raghubar Dayal Singh, but the succession was disputed, and after protracted litigation was decided in favour of Raja

Partab Narayan Singh, the grandson of Man Singh by his daughter, who had been married to Narsingh Narayan Singh of Ajodhya.

In 1887 Raja Partab Narayan Singh received the personal title of Maharaja, and in 1890 the name of the estate was changed from Mahdauna to Ajodhya. In 1895 the Maharaja was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. He served for two years on the Viceroy's Legislative Council and for eight years was a member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council; he was the life president of the British Indian Association of Oudh. The personal title of Mahamahopadhyaya was conferred on him on June 29, 1906. He died in 1906 and Jagdambika Partab Singh has been adopted by his widow Maharani Jagdamba Debi, and will succeed to the estate after her death.

Pedigree.





**MAHARAJA PATESHRI PRASAD SINGH OF BALRAMPUR**

*Born* January 2 1914 *Succeeded* May 24, 1921

*Heir*

*Residence* Balrampur, Gonda

*Estate* One thousand and ninety three *hazbast* villages, revenue Rs 8,00 000

*Title* The hereditary title of Raja held from the sixteenth century was always recognized by the native government. The personal title of Maharaja was conferred on Raja Bhagwati Prasad Singh by notification no 5113 I B, of November 30, 1900. It was made hereditary in January, 1909.

THE Maharaja is a Rajput of the Janwar clan and the largest landed proprietor in Oudh. The family represents the younger branch of the great Janwar house of Ikauna in Bahraich founded by Bariar Sah, the son of Raja Mansukh Deo of Pawagarh in Gujrat who came to Oudh with Firoz Shah Tughlaq in 1374.

Raja Ganga Singh sixth in descent from Bariar Sah had two sons, of whom the younger, Madho Singh went eastwards and carved out for himself a new estate in the lands lying between the Rapti and Kuwana rivers. His sons, Kalyan Singh and Balram Sah the founder of Balrampur reduced the chieftains of Mathura and Itor to the north of the Rapti and their successors established their supremacy over the Kurmis of Tulshipur. Raja Chhatar Singh, who died in 1695, and his son Narayan Singh held practically an independent estate but the latter was compelled to yield to Sa'adat Khan, the first Nawab Wazir of Oudh.

Raja Narayan Singh was succeeded by his son, Pirthipal Singh, who died without issue in 1781. His successor was Raja Nawal Singh, the great grandson of Fateh Singh younger brother of Narayan Singh. This Raja is said to have fought the Oudh officials on twenty two occasions, and though often defeated, was never subdued the revenue paid for his estates being little more than a tribute. In 1795 he was visited by Raja Nawal Singh, a Chauran, who had been driven out of his territories in the hills by the Nepalese. With the assistance of the Balrampur Raja he possessed himself of the forest lands of Tulshipur in return for a small annual payment.

Nawal Singh had two sons Bahadur Singh who was killed in fighting the Nazim Ahmad Ali Khan, and Arjun Singh, who succeeded his

father in 1817 and held Balrampur till 1830; during his reign he was constantly at war with the revenue authorities, and on two occasions fought with the Bisen Rajas of Bhinga. His son, Raja Jai Narayan Singh, died without issue in 1836, and was succeeded by his brother, Raja Digbijai Singh, then a boy of eighteen.

The youthful chieftain made his mark at an early date. He first attacked the Pathan Raja of Utraula, defeated him and burnt the town of Utraula. He then turned against the Raja of Tulshipur, but no decisive result ensued, and after a time Digbijai Singh found it necessary to take refuge with the Raja of Bansi in Basti. Returning to Balrampur, he remained there in peace a few years, but in 1842 Raja Darshan Singh obtained possession of Gonda and Bahraich. He at once attacked Balrampur, which he plundered and burned, and Digbijai Singh again fled to Bansi, and thence to Maharajganj in Nepal. Thither he was pursued by Darshan Singh from whom he escaped with difficulty, but the violation of Nepal territory brought about the removal of the Nazim, and the Raja returned to Balrampur, where he resumed the engagement for the entire estate.

From that time till annexation Digbijai Singh was employed in fighting with his neighbours of Utraula and Tulshipur. During the Mutiny he remained loyal to the British, giving shelter to the Commissioner, afterwards Sir Charles Wingfield, and other officers from Gonda and Sikraura. For this action he was proscribed by the rebel government, and his lands given to the Rajas of Tulshipur and Utraula; but no one was found strong enough to carry out this order. In reward for his services he obtained at the Lucknow darbar of October, 1859 the personal title of Maharaja Bahadur, while he also received the whole of the confiscated pargana of Tulshipur and a large estate in Bahraich. Ten per cent. of the Government revenue on his ancestral property was remitted, and the regular settlement of his estate was made in perpetuity.

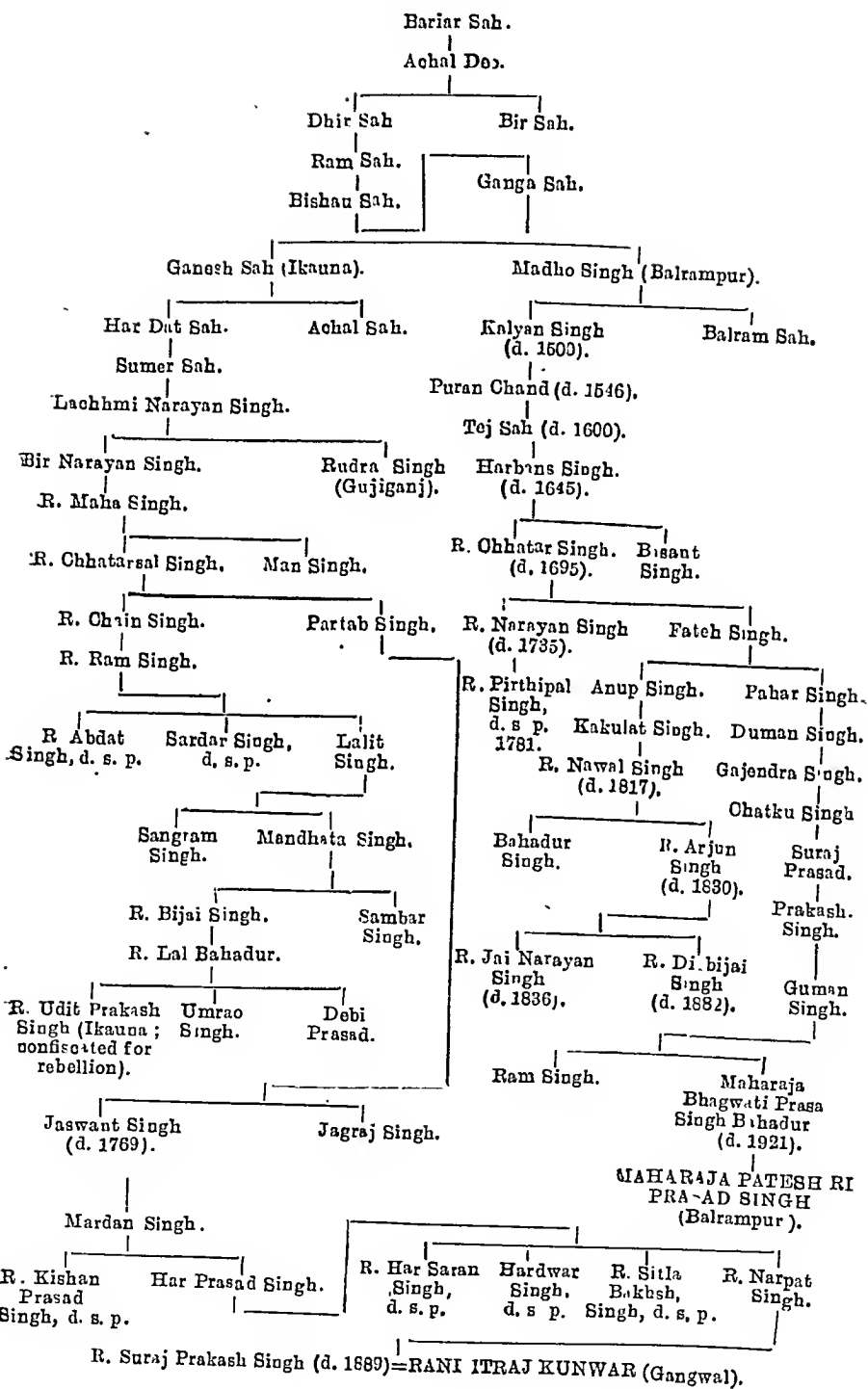
In 1860 Maharaja Digbijai Singh Bahadur was appointed an assistant collector for the whole of his *taluka*, and at the Agra darbar in 1866 he was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. On January 1, 1877 he was accorded the exceptional distinction of a salute of nine guns. For some time he was an additional member of the Viceroy's Council. During the latter years of his life he was actively engaged in works of public utility and benevolence, building the Balrampur hospital at Lucknow, the dispensary

and school at Balrampur, as well as other charitable and educational institutions

He died on May 27, 1882, and his estates passed to his widow, Maharani Indar Kunwar, who held the property till her death in June, 1893. Ten years previously she had adopted as heir Udit Narayan Singh under the name of Bhagwati Prasad Singh. He was the son of Bhaiva Guman Singh and a descendant of Fateh Singh, the youngest son of Raja Chhatar Singh.

From 1893 till July 19, 1900 the estate was under the management of the Court of Wards. On attaining his majority the young Raja was placed on the *gaddi* by the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner and received the personal title of Maharaja. After his accession he made large additions to his estates, which were in a most flourishing condition. The Maharaja was an honorary magistrate of the second class for the police circles of Balrampur, Tulsipur, Utraula Pachperwa, Lalia, Srinagar and Itiathok. The Maharaja gave a lakh of rupees for charitable purposes at his installation, and subsequently made a number of liberal gifts aggregating over 14 lakhs to various public institutions, notably the Balrampur Hospital and the Canning College, contributing three lakhs to the latter in 1905. In the same year he gave a donation of ten lakhs towards the Medical College at Lucknow. He was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on June 29, 1906. In 1909 his title of Maharaja was made hereditary and in 1916 he got the personal title of Maharaja Bahadur. He was also created a K. B. E. in June 1918. On the death of the Maharaja of Ajodhya he became president of the British Indian Association (Oudh) which position he held till January 1917. He was also a member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces. He died on May 24, 1921 and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.

## Pedigree of the Janwars.



## RAJA OF PARASPUR

*Born :*                      *Succeeded*

*Hair :*

*Residence :* Paraspur, tahsil Tarabganj, Gonda

*Estate :* Thirty nine villages, paying revenue Rs 33,646.

*Title :* The title of Raja appears to have been held first by Nawa Singh and to have been retained by his successors, it was confirmed as hereditary in notification no. 2672P, of December 4, 1877.

THE head of this family is the chief of the Chhedwara or six houses of Kalhans Rajputs, who occupy the southern portion of the Gonda district

They claim descent from Raja Achal Singh, the last of the line of Kalhans Rajas of Khurasa, which was founded by Sahaj Singh, a native of Baglana in Gujrat, and by tradition of European extraction Achal Singh, together with his palace and the town of Khurasa, is said to have been overthrown in an inundation of the Saray in the year 1544 His elder son Bhiring Sah, escaped and founded a new estate in Babhnipair and from him are descended the Rajas of that place Another son Maharaj Singh, who according to one account was illegitimate, went to Dehras in pargana Gnwarich, where he acquired a considerable property. This was largely increased by his descendants, Laspur Singh and Than Singh. The latter had two sons by different wives, the elder, Ram Singh, being the ancestor of the taluqdars of Paraspur and Ata, while from the younger Dala Rai, come those of Dhanawan, Shabpur, Kamiar and Paska.

Nawal Singh, the son of Ram Singh, is said to have visited Delhi and to have obtained the title of Raja from the sovereign. He was succeeded by Ranbir Singh, and then by Dal Singh. The latter had four sons, of whom Raja Gaj Singh obtained Paraspur in 1680, Lal Sah founded the Ata estate Ganga Singh received Akohari, and the fourth died childless The Akohari estate has disappeared, but several of Ganga Singh's descendants are still to be found

After Gaj Singh came Raja Kakulat Singh, who again had four sons, the eldest being Raja Sheo Singh of Paraspur During his time the Kalhans came into conflict with the Bisens of Gonda, and were driven

from the country north of the Sarju; but the lost property was soon afterwards restored to the Raja on the occasion of his marriage with a daughter of Udit Singh of Gonda.

Raja Gopal Singh, the great-grandson of Sheo Singh, had four sons, the eldest being Raja Daljit Singh. He too had four sons, of whom Raja Mahipat Singh succeeded to the estate. Unlike most of the Kalhans, he remained on good terms with the revenue authorities, and spent most of his days in peace. He obtained the *sanaad* for the estate, which he left to his son, Randhir Singh, in whose favour the title of Raja was declared hereditary in 1877.

Raja Randhir Singh died in June, 1878, and having no son, was succeeded by his widow, Rani Janki Kunwar, who also died on August 20, 1913. The succession to the estate was for many years in dispute and formed the subject of a civil suit between Rani Jairaj Kunwar, the second widow of Raja Randhir Singh, and Thakur Mahadeo Bakhsh Singh, son of Thakur Bikramajit Singh. The latter succeeded in the litigation and his claim to the title was recognized by Government in May, 1920. He died on November 24, 1922 and his widow, Rani Avadhraj Kunwar, is in possession of the estate.

**RAJA MUMTAZ ALI KHAN OF BILASPUR (UTRAULA).**

*Born* October 6, 1865 *Succeeded* October 6, 1865

*Heir* Muhammad Mustafa Ali Khan, born October 20, 1922

*Residence* Utraula, Gonda.

*Estate* Seventy three villages and five *mahals*, paying revenue Rs. 44,947 in Gonda.

*Title.* The head of the family was at first styled Malik, but the title of Raja was assumed by Adam Khan about 1650, it was confirmed as hereditary by notification no. 100 I P of March 20, 1879.

THE Raja of Utraula is a Kakar Pathan, descended from Malik Ali Khan, the son of Ahmad Khan, of Manauta in Muzaffarnagar. Ali Khan was a soldier of fortune who joined Babar after the defeat of Ibrahim at Pampat, but subsequently took service with Sher Shah and the Afghan chieftains of the east. He first seized the Gautam estate of Nagar in Basti, but was driven out by the Hindus after holding it for ten years. He then attacked Utraula, and in 1552 defeated the Bhar owners of the place and acquired their estate. Refusing to submit to the Mughal rule, a force was sent against him under the Subahdar of Oudh. His son, Malik Shekhan Khan, in order to save the estate submitted and joined the imperial forces. In 1571 a battle ensued at Sarai in Sadullahnagar, in which Ali Khan was defeated and slain, his head being sent to Delhi, although another account states that Ali Khan was killed in an action between the army of Akbar and that of Khan Zaman.

Shekhan Khan is said to have been rewarded with the remarkable titles of Sri Khan-i-Azam Masnad Ali, as well as the whole pargana of Utraula. He died in 1591, and was succeeded by his son Malik Daud Khan who is said to have led his victorious armies as far as Bhinga in Bahraich.

His eldest son, Alawal Khan, formed a new estate for himself in Borhapara which he wrested from the Kalhana, while the younger, Adam Khan, remained at Utraula and adopted the title of Raja. In 1659 he was succeeded by his son, Salim Khan, who held Utraula for forty seven years. He was connected by marriage with the Janwars of Ikanna and was the most powerful of the allies of the Bisen Rajas of Gonda. He had five sons, who during their father's lifetime quarrelled

about the division of the property, and accordingly the Raja made a division of his estate, reserving one share for himself.

Of the five brothers, only two left issue; Pahar Khan, who succeeded to the title and acquired the lapsed shares, and Mubarak Khan, the ancestor of the Pathans of Bablaya and Aelra. Raja Pahar Khan was followed by his son, Raja Purdil Khan, who died after a short reign, leaving an infant son, Tarbiat Khan.

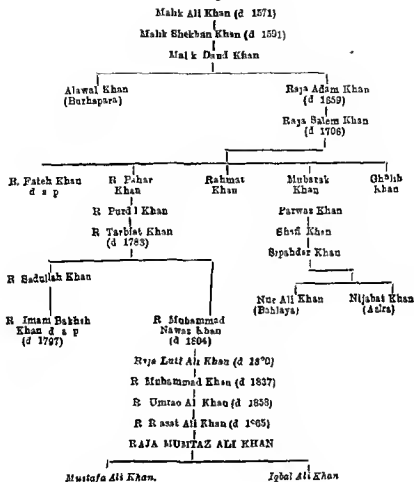
During his minority the estate was managed by the sons of Mubarak Khan. Tarbiat Khan died in 1783 and was succeeded by Sad-ullah Khan, a man of learning but of weak character. His property was largely reduced by the incursions of his neighbours, and large tracts of land were thrown out of cultivation by the great famine of 1784. For many years of his life the estate was administered by his son, Imam Bakhsh Khan, who died in 1797, three months after the decease of his father. He left no issue, and was succeeded by his cousin, Raja Muhammad Nawaz Khan, a drunken madman, who before his death in 1804 had managed to lose most of his estate.

He was succeeded by Raja Lutf Ali Khan, who spent much time in fighting with the descendants of Mubarak Khan, and also with the Surajbansis of Amorha and the Gargbansis of Fyzabad.

Lutf Ali Khan was succeeded in 1830 by his son, Muhammad Khan, whose rule was a period of constant disasters. The descendants of Mubarak Khan rapidly increased their estates at the expense of the Raja, and finally Utraula was attacked and burnt by the Raja of Balrampur. He died in 1837 and left the remnants of his estate to Raja Umrao Ali Khan, who died in 1858. During the Mutiny his son, Riasat Ali Khan, took an active part in the rebellion, but subsequently submitted and received a *sanad* for the *taluga*. He died in 1865 without issue, but after his death a posthumous son, Mumtaz Ali Khan, the present Raja, was born and declared heir to the estate. The property was managed by the Court of Wards till 1886, when it was handed over to the owner, who married a daughter of the Raja of Nanpara in Bahraich.



## Pedigree



### RANI JADUNATH KUNWAR OF BABHNIPAIR.

*Born* : January 20, 1886. *Succeeded* : December 26, 1908,

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Pair, tahsil Utraula, Gonda.

*Estate* : Proprietary right in 42.13 acres of land.

*Title* : The title of Raja has been held for many centuries, and was recognized as hereditary by notification no. 280-G. of September 28, 1881.

THIS family represents the elder branch of the Kalhans, being descended from Bhiring Sah, the son of Raja Achal Singh of Khurasa, as already mentioned in the account of Paraspur. Bhiring Sah possessed himself of Rasulpur Ghaus in Basti, and Babhnipair, Burhapara and part of Mankapur in Gonda, although he was not strong enough to retain the whole of this in the presence of Alawal Khan of Utraula.

He was succeeded by Parasram Sah, and in the fourth generation came Madhukar Singh, who divided the property with his brother, Kharag Raj Singh, the latter obtaining the Chaukhara estate in Basti. Madhukar Singh left two sons, Raj Singh who took Rasulpur Ghaus with the title of Raja, and Himmat Singh of Babhnipair. Ram Singh, the grandson of Himmat Singh, had no son, and adopted Shuja Singh, the son of Raja Kesri Singh of Rasulpur, who had been murdered by the Raja of Bansi. Shuja Singh was succeeded by his eldest son, Abdhut Singh, who died in 1821 and was followed by his blind son, Raja Jai Singh.

The latter died shortly before annexation and was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Indarjit Singh. This man held the estate for a very short time, and after the Mutiny settlement was made with his widow, Rani Sarfaraz Kunwar, on behalf of her infant son, Raja Udai Narayan Singh. The property was taken under the Court of Wards in 1867, and the Raja received possession in 1873. He subsequently lost nearly the whole of his estate, and his son, Raja Sheo Lok Singh, who succeeded in 1892, retained but a single *mahal*, though five villages remained in the possession of his mother, Rani Jairaj Kunwar.

Raja Sheo Lok Singh died on December 26, 1908.

His widow, Rani Jadunath Kunwar, is in possession of the estate.

The pedigree of the family has been given already under Paraspur.

## BAHRAICH

**COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND I DILBAND RASIKH UL ITIQAD DAULAT I INGLISHIA RAJA I RAJOAN MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, GCSI GCIE OBE, OF KAPURTHALA.**

*Born* September, 1872 *Succeeded* 1877

*Heir* Son, Tikka Paramjit Singh, born 1892

*Residence* Kapurthala, Punjab

*Estate* In addition to his State in the Punjab the Maharaja holds the Baundi Ikauna estates of four hundred and forty four villages and thirty four *pattis* paying revenue Rs 232,503 in Bahraich, the Bhitauli estate of forty seven villages permanently assessed at Rs 12,005 in Bara Banka and the Dhaurahra estate of forty one villages and six *pattis* paying revenue Rs 32,525 in Kheri

*Title* The hereditary title of Raja i Rajgan was bestowed on the Kapurthala ruler by letter no 1096 of March 12, 1861 in order to give him a position above that of the Ondh taluqdars. The present ruler was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India in notification no 20 SI of June 22, 1897 a GCSI by notification no 3 SIO, dated December 12, 1911, and a GCIE in 1921. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on him on December 12, 1911.

THE ruler of Kapurthala in the Punjab is the premier taluqdar of Ondh. The position was assigned to Raja Sir Raodhir Singh GCSI, who in April 1858 volunteered the services of himself and his followers to assist in the subjugation of the provinces. The offer was accepted, and the Raja arrived at the end of May with a force of 2,000 men, cavalry and infantry, and four guns. During June and July this force was stationed at Banu to protect the road from Cawnpore to Lucknow and afterwards at Daryabad in the Bara Banka district. The Raja rendered excellent service his troops fighting six actions in which ten guns were taken from the enemy. The force remained in Ondh for a year and received two lakhs of rupees from the British Government. As a reward for his signal services the Raja received a *khilat* of Rs 10,000 and the confiscated estate of Baundi and Bhitauli held by the rebel Raskwars.

and the Janwar *taluga* of Ikauna. The first two were settled in perpetuity at an amount equivalent to half the summary assessment.

Sir Raudhir Singh died in 1870, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Kharag Singh, who died in 1877. His son is the present Maharaja, Sir Jagatjit Singh. His Highness is entitled to a salute of thirteen guns permanent, fifteen local permanent and fifteen personal.

**RAJA SAADAT ALI KHAN OF NANPARA.**

*Born* : November 2, 1904, *Succeeded* : March 9, 1909.

*Heir* : Son, Asif Sa'adat Ali Khan, born February 28, 1927.

*Residence* : Nanpara, tahsil Nanpara, Bahraich.

*Estate* : Three hundred and twenty-seven villages, paying revenue Rs. 2,43,448.

*Title* : The title of Raja was conferred on Karam Khan in 1763 by the Nawab Wazir Shuja-ud-daula, and was declared hereditary in notification no. 2672 P. of December 4, 1877.

THE taluqdars of Nanpara are Togh Pathans, and trace their descent to Rasul Khan, a risaldar in the service of Shah Jahan, who in 1637 was appointed keeper of the fort of Bahraich and was given five villages of the old pargana of Salonabad for the pay of his troops. He lived at Kumaria in Baundi, and both he and his son, Jahan Khan, are buried there.

His grandson, Muhammad Khan, was the first to settle in Nanpara. He was succeeded by Karam Khan, who exerted himself so successfully against the Banjaras that he gained the title of Raja from the Nawab Wazir Shuja-ud-daula in 1763. His son, Mustafa Khan, inherited an estate assessed at revenue of Rs. 5,000. This amount he refused to pay, and he was consequently carried off to Lucknow, where he died in 1777.

He was succeeded by his son, Raja Saleb Khan, who died in 1790, leaving the estate to his son, Raja Madar Bakhsh, who in sixteen years so extended his property that the revenue rose from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 65,000. A year before his death in 1807 he obtained a third part of the confiscated estate of Gungaj held by Dariao Singh.

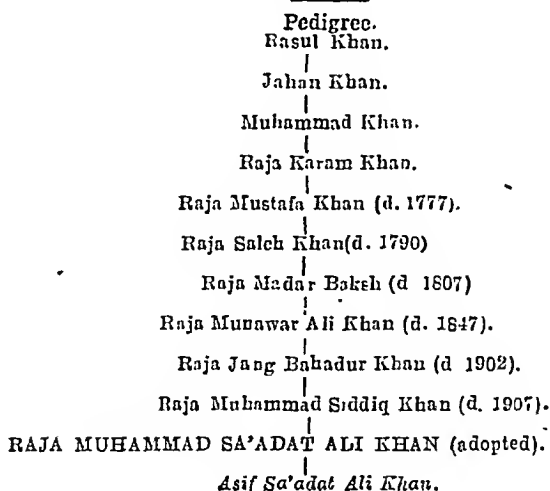
He was succeeded by Munawwar Ali Khan, then a child one year old, and the estate was held in direct management till 1819, when his mother was allowed to engage for Rs. 1,10,000. The Raja took the management into his own hands in 1827, and held it without a break till his death in 1847. He was strong enough to resist the Nazim, Raja Darshan Singh, and consequently the property escaped the treatment dealt out to the rest of the district by Darshan Singh and Raghubar Dyal.

In 1847 the Raja married the daughter of Mahdi Quli Khan of Lucknow, but a few days after his return to Nanpara he was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun while shooting in a howdah. The elder Rani succeeded to the management in the name of her infant son, Raja Jang Bahadur, and for two years ruled peaceably; but the younger wife

contrived to obtain the support of the queen-mother in Lucknow, and for five years an incessant warfare raged throughout the *taluga* between the two parties, the result being that the property was completely ruined.

Raja Jang Bahadur was permitted to engage at annexation, and during his long tenure the estate completely recovered. He was an honorary magistrate and an honorary munsif; in 1886 he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire, and in 1901 he was raised to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the same order. He also served on the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor.

He died on May 2, 1902 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Muhammad Siddiq Khan, who died without a male issue on December 30, 1907. Under the terms of his will Sa'adat Ali Khan, the son of his sister Sarfaraz Begam, who was married to the Raja of Shahpur (Bahadurnagar) district Kheri, was adopted to succeed him. An interpleader suit was instituted which ultimately resulted in a compromise, in terms of which Rani Kaniz Begam of Utraula got 6 annas share, Rani Sarfaraz Begam, the natural mother of Raja Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan, got 6 annas share and Rani Qamar Zamani Begam was to get profit of the 4 annas share only for 15 years and after that she was to receive only 40 villages, which have been made over to her by the Court of Wards. Rani Sarfaraz Begam died in 1921. On November 3, 1925 the estate was released from the management of the Court of Wards in favour of Raja Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan, the present taluqdar.



**RAJA BISHESHAR BAKHSI SINGH OF GANGWAL**

*Born* June 27 1863 *Succeeded* January 4, 1927

*Heir* Son Bajrang Bahadur Singh born August 2 1890

*Residence* Gangwal tahsil Bahraich

*Estate* Fifty six villages and four *pattis* paying revenue Rs 47 151 in Bahraich and the Jauramjot estate of three villages paying revenue Rs 2 255 in Gonda

*Title* The title of Raja was first held by Kishan Prasad on whom it was conferred by the Oudh government it was recognized as hereditary in notification no 631 of December 3 1864

This family is a younger branch of the ancient Janwar house of Ikanna of which the last Raja was Udit Prakash Singh who lost his title and estates for his rebellion The pedigree has been shown under Balrampur

The Gangwal estate was founded by Bhaiya Partab Singh son of Raja Chhatarsal Singh of Ikanna and elder brother of Raja Chaim Singh He was deputed in 1723 to guard the border estate of Duhaha from the attack of the Bisen Raja of Gonda and here he established his authority taking possession of the Mankapur *taluka*, after wards known as Gangwal

For many years the history of the house is one of constant warfare with the Bisens Partab Singh was killed in action but his son Jaswant Singh held his own successfully till his death in 1769 He was succeeded by his grandson Raja Kishan Prasad Singh whose property was reduced to a few villages the remainder being held in direct management till 1816 In that year they were restored to the taluqdar who had considerable influence at court and thereafter retained them in undisturbed possession During the rule of Haidar Ali Khan which terminated in 1827, he added twenty five villages to his estate The *taluka* however suffered greatly under the extortion of Raja Darshan Singh and still more during the administration of his son Raghunath Dayal Singh who obtained the contract for Gonda and Bahraich in 1846

Raja Kishan Prasad is said to have brought a curse of childlessness upon the family for his murder of Himmat Singh of Painspur He died without issue and was succeeded by the eldest of his four nephews Raja Harsaran Singh The latter was imprisoned by the Nazim Hakim

Ihsan Ali in 1844, and died shortly after his release. He, too, had no son and his place was taken by his brother, Raja Sitla Bakhsh Singh, who received the *sanad* for the *taluga*. He died intestate and without issue in 1885, leaving a widow, Rani Sukhraj Kunwar. The latter was sued by the Raja's younger brother, Narpat Singh, and a compromise was effected, by which the Rani received five villages rent-free for life. Narpat Singh was succeeded by his son, Raja Suraj Prakash Singh, who died childless in 1899, leaving a widow, Rani Itraj Kunwar, who succeeded to the estate. The Rani died on March 23, 1925, and has been succeeded by the present holder of the title.



# RAJA BIRINDAR BIKRAM SINGH OF PAYAGPUR

*Born* January 11, 1907 *Succeeded* November 15, 1918.

*Heir*

*Residence* Payagpur, tahsil Bahraich.

*Estate* One hundred and fifty-seven villages, paying revenue Rs. 1,25,777 in Bahraich, and nineteen villages and one *patti* in Gonda, paying revenue Rs 17,419

*Title* The title of Raja was first conferred on Himmat Singh by Asaf-ud-daula, it was recognized as hereditary in Foreign department notification no 631 of December 9, 1864

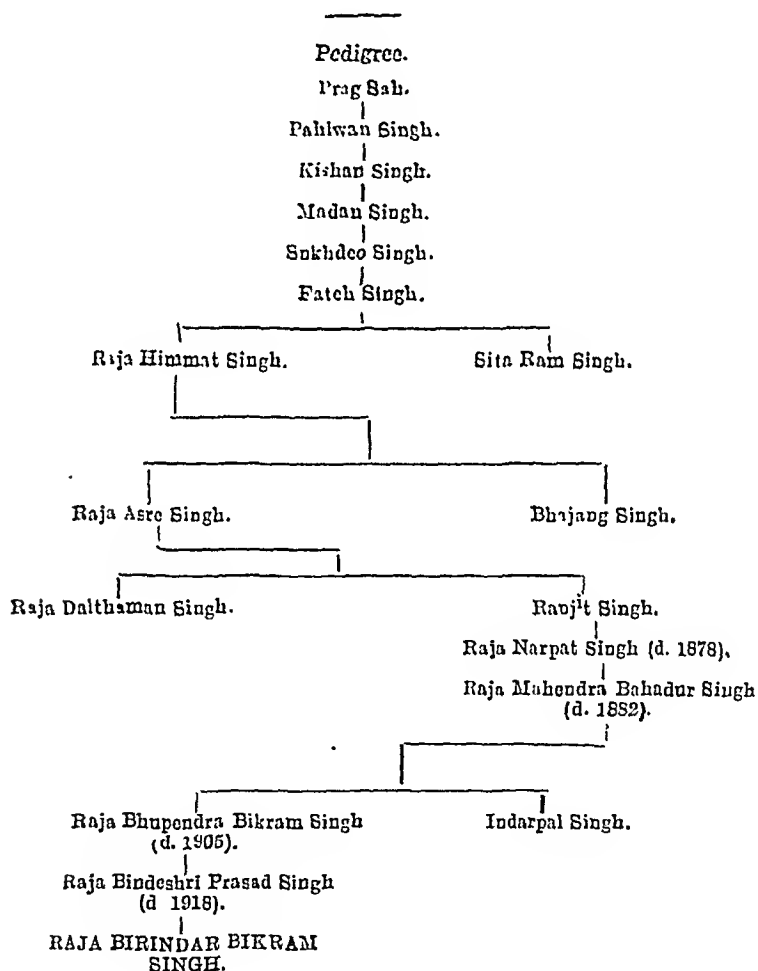
THE Raja is a Rajput of the Janwar clan, and claims connexion with the great houses of Balrampur and Ikauna. The estate was founded by one Prag Sah, who, according to one account, was the grandson of Man Singh, a younger brother of Chhatarsal Singh of Ikauna. The father of Prag Sah was Sham Singh, who is said to have held the post of risaldar in the Imperial army, this office being retained by his son. The latter received a grant of land, on which he built the village of Pragpur, now known as Payagpur.

The family resided here for several generations, and the estate remained of small importance till the days of Himmat Singh, who in 1788 received a clearing lease in Nanpara, Charda, Dharmampur, and a portion of the Nepal *taras*, comprising 1,486 villages. Himmat Singh was completely successful and established himself in possession of a large estate while his nephew, Duniapat Singh, formed an independent *taluka* in Charda.

Himmat Singh was murdered by the Raja of Gangwal, and was succeeded by his son, Asre Singh, and then by his grandson, Dalthaman Singh. During their time the property suffered much at the hands of the Nazims, and the whole country was laid waste by Raghubar Dayal. At annexation it was held by Raja Narpal Singh, the nephew and adopted son of Dalthaman Singh. He died in 1878, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Mahendra Bahadur Singh, who inherited a very heavily encumbered property.

Mahendra Bahadur Singh died in 1882, leaving a son, Raja Bhupendra Bikram Singh. During his tenure the state was freed from debt and greatly improved. The Raja was a man of much public spirit and in

1896 was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. He built a dispensary at Payagpur, and endowed it with the sum of Rs. 40,000 ; and he subsequently founded the La Touche Anglo-Vernacular School at the same place. He died in 1905, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Bindeshri Prasad Singh. The latter was an honorary magistrate of the 3rd class within the police circles of Payagpur and Malhipur. He died on November 15, 1918, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present holder of the title.



## NAWAB OF NAWABGANJ (ALIABAD)

*Born*

*Succeeded*

*Heir*

*Residence* Lahore.

*Estate*: Fifty-five villages and five *pattis* in Bahraich, paying revenue Rs. 41,865

*Title* The hereditary title of Nawab was granted by *sanad*, dated January 1, 1892, ancession to it is subject to the approval of the Government of India

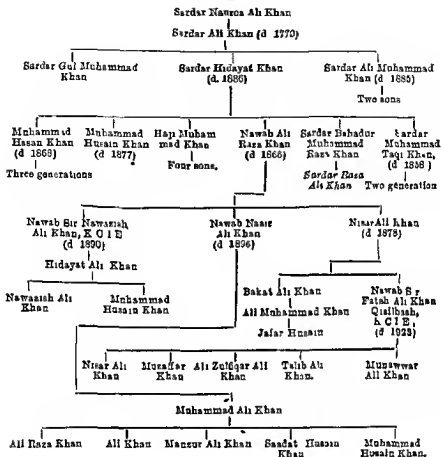
THE Nawab is a Qizilbash Turk and comes of a distinguished family. His ancestors came from Turkistan. Sirdar Ali Khan, the first to leave the shores of the Caspian, accompanied Nadir Shah when he marched on India from Persia in 1738. On his return from India Ali Khan was made Governor of Kandahar. In 1747 he received the district of Hazara as a *jagir* from Ahmad Shah Durrani on the occasion of his coronation. He was with Ahmad Shah in the invasion of 1760 and was present at the battle of Panipat. His influence ultimately excited the jealousy of Ahmad Shah who had him assassinated in 1770. His sons regained by force of arms a large portion of the family estates. One of them, Hidayat Khan, was the father of Nawab Ali Raza Khan. In 1839 the Nawab was appointed chief agent of the Commissariat department when the British army entered Kabul. He rendered signal services to the British cause at that time and did much to alleviate the sufferings of the British prisoners, and also was instrumental in aiding them ultimately to escape and join the relieving army.

Ali Raza Khan returned to India with the British force as it was no longer safe for him to remain in Kabul, where all his property was confiscated. He was rewarded with a pension of Rs. 800 per mensem, while his brother, Muhammad Raza Khan, received a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem. He and his brothers later rendered good services in India. They joined in the Sutlej campaign and were present at the battles of Mudki, Ferozshah and Sobraon. Ali Raza Khan himself accompanied Major H. Lawrence to Kangra and Kashmir in 1846. He was also prominent in giving assistance in the rebellion of 1848-9 and in the Mutiny, when he raised and equipped a troop at his own expense. The troop was commanded by his brothers Muhammad Raza Khan and Muhammad Taqi Khan, and distinguished itself as a part of Hodson's Horse, particularly

at Delhi and Kasganj, where Muhammad Taqi Khan fell and his brother was wounded. As a reward for his services Muhammad Raza Khan was awarded the first class Order of Merit, the title of Sardar Bahadur, and a pension of Rs. 200. Ali Raza Khan was at the same time rewarded with the taluqdari of 147 villages worth Rs. 15,100 per annum in Oudh, and at the Lucknow darbar on October 26, 1859 received a *sanad* from the Governor General. He also received the title of Khan Bahadur. In 1864 he was made a hereditary Nawab.

Nawab Ali Raza Khan died in 1866, and was succeeded by Nawazish Ali Khan, who proved himself a worthy successor. In 1895 he was made a C.I.E. and three years later a Knight of the same Order. In 1887 he was nominated an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He died in 1890 and was succeeded by his brother, Nasir Ali, who died in 1896 and was in turn succeeded by his nephew Nawab Fateh Ali Khan. In 1897 Nawab Fateh Ali Khan was nominated a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. In 1902 he represented the Punjab at the Coronation of King Edward VII. In 1903 he was invested with the C.I.E. at the Coronation Darbar. In 1904 he became an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The Nawab's devotion and loyalty to the British Government were repeatedly proved and won the commendation of successive Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors. He was made a K.C.I.E. on June 4, 1921. He died on October 28, 1923, and the question of succession is in abeyance owing to litigation between the rival claimants.

## Pedigree



## RAJA RAJENDRA BAHADUR SINGH OF BHINGA.

*Born* : July 1, 1859. *Succeeded* : August 25, 1926.

*Heir* : Birendra Kant Singh, born August 25, 1881.

*Residence* : Bhinga, tahsil Bahraich.

*Estate* : Eighty-nine villages and one *patti*, paying revenue Rs. 91,942.

*Title* : The taluqdars of Bhinga were generally known as Raja, but the title was not recognized by the British Government. Raja Udai Partab Singh was granted the personal title under notification no. 34-G.P., of February 3, 1882; and this was declared hereditary in notification no. 1111-I., of April 3, 1884.

THE Raja is a descendant of the old Bisen family of Gonda, his ancestor being Raja Bhawani Singh, the younger brother of the famous Raja Dat Singh of Gonda. The elder line continued for generations and ended with Raja Debi Bakhsh Singh, of Gonda, whose persistent rebellion in the Mutiny caused the confiscation of the estate.

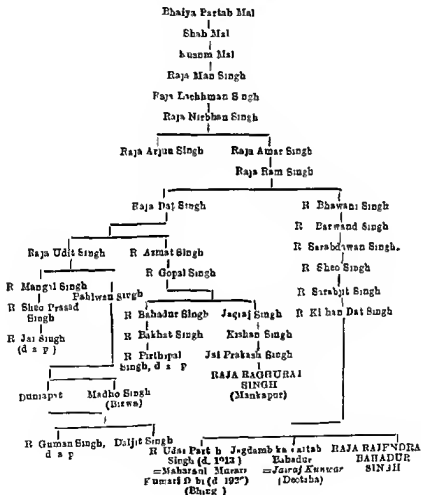
The Bhinga *taluka* was originally held by the Janwars, being founded by a cadet of the Ikauua house. Lalit Singh of Bhinga, about the end of the seventeenth century, found himself hard pressed by the lawless Banjaras of the forest, and called in the aid of Bhawani Singh, his brother-in-law. The latter expelled the insurgents and took possession of the estate, which he and his descendants subsequently enlarged. Dat Singh bestowed the title of Raja on his brother, as also on his younger son, Azmat Singh of Mankapur.

The subsequent Rajas of Bhinga did not figure prominently in history. Raja Kishan Dat Singh took part in the rebellion, and though he submitted, he lost half his estates for the concealment of cannon. He died in 1884, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Udai Partab Singh.

The Raja was educated at the Wards' Institution of Lucknow, and was a man of note as a scholar and philanthropist; but for some years he retired from public life and till his death resided in seclusion at Benares. He served on the Public Service Commission, and in 1882 was given the personal title of Raja. This was made hereditary in 1884, and in 1893 he was created a Companion of the Star of India. He was also a Fellow of the Allahabad University. In 1895 the estate was taken over by the Court of Wards at the Raja's request, but in 1900 it was released, the management being entrusted to his son, Mabendra Bikram Singh,

who died during the lifetime of the Raja. The Raja died at Benares on July 15, 1913. He left no son and was succeeded by his widow Rani Murari Kumari Devi. She was given the personal title of Maharani in January 1923. She died on April 30, 1926 and was succeeded by the present holder of the title.

### Pedigree of the Bisons



## SULTANPUR.

## RAJA AVADHENDRA PARTAB SAHI OF DERA.

*Born:* August 24, 1889. *Succeeded:* August 22, 1914.

*Heir:* Jagdish Partab-Sahi, born September 26, 1920.

*Residence:* Dera, tahsil Kadipur, Sultanpur.

*Estate:* One hundred and ninety-two villages and two hundred and five *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 1,27,764.

*Title:* The taluqdars of Dera were formerly styled Babu, and the title of Raja was first conferred by the British Government on Rustam Sahi for his Mutiny services; it was recognized as hereditary in notification no. 2672-P., of December 4, 1877.

THE Raja is the head of the Rajkumar branch of the Bachgoti clan of Rajputs, who hold the greater part of Sultanpur and the eastern portion of the Partabgarh district.

The family was founded by Bariar Singh, said to be a Chauhan of Mainpuri. Tradition relates that he came to Oudh in 1248, and there displaced the Bilkharis of Kot Bilkhar in Patti. He had four sons, of whom the youngest was Raj Singh, from whom come the Rajas of Dera, Hasanpur and Kurwar, as well as several other taluqdars.

The eldest son of Raj Singh was Asre Singh, whose descendant in the ninth generation was Bijai Chand. The latter had three sons, Harkaran Deo, the ancestor of the taluqdar of Nanemau; Jit Rai, from whom sprang the houses of Meopur and Bhudaiyan; and Jeo Narayan, the founder of the Dera family.

Birbhaddar Singh, fourth in descent from Jeo Narayan, led a colony of Rajkumars across the Gumti and settled at Dera on the banks of that river. There his descendants created a large estate, and their history is mainly a record of constant warfare with the Meopur family.

In the fifth generation from Birbhaddar Singh came Babu Chhattar Singh, who had two sons, Ram Kalandar Singh and Garul Singh. The former was succeeded by his son, Ram Prakash Singh, then by his grandson, Gur Dat Singh. This man had four sons, of whom the eldest, Beni Bakhsh, held the estate for three years and died at the early age of nineteen in 1799. The property then passed to the youngest brother, Babu Madho Singh, who defeated the Meopur clansmen at the great fight of Masorha in 1798. He died in 1823 and his place was taken by his widow, Thakurain Dariao Kunwar, who for twenty-five years held her own against the turbulent neighbours and even added to the property, which she managed most successfully. In 1838 she fought against the



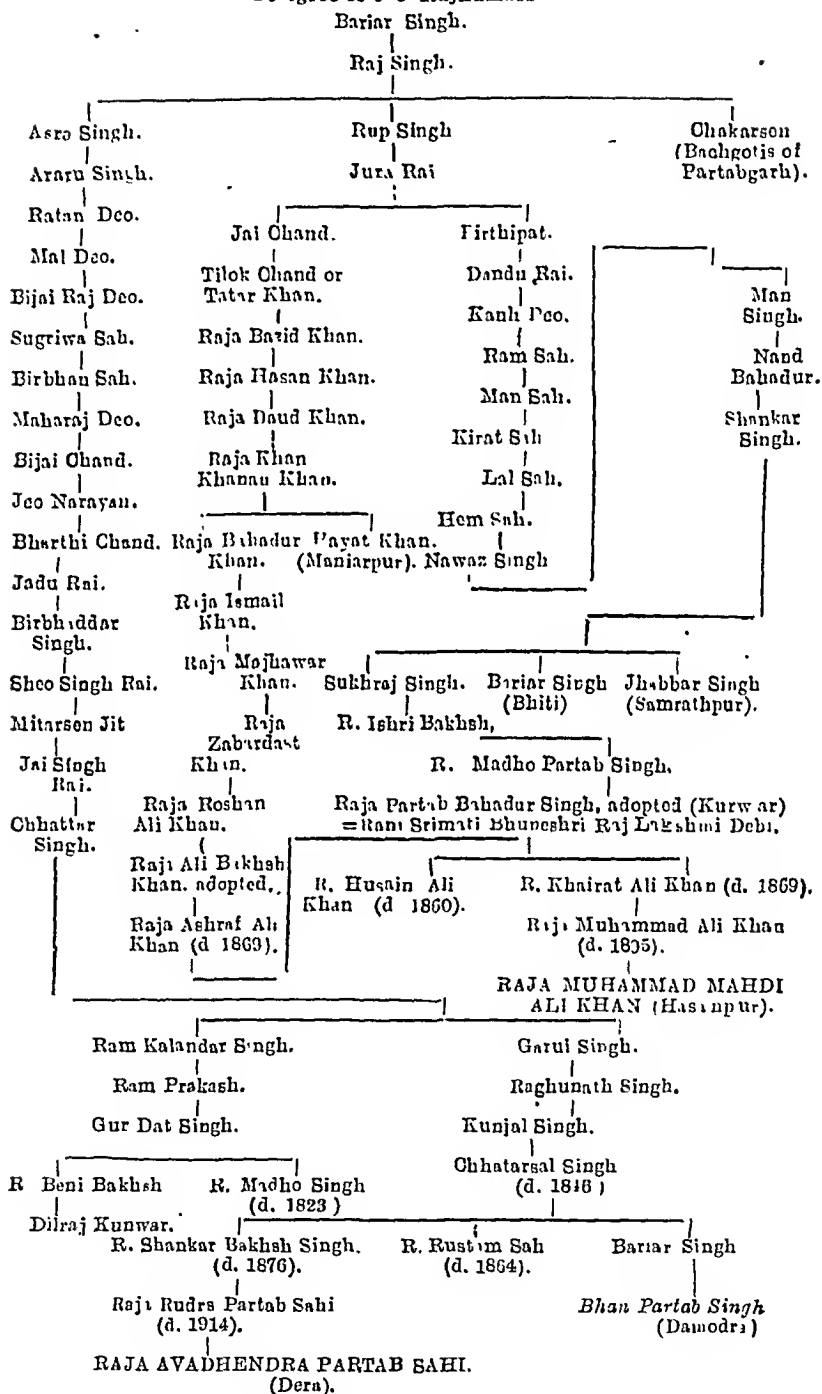
Gargbansis of Birsinghpur killed the Thakur, and annexed his estate to Dera.

The Thakurain had quarrelled with the next male collateral heir, Balu Rustam Sah, a descendant of Garul Singh and the son of Chhatar al Singh, who was killed in an attack on the fort of Dera in 1846. In the next year Rustam Sah, who was encouraged by Raja Man Singh, took the Thakurain prisoner at Ajodhya. She was compelled to write a deed of transfer in favour of Rustam Sah, and a few months later she died. The Babu was then put in possession of the estate, but had to pay heavily for the favour of the Nazim.

At annexation Rustam Sah lost the greater part of his property which had consisted of three hundred and thirty-six villages but none the less he rendered excellent service during the Mutiny, rescuing the fugitives from Sultanpur and defying the emissaries of the Iyzabad Maulvi who had demanded the surrender of the officers, while afterwards he gave material assistance to the Jaunpur authorities, garrisoning their posts, collecting supplies, and affording much help and information to the Gurkha troops and other columns. As a reward for his services he received the title of Raja, a *khilat* of Rs 15,000 a *jagir* of Rs 10,000, and the confiscated estate of Mau Jadubanpur, which had formerly belonged to the Kurmi Raja, Jai dal Singh as well as the old *honzada* property of Amhat and eight villages in district Rae Bareilly which were part of the confiscated estate of the Raja of Chandapur. His brother Barhar Singh, also received the Damodra estate.

Raja Rustam Sah who in 1860 was invested with the powers of an assistant commissioner, died in 1864 and was succeeded by his brother, Shankar Bakhsh Singh, who administered the estate for thirteen years and died in 1876. Dera then passed to the latter's son, Raja Rudra Partab Sahi, during whose minority the estate was under the Court of Wards. The Raja was a man of considerable attainments, and for some years towards the end of his life took a strong interest in religious and social matters and movements, he did much towards the revival of Indian theology and encouraged native arts and industries with great liberality, in 1898 he gave Rs 1,16,000 for the endowment of a temple a *dharamshala*, and a Sanskrit school. He also maintained an Ayurvedic and an ordinary hospital for the benefit of the poor. He served on the Public Service Commission, and in 1886 was appointed an honorary magistrate. Raja Rudra Partab Sahi died on August 22 1914 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Raja, who is at present insane, his estate being under the management of the Court of Wards. The manager is the Raja's brother.

## Pedigree of the Rajkumars.



# RAJA BHAGWAN BAKHSI SINGH OF AMETHI

*Born* January 2, 1869 *Succeeded* August 24 1891.

*Heir* Son Kunwar Jang Bahadur Singh born March 15, 1893

*Residence* Amethi Sultanpur

*Estate* Three hundred and twenty one villages and two *pattis* paying revenue Rs 2,30,223 in Sultanpur

*Title* The title of Raja appears to have been assumed first by Gur Dat Singh about 1743 His successors were styled Raja, and the title was recognized as hereditary in notification no. 2672 P of December 4 1877

THE Raja is the head of the Bandhalgou clan of Rajputs, which for many centuries has occupied the Amethi pargana of Sultanpur They claim to be of Surajhansi stock, and to have descended from Sodha Rai of Narwargarh the old home of the Jaipur family, but other accounts assign them a local origin

Sodha Rai built the fort of Raipur and his descendant was Bandhu, from whom the clan derives its name His son Manohar Singh had six sons, who took different estates in Amethi, the youngest, Raj Singh, receiving Udiawan and afterwards absorbing the shares of two brothers, who held Gaagoli and Marawar

In the fourth generation came Sri Ram Deo whose brothers obtained Barua Tikra and Tikri This was in the reign of Sher Shah and not long afterwards the clan held all Amethi, as is recorded in the Ain-i-Akbari

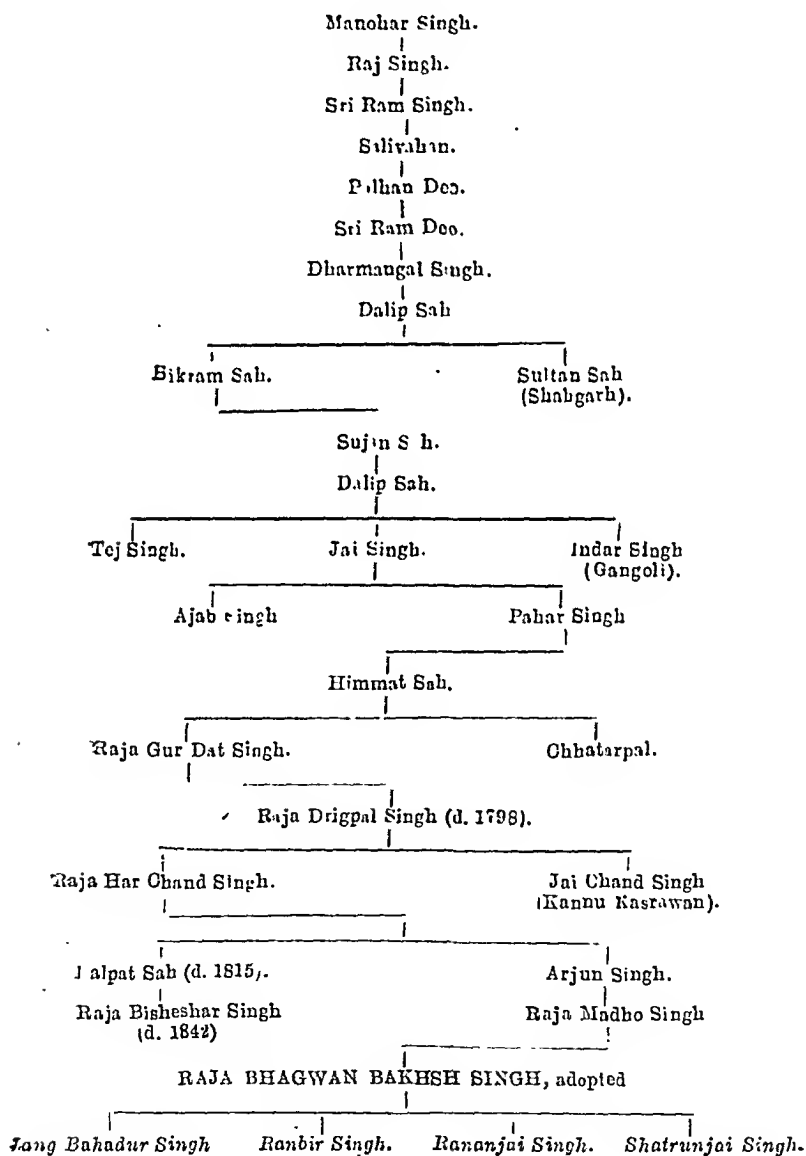
The eldest branch appears to have retained the position of Raja over the whole pargana, but little is recorded of the family till 1743, when Gur Dat Singh defied Safdar Jang and after a siege of his fort of Raipur, was compelled to take refuge in the jungle, the estate being taken under direct management

His son Drigpal Singh recovered the property, which was known as Udiawan till annexation He died in 1798, leaving two sons of whom Har Chand Singh retained the bulk of his father's estates, while the younger, Jai Chand Singh, obtained Kanna Kasarwa In 804 the former engaged for the whole Pargana but in 1810 the grant was resumed by Saadat Ali Khan and the Raja was left with forty eight rent free villages

Raja Har Chand Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Babu Dalpat Sah, who in 1813 regained possession of the original estate, he died two years later, and was succeeded by Bisheshar Singh, who died childless in 1842 The property then passed to his cousin, Raja Madho Singh of Gaagoli who successfully resisted Raja Man Singh, Nazim of Sultanpur, and acquired the lease of the entire pargana

At annexation the *taluga* was broken up. Madho Singh was an active rebel and his fort was taken by Lord Clyde; but he afterwards submitted and was allowed to engage for the whole of his ancestral estate. He died in August, 1891, shortly after the death of his only son and was succeeded by his adopted heir, Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, son of Sheodarshan Singh, a relative of the late Raja.

## Pedigree.



**RAJA MUHAMMAD MAHDI ALI KHAN OF HASANPUR**

*Born* December 9 1878 *Succeeded* March 15, 1895

*Heir* Son Ahmad Ali Khan born August 11 1900

*Residence* Hasanpur Bandhua Saltaupur

*Estate* One hundred and two villages and seven *pattis*, paying revenue Rs 64 267, in Sultanpur and two villages and one *patti* paying revenue Rs 1,560, in Fyzabad

*Title* The title of Raja was first borne by Hassao Khan and his successors were recognized as the premier taluqdars of Oudh the hereditary title was confirmed in Foreign department notification no 631 of December 9 1864

THE khazada Rajas of Hasanpur are descended from Barier Singh, the founder of the Bechgoti clan of Rajputs Raj Singh the son of Barier Singh, had three sons Asre Singh, from whom come the Raj Kumaras of Dera, Meopur and elsewhere, Chakerson, the ancestor of the Pertabgarh Bechgotis and Rup Singh Jure Rai the son of Rup Singh had two sons Jai Chand and Pirhipat, the latter being the founder of the Kurwer family

Tilok Chand, the son of Jai Chand, is said to have been taken prisoner by Bebar and to have adopted the Muslim faith under the name of Tater Khen and to have received the title of Khen-i-Azam One of his sons Fetei Sah was born before his father's conversion and retained the name of Bechgoti his descendants still hold the Dhamaur estate The other son Baid Khan was brought up as a Muslim, styling himself khazada

He was succeeded by the famous Hasan Khan the founder of Hasanpur who rose high in the favour of Sher Shah He received from the monarch the title of Badshah Duyam Masnad Ala and was raised to the position of the premier Raja in Oudh with the power of conferring the title of Raja on whom he pleased within the limits of Banaruds. This right was long retained by his descendants and no assumption of the title was considered complete without investiture by the Raja of Hasanpur

Raja Bahadur Khan fourth in descent from Hasan Khan had a younger brother, Hayat Khan, who founded the estate of Manisarpur This created a feud between the two branches of the family which continued till the days of Raja Zahardast Khan The latter was the son of Majhawar Khan otherwise known as Mubarez ud-din who obtained from Shahjahan in 1124 A.D. the rank of a mansabdar of 2000 fathoms and 1,500 horse



## RAJA OF KURWAR

*Born**Succeeded**Heir**Residence* Kurwar, Sultanpur

*Estate* Eighty one villages and twenty nine *pattis*, paying revenue Rs 51,479 in Sultanpur, and fifty three villages and eighteen *pattis* in Fyzabad, paying revenue Rs 28,225

*Title* The title of Raja has been recognized ever since the foundation of the estate, and was confirmed as hereditary in notification no 2672 P of December 4 1877

THE Bachgotis of Kurwar are descended from Parthipat, the younger brother of Jai Chand, from whom come the Kheozada Rajas of Hasanpur

Little is known of the history of this family till the time of Newaz Singh in the ninth generation from Parthipat. This man had two sons Lachhman Singh who obtained Kurwar, and Man Singh, who founded the estate of Bhati in Fyzabad

The former was succeeded by Chhetardhari Singh, who had four sons all of whom died without issue, the last being Raja Hamir Singh

In the meantime Bhati had descended to Nand Bahadur, and to his son Shankar Singh. The latter had five sons of whom two died without issue. The eldest surviving son, Sukhraj Singh is said to have put to death the four widows of Hamir Singh in order to seize the estate of Kurwar for himself. As a protest against the crime, however, the Bachgotis elected as Raja his son Ishri Baksh, in place of his father. Bhati passed to Barhar Singh the second surviving brother, while the third, Jhebbhar Singh obtained Samrathpur

Raja Medho Partah Singh, the son of Ishri Baksh obtained the *sanad* for the estate and died without issue in 1871, leaving his widow Rani Hastennath Khowar, in possession. The property was managed by the Court of Wards from 1871 till 1897. The Rani died in 1885, having adopted Partah Bahadur Singh. He was the son of the Babu of Welipur and was descended from Babu Drigisl Singh, the younger brother of Ishri Baksh. The Raja was educated first at the Wards' Institution at Agre and then at Sultanpur under a European tutor. In 1903 he was appointed an honorary magistrate of the second class for the police circles of Sultanpur, Kurebher and Holiapur and an honorary *munsif* for the parganas of Miranpur and Baranwa. He died on July 17, 1923 and his widow Rani Srimati Bhuneshri Raj Lakshmi Devi is in possession of the estate

**RAJA DURGA BAKHSH SINGH OF KATARI.**

*Born:* February 8, 1907. *Succeeded* April 22, 1920.

*Heir:*

*Residence:* Katari, Sultanpur.

*Estate:* Twelve villages, paying revenue Rs. 11,760, in Sultanpur.

*Title:* The title of Raja has been held for many generations and was confirmed as hereditary in Foreign department notification no. 631 of December 9, 1864.

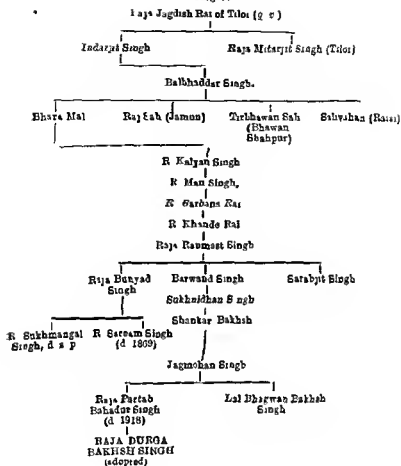
THE Raja is a Rajput of the Kanhpuria clan, and represents a younger branch of the Tiloi family, the history of which has been already narrated.

Raja Jagdish Rai, of Tiloi, had two sons, Mitarjit Singh, who retained the Tiloi estates in Rae Bareilly, and Indarjit Singh, who received as his share a large property in the north-west of Sultanpur. He was succeeded by Balbhaddar Singh, whose four sons founded four *talugas*. From Bhara Mal come the Rajas of Katari; from Raj Sah the taluqdars of Jamun; from Tirbhuwan Sah those of Ehawan Shahpur, and from Salivahan those of Raisi.

In a later generation came Raja Ranmast Singh of Katari, who had three sons. The eldest, Bunyad Singh, succeeded, leaving the estate to his elder son, Sukhmangal Singh who died without issue. It then passed to his brother, Sarnam Singh, who also died childless in 1869, leaving a widow, Rani Harnath Kunwar. The latter chose as her successor Raja Partab Bahadur Singh who was descended from the second son of Ranmast Singh, who obtained the title and estate, although his father and grandfather were still alive. He died in September, 1918 and was succeeded by his widow Rani Brij Raj Kunwar who willed the property to her adopted son Durga Bakhsh Singh, a nephew of her deceased husband.



## Pedigree



## PARTABGARH.

**RAJA AVADHESH SINGH OF RAMPUR DHARUPUR [KALA-KANKAR.]**

*Born* : September 24, 1936. *Succeeded* : August 24, 1910.

*Heir* :

*Residence* : Dharupur.

*Estate* : Two hundred and twenty-nine villages and five *mahals*, paying revenue Rs. 1,59,551, in Partabgarh; and two villages, paying revenue Rs. 961, in Rao Baroli.

*Title* : The family title was originally Rai, but in 1849 that of Raja was conferred on Hanwant Singh by King Wajid Ali Shah; it was recognized as hereditary in notification no. 2672-P of December 4, 1877.

THE Raja is the head of the Partabgarh family of Bisen Rajputs, said to have been founded by Rai Hom, the son of Ratan Mal, who was connected with the Mynhauli house of Gorakhpur, and according to the tradition married a daughter of Manik Ohand of Manikpur. The reputed date of Rai Hom's accession to the estate obtained from his father-in-law is 1193 and he is said to have settled at Bargaon.

Fourth in descent from Rai Hom came Rai Ragho, whose headquarters were at Derwa. He had three sons, Rai Askaran, the ancestor of the Rampur Dharupur family; Kashi, from whom come the Bisens of Dhingwas and Dhangarh; and Khem Karan, the founder of the Bhadri house.

The descendants of Askaran appear to have been recognised as the head of the family and to have held the title of Rai. Their home was at Rampur, and in the course of time they acquired the parganas of Dhingwas, Manikpur, and Salon, as well as a considerable portion of the estates held by the Kanhpurias of Kaithaula.

Rai Bhao Singh, ninth in descent from Askaran, had two sons, Rai Khnshhal Singh; who succeeded him, and Risal Singh, who received the village of Bijaimau.

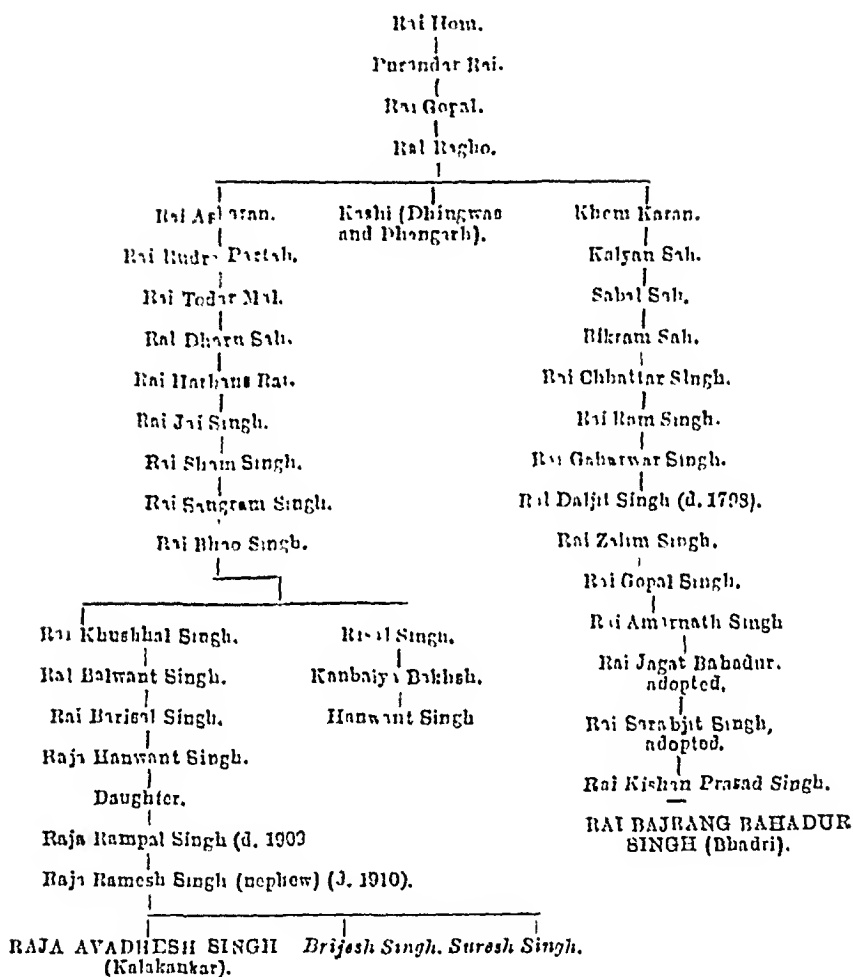
In 1748, the Bisens fought and killed the Nazim of Manikpur, Jai Ram Nagar, and in consequence they were attacked by Safdar Jang, who took the fort of Rampur and stripped them of their property. Rai

Kbushhal Singh was succeeded by his son, Rai Balwant Singh, whose son Rai Barisal Singh, died without issue. In 1826 his widow adopted Hanwant Singh, the grandson of Risal Singh of Bijaimau.

Hanwant Singh was a man of considerable mark, and in spite of his constant resistance to the revenue authorities, managed to recover a large portion of the lost property. In 1844 he built the fort of Kalakankar on the banks of the Gangea and in 1849 received the title of Raja. In 1853 he was driven out of his two forts of Kalakankar and Dharuaur, and his estate was taken under direct management, but he regained it before annexation. On the outbreak of the Mutiny, Raja Hanwant Singh rescued the officers who escaped from Salon, and escorted them in safety to Allahabad. He subsequently joined the rebel forces, and his son Partab Singh, and his brother, Madho Singh, were killed at the battle of Chanda in Sultanpur. He subsequently submitted and was rewarded for his former services by a considerable grant of land.

Raja Hanwant Singh lived for many years after the restoration of order but the sanad for the *taluga* was made out in the name of his daughter's son, Raja Rampal Singh. The latter was educated in England where he resided for many years. He died on February 28, 1909, and was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Ramesh Singh. The latter died on August 24, 1910 and his son, Raja Avadhesh Singh, is the present proprietor of the estate.

## Pedigree of the Bisens.



**RAJA LAL BAHADUR SINGH OF PARHAT.**

*See* Raja Bazar, district Jannpur

## [RAJA OF NURPUR (CHITPALGARH)]

*Born :* *Succeeded :*

*Heir :*

*Residence :* Chitpalgarh, Partabgarh.

*Estate :* Seventeen villages paying revenue Rs. 8,118 in Partabgarh.

*Title :* The title of Raja was first assumed by Sheoratan Singh; it was granted as a personal honour to Chitpal Singh in 1864, and was confirmed as hereditary in notification no. 466 of May 9, 1886.

THE Raja belongs to the younger branch of the Sombansi family of Partabgarh.

This clan is said to have come from Jhusi near Allahabad, the first of the race to settle in Partabgarh being Lakhnan Sen, who traditionally established himself at Hindaur in 1258. His eldest son, Gohanwar Deo, took up his residence at Gonda and from him are descended the Sombansis of Sujakhar, Gonda, Gauradand, and other places.

The next son, Jait Singh, assumed the title of Raja, residing in Aror, the old name of Partabgarh. His descendants increased their estates, and in the fifth generation Raja Sultan Sah is said to have obtained the whole of pargana Partabgarh and the northern portion of Allahabad in reward for his military services. He was succeeded by Maniar Sah, whose eldest son, Ghatam Deo, obtained the title and estate in 1464, while the younger, Murar Singh, was the founder of the Domipur and Baispur taluqas.

After Ghatam Deo came Sangram Sah, who had two sons, Ram Chand, who succeeded his father, and Sujan Sah, the ancestor of the Rajas of Nurpur and Qila Partabgarh.

Sajan Sah obtained a small property, which passed to his descendants. In the sixth generation came Mihrban Singh, who had two sons, Sarnam Singh and Abhimau Singh. The latter gained possession of Tiraul, and with the help of the revenue officials formed a considerable estate.

His elder brother, Sarnam Singh, had two sons, Gulab Singh, who afterwards got possession of Tiraul, and Sheoratan Singh, who was adopted by the Raja of Bahlolpur, but was subsequently rejected in favour of Shamsher Bahadur. He had already been recognised as Raja by the Sombansis, and in order to prevent disturbance he was awarded a *nankar* or cash allowance of Rs. 1,500. He died in 1840, and was succeeded by his son, Dhir Singh, in whose time the allowance was replaced by a grant of twenty villages of Tiraul, known as the Nurpur estate.

Dhir Singh died in 1849 leaving an infant son, Chitpal Singh. The estate was confiscated after the Mutiny as forming part of Feroz, but was subsequently restored, and in 1864 Chitpal Singh was awarded the personal title of Raja. In 1881 he entered Government service as a Statutory Civilian. He died in 1901. The estate is at present occupied by two parties, viz. the sons of Bhairondin Singh, and Bhagwati Prasad Singh, neither of whom has a clear claim to be a taluqdar. The title is in abeyance.

The estate is generally known by the name of Chitpalgarh, from the residence built by the late Raja.

# PARTABGARH.

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## Pedigree.

Lakhan Sen.

Gohanwar Deo.  
(Sujakhar, Gauradand, Gonda etc.).

Raja Jait Singh (d. 1928).

Raja Kanh Deo (d. 1954).

Raja Pirthi Singh (d. 1977).

Raja Lodh Singh.

Raja Sultan Sah (d. 1442).

Raja Maniar Sah (d. 1464).

Raja Ghatam Deo (d. 1478).

Raja Sangram Sah (d. 1494).

Murar Singh  
(Domipur and Baispur).

Raja Ram Chand (d. 1526).

Raja Lachhmi Narayan (d. 1579).

Raja Tej Singh (d. 1628).

Raja Partab Singh (d. 1682).

Raja Jai Singh Deo (d. 1719).

Raja Ohbatarthari Singh (d. 1735).

Raja Pirthipat (d. 1754).

Sujan Sah.

Gambhir Sah.

Loke Singh.

Narayan Singh.

Dina Rai.

Mihriban Singh.

R. Duniapat (d. 1767).

R. Bahadur Singh  
(d. 1818).

R. Shamsher Bahadur,  
adopted (d. 1854).

R. Bijai Bahadur  
(d. 1886).

Bhairon Bakhs Singh  
(Bahlolpur.)

Tej Bahadur Singh.

Sarnam Singh.

R. Sheoratan Singh.

R. Dhir Singh.

R. Chitpal Singh  
(Chitpalgarh).

Abhiman Singh.

Audhan Singh.

R. Ajit Singh  
(d. 1889).

Bishnath Singh.

Sitla Bakhs.

R. Partab Bahadur Singh  
(d. 1921).

RAJA AJIT PARTAB SINGH  
(Qila Partabgarh).



**RAJA JAGATPAL BAHADUR SINGH OF KAITHAULA**

*Born* February 25 1895 *Succeeded* May, 23 1905

*Her*

*Residence* Kaithaula, Partabgarh

*Estate* Thirty villages paying revenue Rs 19 592 in Partabgarh

*Title* The head of the family has long held the title of Raja, and this was confirmed as hereditary in notification no 631 dated December 9, 1864

THE Kanburiyas of Kaithaula represent the senior branch of the clan being descended from Sahas, the elder son of Kanb, whose younger brother, Rahas is the ancestor of the Rajas of Tiloi, Atra Chandipur, Katari and many other taluqdars

The chiefs of Kaithaula have long held the title of Raja but were never so strong as their kinsmen in Rae Bareilly and owing to the proximity of the powerful Bisen houses held but a small estate For this reason the Rajas of Tiloi claimed precedence, but this was never admitted by the Kaithaula family, which consequently failed to obtain any support from the younger branches

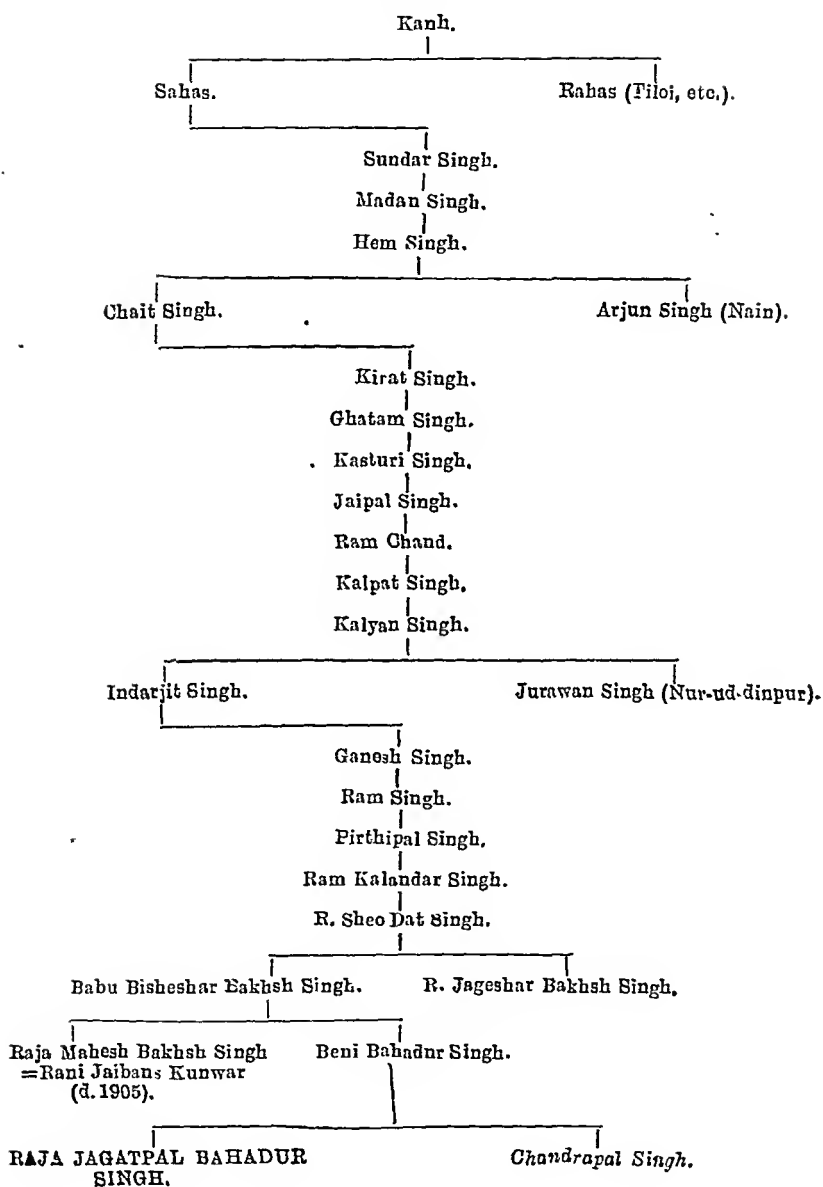
Hem Singh fourth in descent from Sahas, had two sons, Chait Singh of Kaithaula and Arjun Singh the founder of the Nain family in pargana Salon of Rae Bareilly

Seven generations later came Kalyan Singh, whose elder son, Indarjit Singh, retained Kaithaula with the title of Raja, while the younger, Jurawan Singh founded the small taluqa of Nur ud-din pur, also in Salon

The *sanad* for the Kaithaula estate was conferred on Raja Jageshwar Bakhsh Singh, the son of Sheo Dat Singh He was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Mahesh Bakhsh Singh, who died without issue in 1831, and the property passed to his widow, Rani Jubans Kunwar Her right was contested by Beni Bahadur, the brother of the late Raja but after protracted litigation the case was decided in favour of the Rani The estate was taken over under the Oudh Taluqdars Relief Act, but was released free of debt in November 1888 The Rani died in May 1905, and was succeeded by the present holder of the title, Jagatpal Bahadur Singh, son of Beni Bahadur Singh and nephew of the late Raja Mahesh Bakhsh Singh The estate came under the management of the Court of Wards on July 14, 1905

The pedigree as given below is open to question, as there is considerable divergence between that filed by the Raja in 1859 and that given by Mr Bennett in his *Clans of the Roy Bareilly district*

## Pedigree.



### RAJA KISHANPAL SINGH OF UMRI

*Born* April 11 1875    *Succeeded* August 11 1910

*Heir* Son Lal Sant Behadur Singh born October 12, 1895

*Residence* Umri Partabgarh

*Estate* Five villages paying revenue Rs 3 969 in Partabgarh

*Title* The title of Raja is of great antiquity and was recognized as hereditary in notification no 631 of December 9, 1864

THE Raja is the head of the Bilkharis clan of Rajputs. He is descended from Gharbar Sah a younger son of Jasvant Singh from whom also comes the Raja of Parenda in Unao the elder branch being known by the name of Dikhit.

When the Dikhits migrated into Oudh Gharbar Sah went eastwards and established himself in Kot Bilkhar in the Jetti pargana of Partabgarh. His son Ram Deo, was supplanted by the Bachgoti leader Bariar Singh and the Bilkharis were reduced to insignificance. They fled from Patti one of Ram Deo's sons Dalpat Sah taking up his abode in the Sombans country of Partabgarh while the other Ourga Das went into Jeunpur and is the ancestor of the Durgabansi Rajas of Raja Bazar and Perhet.

Sixth in descent from Dalpat Sah came Bhairon Singh, who had two sons Bhurang Singh of Umri and Naureng Singh from whom sprang the Bilkharis of Para and Hamidpur. Bhurang Singh was succeeded by Ban Singh whose brother Salivahan is the forefather of the Bilkharis of Sarai Mangapur and elsewhere.

Ban Singh again had two sons the elder being Kharag Singh of Umri and the younger Nazam Deo the founder of the Antu house.

The Bilkharis never attained to great power but were always respected and were connected by numerous alliances with the Sombansis of Partabgarh.

The sanad for the Umri estate was conferred on Raja Mahpal Singh the son of Raja Durga Prasad Singh, and the grandfather of the present incumbent, who succeeded to the estate and title in 1910.

The estate is much indebted and has recently been obliged to part with four villages.

RAJA KISHANPAL SINGH,

# RAJA AJIT PARTAB SINGH OF QILA PARTABGARH

*Born* January 14 1917 *Succeeded* May 9 1927

*Heir*

*Residence* Partabgarh

*Estate* Two hundred and seventeen villages, revenue Rs 145,194

*Title* The title of Raja was conferred as a personal honour on Raja Ajit Singh for two generations only in Foreign department letter no 1171 of January 9 1888 and was confirmed as hereditary by notification no 411A of January 1, 1898

THE Raja is a Sombansi Rajput being closely connected with the Nurpur branch of the Partabgarh family. The pedigree as well as the early history has been given under Nurpur (Chitpalgarh)

Abhiman Singh, the founder of the Tiraul estate left three sons, Bhairon Bakhsh Umand Singh, and Audhan Singh. The eldest allowed himself to be ousted by Gulab Singh, the younger son of his uncle, Sarnam Singh, and had to be content with a single village given him for maintenance. Gulab Singh largely increased his estate and attempted to render his position more secure by the murder of Sarajit Singh, the eldest son of Audhan Singh. The murdered man had two brothers, Ajit Singh and Bishnath Singh, who in 1856 filed a suit against Gulab Singh for the property but before it could be decided the Mutiny broke out.

Gulab Singh took an active part in the rebellion while Ajit Singh rendered good service in assisting the Sultanpur fugitives and subsequently attaching himself to the Jannpur forces. The estate of Tiraul was confiscated and bestowed on Ajit Singh as well as large properties in Kheri Hardoi and Unao. In 1866 he bought from the Government the fort of Partabgarh and restored the palaces of the old Rajas. In 1877 he received the personal title of Raja and in 1888 the honour was continued for a second generation.

Raja Ajit Singh died in 1889 without male issue, and the property passed to his adopted son Partab Bahadar Singh, the son of his nephew, Sitla Bakhsh Singh. He was educated at the Partabgarh high school, and in 1893 obtained the hereditary title of Raja. In the same year he was made an honorary magistrate of the second class and afterwards

in 1909 an honorary magistrate of the 1st class for the police circles of MacAndrewganj, Jethwara, and Chandika in Partabgarh, and within the tahsils of Soram and Allahabad, and an honorary munsif for pargana Partabgarh. The Raja represented the Oudh taluqdars at the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in 1902, and in January 1904 was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. He was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council from 1909 to 1912. He founded four dispensaries and maintained two schools. The name of the estate was changed at the Raja's request from Tiraul to Qila Partabgarh. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on him as a personal distinction in June 1920. He died on June 18, 1921 and in accordance with a will executed by him his senior widow adopted Ajit Partab Singh as his son on May 9, 1922 and he has succeeded to the hereditary title of Raja.

### RAI KISHANPAL SINGH OF DASRATHPUR

*Born* October 10, 1892. *Succeeded* April 12, 1907.

*Heir* Badripal Singh, born September, 1918.

*Residence.* Birapur, tahsil Patti, Partabgarh

*Estate* Seven villages and thirty-eight *mahals*, forming the Raipur Bichaur *taluga* and paying revenue Rs 16,530, in Partabgarh, were held by Thakuram Sultan Kunwat, the mother of the late Rai Jagatpal Singh, who also acquired in his own right the *taluga* of Dasrathpur, nineteen villages, paying revenue Rs 11,105.

*Title.* The old title of Rai was conferred as a personal distinction on Jagmohan Singh in 1877, and was recognized as hereditary in notification no 2770-I, of September 20, 1883

THIS family is a younger branch of the Beshgotis of Patti, the eldest line of descent being that of Raja Amarpal Singh Rai of Dalippur, of whom some account will be found in the succeeding article.

Harban<sup>s</sup> Rai of Jalalpur Bilkhar had two sons, Dingar Singh, from whom come the taluqdars of Dalippur, Dariapur, and Ieanpur; and Nahar Singh of Patti

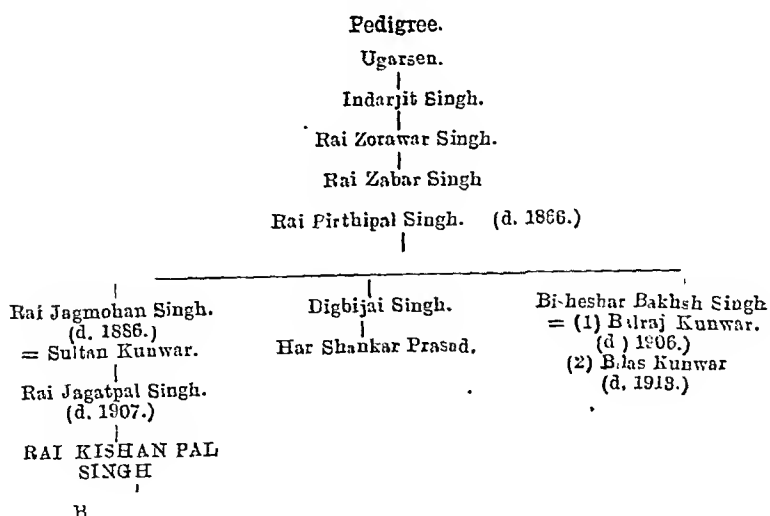
Fifth in descent from Nahar Singh came Hirde Singh who had seven sons, at least five of these obtaining a share of the ancestral estate. The eldest was Jai Singh Rai, the founder of the Patti Saifabad and Urayadhi houses (*q v.*) The second was Ugarsen of Raipur Bichaur, the third Piran Singh of Dasrathpur, the fourth Fateh Singh, the ancestor of the Madhpur taluqdars, and the fifth Chain Singh, the first to hold the small estate of Athgawan.

Some generations after Ugarsen came Rai Zorawar Singh, who was succeeded by his son, Rai Zahar Singh. Both were men of mark and largely increased their estates. Zahar Singh was succeeded by his son Pirthipal Singh, who held the property for a very long period. In 1820 he fought with the Nazim, Mir Ghulam Hussain, and was besieged in his fort of Daudpur; being compelled to fly, his property was attached for three years and then given to his son, Jagmohan Singh. Rai Pirthipal Singh recovered it in 1825, and held it till 1847, when he was again besieged in Daudpur and again fled into British territory. His place was taken by his son, Digbijai Singh, who was at enmity with his father, but the latter recovered the estate after two months.

Pirthipal Singh obtained the *sanad* for Raipur Bichaur and died in 1866. His property was divided between his sons, Rai Jagmohan Singh, the elder, obtaining eleven-twentieths, together with his brother Digbijai Singh, while the youngest, Bisheshar Bakhsh, received the remaining nine-twentieths. The latter's share, comprising the Raipur estate of thirty-five villages and three *mahals*, was held by his widow, Thakurain Balraj Kunwar, till her death in 1906. She was succeeded by the second widow, Bilas Kunwar, who died in July, 1913. The property was taken over by the Court of Wards.

Har Shankar Prasad, son of Digbijai Singh, holds the small Pirahimpur property of nine *mahals*, obtained by a decree of Court in 1876.

Rai Jagmohan Singh's share was entered in the name of his wife, Thakurain Sultan Kunwar, who is dead. Her property is known as Bichaur. She had a son, Rai Jagatpal Singh, who established his claim to the Dasrathpur estate of nineteen villages. Rai Jagatpal Singh also sued but unsuccessfully, for the Raipur estate. He died in 1907 and was succeeded by his son, the present holder of the title.





**RAJA AMARPAL SINGH, RAI, MBE, OF ADHARGANJ  
(DALIPPUR)**

*Born* May 10, 1890 *Succeeded* September 30, 1897

*Heir* Paspat Bahadur Singh

*Residence* Dalippur, tahsil Patti Partabgarh

*Estate* One hundred and thirty five villages and thirty four patts paying revenue Rs 72,579, in Partabgarh

*Title* The title of Rai has been held for many generations, and was recognized as hereditary in notification no 171 G of January 9, 1883

THE taluqdar of Dalippur represents the eldest line of the Bachgoti Rajputs of Patti. Like those of Sultanpur, he claims descent from Barar Singh this branch of the family having been founded by his youngest grandson, Chakarsen. The latter succeeded to the original estate of Jalalpur Bilkhar, and was followed by his son Gosain Singh.

This man had four sons of whom the youngest Harbans Rai, obtained the ancestral property his elder brothers being the ancestors of the Bachgotis of Sirsi, Ujhla Sheosat, and elsewhere.

Harbans Rai had two sons, Dingar Singh and Nahar Singh, the latter obtaining the Patti estate now divided between the taluqdars of Patti Saifabad, Uraiyadit, Raipur Bichaur Madhaur and Athgawan.

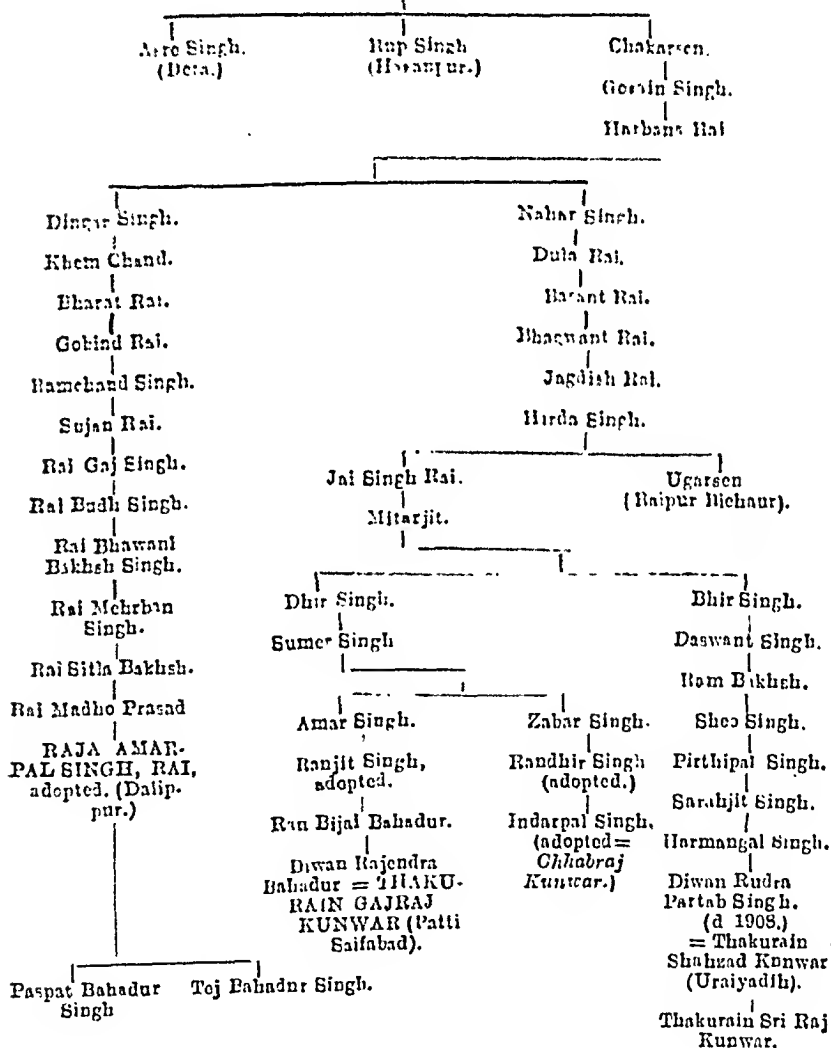
Dingar Singh received as his share Dalippur which long remained a separate pargana. His grandson Bharat Rai had two sons, of whom the elder, Gobind Rai obtained Dalippur, while the younger Madho Singh founded the Isanpur estate.

Sujan Rai the grandson of Gobind Rai, and his son, Gay Singh were killed in a fight with the Shaikhs of Machhlisnahr in Jaunpur. Gay Singh had two sons who again divided the property, the elder, Rai Budh Singh, retaining Dalippur, or Adharganj as it is now called and Baz Bahadur taking the Darnapur estate. Budh Singh who received the title of Rai from the Raja of Hazaipur followed the fortunes of Shuja ud daula, being present at Buxar in 1775 and also at Mahoba where he was killed.

He was succeeded by Rai Bhawan Bakhsh Singh who was followed by his son, Miharban Singh, the latter held the whole pargana of Dalippur till 1780, when he fell into arrears and fled to Mirzapur where he died. The Nazim then seized the fort of Kot Bilkhar and destroyed it. The sons of Miharban Singh commenced a course of plunder and made themselves so troublesome to the revenue officials that they were eventually allowed to return to their home. The eldest was Rai Dindeshri Bakhsh who was killed in 1824 in a fight with the taluqdar of Patti Saifabad. He was succeeded by his brother, Chauharia Bakhsh who recovered a number of the villages and died in 1844. The estate then passed to the third son of Miharban Singh Rai Sula Bakhsh who died in 1852.

His elder son, Rai Kalla Bakhsh, was accidentally killed in the same year, and the property passed to his brother, Rai Madho Prasad Singh, who obtained the *sansad* for the estate. He added largely to his possessions, and died in 1897, being succeeded by his adopted son, Rai Amarpal Singh, the present holder of the title. The personal title of Raja was conferred on Rai Amarpal Singh in June 1920.

Pedigree.  
Baria Singh.  
Raj Singh.



**RAI BAJRANG BAHADUR SINGH OF BHADRI.**

*Born* January 1, 1906 *Succeeded* April 6, 1920

*Heir:*

*Residence* Bhadri, tahsil Kunda, Partabgarh.

*Estate* One hundred and twenty six villages and fifteen pattis paying revenue Rs 1,062 9

*Title* The ancient title of Rai was confirmed as hereditary in notification no 1376 G P, of November 14, 1879

THE taluqdar of bhadri is a Bisen Rajput and represents a younger branch of the Rampur Dharupur (Kalalankar) house, in the account of which the early history and the pedigree have been given

The family traces its descent to Khem Karan, the youngest son of Rai Ragho. This man was succeeded by Kalyan Sah, who had four sons Sabal Sah, the founder of the Bhadri estate, Joghar Rai, of Kundarjit, Himmat Sah of Dhiawao, and Durga Sah or Darshan Sah of Shekhpur Chanras

The descendants of Sabal Sah have always borne the title of Rai. Daljit Singh, in the sixth generation, quarrelled with the Nazim, Mirza Jan, in 1748, and was killed. His son, Rai Zalim Singh, fled, but was afterwards permitted to engage for the estate. In 1810 he was seized and his property taken under direct management. His wife, Sheorej Kunwar, recovered the fort of Bhadri by force of arms and held the taluqa till her husband's release in 1815, when he made over his estate to his son, Rai Gopal Singh

The latter died young, leaving an infant son, Rai Amarnath Singh, during whose minority the estate was managed by his uncles, Jagmohan Singh and Bishnath Singh. The latter got into trouble with the Nazim, Ihsan Husain Khan by whom they were attacked and pursued as far as Ramchaura on the Ganges, in British territory. There they were surrounded and slain, and this action resulted in the dismissal of the Nazim.

Amarnath Singh died in 1846, and his mother adopted Rai Jagat Bahadur Singh, the son of Babu Sheoratan Singh, who was hanged for rebellion at Allahabad in 1857. Jagat Bahadur Singh died without issue and adopted Sarabjit Singh. During his minority the estate was managed by the Court of Wards which again assumed control at his death in 1896. He was succeeded by his son Kishan Prasad Singh. The estate was released in August, 1905, having by that time been enlarged by the purchase of twenty-two villages in the Patti tahsil. Rai Kishan Prasad Singh died on April 6, 1920 and was succeeded by his son the present holder of the title

## TALUQDAR OF PATTI SAIFABAD.

*Born :**Succeeded :**Heir :**Residence :* Amargarh, tahsil Patti, Partabgarh.*Estate :* Eighty-eight villages and thirteen *pattis*, paying revenue Rs. 37,91.*Title :* The ancient title of Diwan was recogniz-d as hereditary in notification no. 2672-P., of December 4, 1877.

THE early history of this branch of the Bachgoti family has been given under Raipur Bichaur, and the pedigree is shown in that of Adharganj (Dalippur).

Jai Singh Rai, the eldest son of Hirda Singh of Patti, obtained as his share Patti Saifabad, with the title of Diwan, which was always recognized by the Oudh government. He was succeeded by Mitrajit Singh whose elder son, Diwan Dhir Singh, received Patti Saifabad, while the younger, Bhir Singh, founded a new estate of Uraiyaah, retaining for himself and his descendants the title of Diwan.

Dhir Singh was followed by Sumer Singh, whose two sons, Amar Singh and Zabar Singh, lived together in peace; the former made over the management of the estate to his brother, Diwan Sarabdawan Singh, son of Amar Singh, succeeded to the estate but died without issue. His mother adopted Ranjit Singh, a younger son of Pirthipal Singh of Uraiyaah; but the widow of Zabar Singh also claimed the right to adopt, and selected Randhir Singh, a son of Rai Pirthipal Singh, of Raipur Bichaur.

A violent quarrel ensued and blood was shed on either side, so that in 1819 the Nazim was compelled to intervene. The estate was divided in the usual Bachgoti fashion, Diwan Ranjit Singh obtaining eleven-twentieths and Randhir Singh nine-twentieths.

Ranjit Singh, a constant invalid, died in 1861, leaving an infant son, Ran Bijai Bahadur Singh. The estate was managed by the Court of Wards till 1874, when it was handed over in a most flourishing condition. The Diwan, however, soon became hopelessly embarrassed by reason of litigation over the Dasrathpur and Saifabad estates, and when his son, Diwan Rajendra Bahadur Singh, succeeded in 1900, the debts had accumulated to an enormous sum. Rajendra Bahadur Singh died in 1901, leaving a widow, Thakurain Gajraj Kunwar.

The estate was again taken over by the Court of Wards, but on this occasion it was found necessary to sell a considerable portion of the property, the chief purchasers being the Maharaja of Balrampur, the Raja of Tiler and the taluqdar of Bhadri. The estate was released in favour of Thakurain Gajraj Kunwar on December 15, 1913 and is being now managed by her.

The younger branch, represented by Thakurain Chhabray Kunwar, is also in a bad plight, as much of the property has had to be sold.

## [TALUQDAR OF URAIYADIH.]

*Born :*                      *Succeeded :*

*Heir :*

*Residence :* Uraiyadih, tahsil Patti, Partabgarh.

*Estate :* Fifty-three villages and two *mahals*, paying revenue Rs. 22,702, in Partabgarh.

*Title :* The title of Diwan was recognized as hereditary in notification no. 2772-I., of September 20, 1883.

THIS family is a younger branch of the Bachgoti house of Patti Saifabad. It was founded by Bhir Singh, the brother of Diwan Dhir Singh, though for some generations no separate estate existed.

Pirthipal Singh, fifth in descent from Bhir Singh, seems to have acquired a considerable property, and in 1825 fought with Rai Bindeshri Bakhsh of Dalipour about some border land in Lohar Tara. The latter was killed, and a feud arose between the two houses. Pirthipal Singh had two sons, Sarabjit Singh, who in 1839 established his claim to sixty-four villages of the Patti Saifabad estate and became Diwan of Uraiyadih, and Ranjit Singh, who was adopted by Gulab Kunwar of Patti Saifabad.

Sarabjit Singh was succeeded by his son, Diwan Harmangal Singh, who obtained the *sanad* for the *taluga* and died in 1879. His son was Rudra Partab Singh, and his claim to the title was recognized in 1883. Diwan Rudra Partab Singh died on March 11, 1908, and his estate was held by Thakurain Shahzad Kunwar. The *taluga* still nominally consisted of 53 villages and two *mahals*, but Thakurain Shahzad Kunwar held only 23 villages and two *mahals*, paying Rs. 10,772 as land revenue. She died and the possession of the estate passed to her daughter-in-law, Sri Raj Kunwar, who also holds three villages, paying Rs. 1,010 as revenue by virtue of a gift with full proprietary rights. Twenty-seven villages paying an aggregate revenue of Rs. 10,920 have been sold, the principal purchaser being Rana Umanath Bakhsh Singh, the present Rana of Khajurgaon (Rae Bareilly).

The pedigree is shown under Adharganj (Dalipour).

## NAWAB SHAIKH AHMAD HUSAIN KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, OBE OF PARYAWAN

*Born* May 30, 1865 *Succeeded* 1885

*Heir* Son, Shaikh Hasan Mahmud

*Residence* Paryawan, tahsil Knnda Partabgarh

*Estate* 2½ villages paying revenue Rs 2,186 in Partabgarh and six whole villages and four shares, paying revenue Rs 3,247 in Rae Bareilly

*Title* The hereditary title of Khan Bahadur was granted to Shaikh Dost Muhammad in notification no 2672 P of December 4, 1877 The personal title of Nawab was granted to Ahmad Husain Khan on June 14 1912

THIS Shaikh family is said to have been founded by Haji Abdur Ruuf, who migrated from Mecca to Ghazni and accompanied Shahab ud-din Ghori to India Tradition relates that he received the grant of Paryawan near Manikpur, and though the pedigree shows only thirteen generations, at any rate the property has been held by the family for several centuries The original revenue free grant was resumed by Sa'adat Ali Khan, but Shaikh Fateh Ali continued in possession on payment of revenue.

Shaikh Ghulam Hazrat was succeeded by his son, Dost Muhammad, who made considerable additions to his property by purchase. He rendered valuable service during the Mutiny and in the restoration of order His property was plundered by the rebel Kanhpurias of Naini, with the result that all the family records were destroyed He obtained the hereditary title of Khan Bahadur, and died in 1885 while on a pilgrimage to Mecca His son Ahmad Husain Khan, Khan Bahadur, the present holder of the title, is one of the most capable and respected landholders in the district and a most loyal supporter of the British Government. He was appointed an honorary magistrate in 1887 for the police circle of Sangramgarh The Paryawan estate has now been taken under the management of the Court of Wards at the Nawab's own request

## Pedigree.

Haji Abdur Rauf,  
 |  
 Shaikh Muhammad,  
 |  
 Shaikh Muhammad Darwesh,  
 |  
 Shaikh Muhammad Ibrahim,  
 |  
 Shaikh Muhib-ullah,  
 |  
 Shaikh Muhammad Raza,  
 |  
 Shaikh Khair-ullah,  
 |  
 Shaikh Inayat-ullah,  
 |  
 Shaikh Hidayat-ullah,  
 |  
 Shaikh Fatch Ali,  
 |  
 Shaikh Ghulam Hazrat,  
 |  
 \* Haji Shaikh Dost Muhammad, Khan Bahadur.  
 |  
 NAWAB SHAIKH AHMAD HUSAIN, KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR.  
 |  
 Shaikh Hasan Mahmud.  
 (eldest son).



## BARA BANKI

**RAJA MUHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, C S I, OF  
JAHANGIRABAD**

*Born* June 28 1886*Succeeded* September 10, 1921*Hair**Residence* Jahangirabad, tahsil Nawahganj district Bara Banki*Estate* One hundred and twenty seven villages revenue Rs 1 30 409

*Title* The title of Raja was conferred on Farzand Ali Khan in 1854 by King Wajid Ali Shah, and was confirmed as hereditary in notification no 2672 P, of December 4 1877. His daughter, Zehnumissa was granted the title of Rani in notification no 122, of April 7 1881. In 1893 Tasadduq Rasul Khan was awarded the personal title of Raja and this was made hereditary in notification no 2426 I A of June 22 1897.

The Raja is a Qidwai Shaikh being descended from one Qazi Qidwai ud din who is said to have come from Arabia in the days of Shebah ud din Ghori and to have established himself at Jaggaur in Lucknow.

His descendants grew and multiplied, and several of them have been distinguished for their learning and administrative ability. At the present day the taluqdars of Jahangirabad Malabariganj now Rasulpur, Gadia Jasmare Shebahpur, and Partalganj belong to this race and hold a large amount of land in the Lucknow and Bara Banki districts.

The village of Jahangirabad has long been owned by a branch of this family having been founded in the days of Jahangir by Raza Husain Khan of Bhayara who rendered good service to the Emperor and was rewarded with the title of Raja. In more recent times Raja Hazzaz Bakhsh obtained a high position under the Oudh government and largely increased his possessions. These he left to his nephew and son-in-law, Farzad Ali Khan, who held a post in Lucknow as daroga in charge of the Sikandar Bagh. Three years before annexation he attracted the attention of Wajid Ali Shah and rapidly rose to a high position. In 1834 he obtained the title of Raja and after annexation accompanied the ex-king to Calcutta. He took no prominent part in the Mutiny, and made his submission at an early date. Being a man of great ability, he made great

addition to his estates and was one of the most prominent among the Oudh taluqdars.

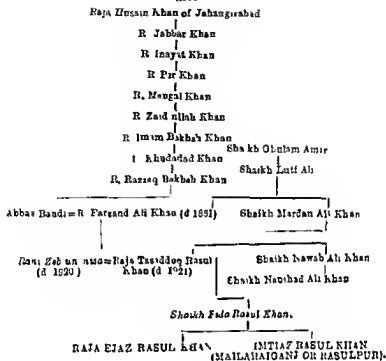
He died in 1881 without a male issue, and his daughter, Zeb-un-nissa, was recognized as Rani. She was married to her cousin, Tasadduq Rasul Khan, the son of Mardan Ali Khan, who obtained the personal title of Raja in 1893, the honour being made hereditary in 1897.

Raja Farzand Ali Khan was descended from another branch of the Qidwais, established during the reign of Shuja-ud-daula by Shaikh Ghulam Amir, who received a grant of villages from the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. His descendant was Lutf Ali, the father of Farzand Ali Khan and Mardan Ali Khan. The latter had three sons, Tasadduq Rasul Khan, Fida Rasul Khan and Nawab Ali Khan, who married his cousin the second daughter of Raja Farzand Ali Khan, and was the father of Naushad Ali Khan, the deceased taluqdar of Mailaraiganj estate who died without issue. Raja Farzand Ali Khan owned 183 villages and *pattis*, paying Government revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,05,784-9-0 in Bara Banki, Lucknow and Sitapur districts. Out of this he transferred by will some fifty-two villages and *pattis* paying Government revenue Rs. 22,671-11-3 to Naushad Ali Khan: the remaining 131 villages and *pattis*, paying Government revenue Rs. 83,112-13-0, and comprising Jahangirabad estate, he left to his nephew and son-in-law, Tasadduq Rasul Khan.

Raja Tasadduq Rasul Khan was one of the most influential noblemen in Oudh. He was a first class honorary magistrate for the tahsil of Nawabganj, and belonged to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor. In 1898 he was created a Companion of the Star of India, in recognition of public services rendered during the famine of 1896 and 1897 and on various other occasions. He was made a K.C.S.I. on June 26, 1908. He liberally supported many public undertakings. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, have received generous aid from him. He made great improvements in his estate. Raja Sir Tasadduq Rasul Khan, being without issue, brought up his nephews, Ejaz Rasul Khan and Intiaz Rasul Khan, the sons of his brother Fida Rasul Khan. They were educated in the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow. Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduq Rasul Khan died on September 10, 1921 and was succeeded by Raja Ejaz Rasul Khan. The latter was made a C.S.I. in January 1924.

## BARA BARKI.

## Pedigree



**RAJA BHAGWAN BAKHSH SINGH OF POKHRA ANSARI.**

*Born* : September 1, 1872. *Succeeded* : 1877.

*Heir* : Son, Ramanuj Bhan Bakhsh, born August 20, 1896.

*Residence* : Rauni, tahsil Haidargarh, Bara Banki.

*Estate* : Twenty-six villages and eight *pattis* in Bara Banki, paying revenue Rs. 29,055.

*Title* : The old title of Rao was changed to that of Raja by Amar Singh. It was recognized as hereditary in notification no. 2672-P of December 4, 1877.

THE Raja is an Amethia Rajput, and belongs to the same clan as the Raja of Birsinghpur (Kumhrawan) in Rae Bareilly. The early history of the family has already been narrated in the account of Birsinghpur and the pedigree is there shown.

The house of Pokhra Ansari was founded by Rao Ram Singh, the youngest son of Jamdhar Singh. Fourth in descent from Ram Singh came Rao Kalyan Singh, whose elder son, Rao Balbhadar Singh, retained Pokhra Ansari, while the younger, Deo Rai, founded the small *taluga* of Ramnagar Parewan. For several generations the descendants of Balbhaddar Singh held the title of Rao, Lachhman Singh's son, Barwand Singh, was succeeded by Rao Amar Singh, who assumed the title of Raja, and attempted to establish his independence after the defeat of Shuja-ud-daula by the English, but the return of the Nawab Wazir cost him his life. His son, Madho Singh, recovered two villages by the intercession of the Resident, and rapidly regained the old power of the family.

Raja Madho Singh died childless, and the property fell into great disorder. Several members of the clan attempted to acquire the position of Raja, which ultimately fell to Sahaj Ram Bakhsh, the great grandson of Barwand Singh. This man was constantly at war with the revenue officials, and at a later date joined in the Mutiny, though he made an early submission. He died without issue and was succeeded by his own father, Raja Umrao Singh, under an order of the Chief Commissioner. The latter died in 1877, leaving the property to his surviving son, the present holder of the title. The Raja is an honorary munsif for parganas Haidargarh and Subeha.

**RAJA SRI PARTAR RAHADUR SINGH OF HARAHA**

*Born* December 3, 1837 *Succeeded* February 21, 1925

*Heir*

*Residence* Rani Katra tahsil Ramsanehighat, Bara Banki

*Estate* Twenty four villages, eight *mahals*, and three *pattis* in Bara Banki, paying revenue Rs 25 381.

*Title* The old title of Raja was declared hereditary in notification no 2672-P, of 4th December, 1877

THE Raja belongs to the Surajbansi clan of Rajputs, who have long been settled in the Bara Banki district. His ancestor Lalji Singh, is said to have come from Kumaun several centuries ago and to have settled at Fyzabad. He took service with Diadas Sah, a merchant of Jalaladdinagar, and eventually succeeded to his master's property. His descendants acquired land in Bara Banki gaining possession of a large portion of pargana Daryabad. This account, however differs greatly from that given by the family, which makes out the founder of the house to be one Raja Bisram Singh though nothing is known of this personage. Under the Oudh government they obtained the title of Raja, and at annexation the estate was held by Chhatarpit Singh who died in 1859.

He was succeeded by his son Raja Narendra Bahadur Singh who received the sanad for the taluqa and lived till 1897. Owing to his mental incapacity the estate was for a long time under the Court of Wards.

Narendra Bahadur Singh was succeeded by his son Raja Raghuraj Bahadur Singh, who died on February 21, 1925 and was succeeded by his elder and legitimate son, the present holder of the title.

Pedigree.

Raja Bisram Singh.  
     |  
 R. Akhraj Singh.  
     |  
 R. Askaran Singh.  
     |  
 R. Karan Rai Singh.  
     |  
 R. Jagat Rai Singh.  
     |  
 R. Tilokchand Singh.  
     |  
 R. Pahar Singh.  
     |  
 R. Lachhmi Narayan Singh.  
     |  
 R. Narayan Singh  
     |  
 R. Chhatarpal Singh.  
     |  
 R. Sheo Singh.  
     |  
 R. Ajit Singh.  
     |  
 R. Daljit Singh.  
     |  
 R. Mahipat Singh.  
     |  
 R. Pirthipat Singh.  
     |  
 R. Chhatarpal Singh (d. 1859).  
     |  
 R. Narendra Bahadur Singh (d. 1897).  
     |  
 Raja Raghuraj Bahadur Singh (d. 1925).  
     |

# RAJA HARNAM SINGH OF RAMNAGAR DHAMERI.

*Born* 1884 *Succeeded* Juno 5, 1927.

*Heir*

*Residence* Ramnagar, tahsil Fatehpur, Bara Banki

*Estate* One hundred and eighty-eight villages and one hundred and forty eight *mahals* and *pattis* paying revenue Rs 1,79,101. in Bara Banki

*Title* The first to bear the title of Raja was Zorawar Singh. The grant was renewed by Shuja ud-daula, and the title was declared hereditary by notification no 2672 P, of December 4, 1877

THE Raja is a Raikwar Rajput and is the head of the younger branch of the clan. The Raikwar's claim to be of Surajbansi origin and to be descended from the kings of Ajodhya. They subsequently migrated to Jammu, whence in the twelfth century ooo Partab Sah went to Kanauj and took service with the Raja. His sons were afterwards sent against the Bhars of Oudh by Quth ud din Aibak, and the elder Sal Deo, obtained the land beyond the Ohagra being the ancestor of the Raikwars of Baunth, Rehwa, Chahliari, and their branches in Bahraich and Kheri. The Bahraich account, however, assigns a later date to the migration, which probably did not take place till about 1450.

The younger son, Baldeo received the old pargana of Sailuk to the south of the river. His descendant in the eighth generation was Ram Singh, who was appointed to the title and office of Chaudhri. He formed the estate of Ramnagar Dhameri, which he left to his adopted son Zorawar Singh, the first of the family to assume the title of Raja.

Zorawar Singh was followed by his son Raja Ghari Singh, who died without issue, and Raja Shro Singh. The latter was followed by his son Raja Anup Singh who headed a great Hindu confederacy against the Muslim power of Lucknow but lost his life at the battle of Chhicolaghat on the Ganges in 1751

Anup Singh was succeeded by his brother Raja Bhawan Singh, who served in Rohilkhand and elsewhere under the Nawab Wazir and received a large jagir in return for his services

After Bhawan Singh came Raja Risti Singh, who died after one year, and then Sarat Singh the whole of whose estate was taken under direc-

management by Sa'adat Ali Khan. He was restored to power in 1809 and became *Chakladar* of Ramnagar and Muhammadpur. He was in high favour with the court, and on the occasion of Lord Moira's visit to Lucknow was deputed to arrange for the entertainment of the distinguished guest. He subsequently fell into arrears and was imprisoned at Lucknow, but was released on the security of Raja Gobardhan Das of Sandila. Failing to pay, he was besieged by the Raja in his fort of Chheda, where he died in 1826.

His son, Raja Gur Bakhsh Singh, succeeded to the office of *chakladar*, which he held till 1831, when the whole property was taken under direct management by the Nazim, Raja Darshan Singh. He recovered his property in 1844 and was made *chakladar* of Muhammadpur. Ten years later he quarrelled with his son, Sarabjit Singh, who obtained the lease of Ramnagar and Muhammadpur, while Gur Bakhsh Singh retained only forty-seven villages, known as the Bhitauli estate.

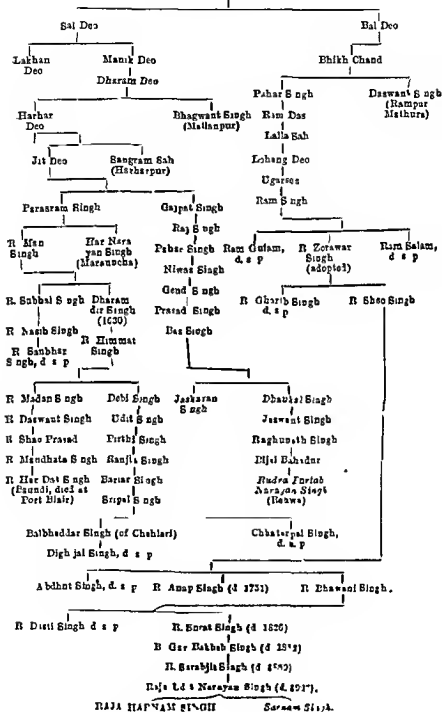
The settlement of Ramnagar was made with Raja Sarabjit Singh, while Bhitauli was confiscated on account of his father's rebellion, and bestowed on the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala.

Raja Gur Bakhsh Singh lived till 1882, and after his death Raja Sarabjit Singh entered on a life of extravagance so that the estate soon became heavily encumbered. In 1888 it was taken under the management of the Court of Wards, and was not released till July 1901.

In the meantime Raja Sarabjit Singh died, and was succeeded in 1899 by his son, Udit Narayan Singh, who died on June 5, 1927 and was succeeded by his elder son, the present holder of the title. Before his succession to the hereditary title of Raja, Kunwar Harnam Singh was awarded the personal title of Rai Sahib in January 1927.



Pedigree of the Raikwars  
Partab Sah of Raika



**CHAUDHRI MUJTABA HUSAIN, M.B.E., OF KHANPUR (BHILWAL)**

*Born* : July 15, 1974. *Succeeded* : August 9, 1924.

*Heir* :

*Resident* : Subeha, tahsil Haidargarh, Bara Banki.

*Estate* : Ten mahals and two shares, paying revenue Rs. 9,117.

*Title* : The title of Chaudhri was bestowed on Shaikh Nasir by Jahangir in 1616 ; it was recognized as hereditary in notification no. 2672-P., of December 4, 1877.

THE Chaudhri is a Shaikh, and comes of an ancient family which is alleged to have been settled at Subeha since the days of Salar Masud.

In 1616 Shaikh Nasir was appointed Chaudhri by Jahangir, and his descendants became the owners of the entire pargana. In 1792 Chaudhri Imam Bakhsh, the head of the family, began to absorb all the separate properties into his own estate, and the process was continued by Chaudhri Lutf-ullah. The latter was succeeded by his son-in-law Sarfaraz Ahmad, who held Subeha at annexation.

He took part in the rebellion, but made his submission early in 1858 and rendered good service in opening communication with other rebel leaders and detaching them from the rebel cause. His younger brother, Murtaza Husain, was captured by the insurgents and for sometime kept a prisoner at Baundi. As a reward, Chaudhri Sarfaraz Ahmad received the Bhilwal estate, and his brother that of Sikandarpur in Rae Bareli.

The death of Sarfaraz Ahmad without male issue gave rise to protracted litigation. Eventually his widow, Bech-un-nisa, took Bhilwal, Sharifabad, and half Khanpur, while Murtaza Husain received the rest of Khanpur and Sikandarpur.

Chaudhri Murtaza Husain died in 1880, leaving two sons, Chaudhri Mustafa Husain and Fida Husain, who partitioned the property, Chaudhri Mustafa Husain died in 1924 and was succeeded by his eldest son Chaudhri Mujtaba Husain, M.B.E.

Chaudhrain Bech-un-nisa was succeeded by her daughter Zinat-un-nisa, who held the estate on behalf of her son, Shafiq-uz-zaman. After her death this estate came under receivership and has since then been entirely sold up.

# RAI RAJESHWAR BALI OBE OF RAMPUR

*Born* July 20 1890 *Succeeded* August 31, 1900

*Hair* son Dina Nath Bali

*Residence* Daryabad Bara Banki

*Estate* Thirty two villages and twenty seven *pattis*, paying revenue Rs 33,909, in Bara Banki

*Title* The title of Rai is said to have been conferred by Akbar, it was recognized as hereditary in notification no 2672 P of December 4, 1877

THIS taluqdar is a Kayasth by caste and comes of an ancient family, which is said to have been settled in Oudh since the days of Ala-ul din Khilji, the first of the race being Rai Phirithi Rao, who held the office of qauungo in Daryabad

His descendants in many instances rendered distinguished service Rai Sobha Rai became *challadar* of Ramnagar and was constantly at war with the refractory Raikwars His descendant Rai Uddhut Singh held the same office and lost his life in a fight with the *samandars* of Naugion His grandson Rai Sital Prasad rose to the office of Nazim and defeated the Raikwars at Sanehi receiving a grant of land as reward

He was succeeded by his grandson Rai Abhiram Bali who obtained the *saman* for the taluka and was an honorary magistrate He died in 1880 and was followed by his son Rai Maharaaj Bali father of Rai Narayan Bali, who died in 1900 One of the six sons of Abhiram Bali was Rai Shankar Bali whose son Chandra Har Bali Rai Bahadur, managed the state on behalf of his nephew, Rai Rajeshwar Bali the present holder of the title The latter is an honorary magistrate and was for some years Minister for Education in the United Provinces He was made an O B E in January 1919

Pedigree.  
Sobha Rai

Shankar Das

Sartokh Rai

Rai Uddhut Singh

Bansgopal Das

Rai Elita Lal

Bidan Singh

Rai Sital Prasad

Rai Anuraj Bali

Rai Abhiram Bali (d 1880)

Rai Maharaaj  
Bali

Kedar Bali.

Rajeshwar Bali

Ehagwant  
Bali

Maha Das Bali

Shankar Bali

Rai Narayan Bali (d. 1900)

Chandra Har Bali

RAI RAJESHWAR BALI

Bhaskar Bali

Dina Nath Bali

### III.—PERSONAL TITLE-HOLDERS.

#### DEHRA DUN.

##### RAJA RANBIR SINGH.

*Born* : 1852.

*Residence* : Dehra.

*Estate* : A share in one village in Dehra Dun, paying revenue Rs. 44-9-0.

*Title* : The title of Raja was conferred by Foreign department notification no. 5281<sup>st</sup>, of September 15, 1875.

THE Raja is a Sikh Brahman, the son of Raja Lal Singh, who was the last Prime Minister to Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore. On the annexation of the Punjab Lal Singh was sent to Dehra, where his son now resides. Lal Singh remained loyal during the Mutiny and was able to render considerable service to Government. After his death his son, Ranbir Singh, received the title of Raja as a personal distinction. In addition to his landed property, which has lately been reduced by sale, the Raja enjoys a monthly pension of Rs. 1,000. He was a volunteer for 21 years, receiving the long service medal in 1906.

## MUZAFFARNAGAR

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**NAWAB MUHAMMAD UMARDARAZ ALI KHAN,  
KHAN BAHADUR**

*Born* • 1867.

*Residence* : Karnal and Muzaffarnagar

*Estate* • 29,455 bighas of land, revenue Rs 30,140 and *muafi* Rs 11,500 in Muzaffarnagar, besides a large estate in Karnal, Delhi, Montgomery (Punjab) and Meerut.

*Title* The personal title of Khan Bahadur was conferred by notification no 115 D, dated January 1, 1913 and that of Nawab by notification no. 8 I C, dated January 1, 1921.

The Nawab is the uncle of Nawab Ruknuddaula Muhammad Sijjad Ali Khan Shamsheer Jang of Karnal and an account of the family will be found at page 325 of the Manual. For his numerous public services Muhammad Umardaraz Ali Khan was made a Khan Bahadur in 1913 and was subsequently granted the personal title of Nawab in January 1921.

## MEERUT.

### HONORARY CAPTAIN NAWAB MUHAMMAD JAMSHED ALI KHAN, M. B. E.

*Born* : 1894.

*Residence* : Baghpat, district Meerut.

*Estate* :

*Title* : The title of Nawab was conferred as a personal distinction in the Foreign and Political Department Notification no. 6-Gen, dated January 1, 1923.

THE Nawab comes of a well-known Muslim Rajput family of Kalanaur in the Punjab, which owns estates in the districts of Rohtak, Aligarh, Bulandshahr and Meerut. His grandfather Rao Karam Ali Khan rendered meritorious services during the Mutiny of 1857 and was granted a jagir in tahsil Baghpat, district Meerut, where, since the time of the original grantee, the family has settled.

After the death of Rao Karam Ali Khan, the present Nawab's father, Rao Khurshed Ali Khan, was made a darbari and was invested with powers of an honorary magistrate.

After the demise of Rao Khurshed Ali Khan his older son Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan succeeded to the family property. He supplied more than a thousand recruits in the great war, contributed a large sum towards the war loan and presented an ambulance motor to the Government. In recognition of his services he was given a sword of honour, several sanads, guns and revolvers and received a commissioned rank in the Army, the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and the title of Nawab. He is a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council and of the Meerut district board. He is also a special magistrate of the first class in tahsil Baghpat. He owns a large estate in Meerut and other districts. He was Aide de-Camp to His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, Governor of the United Provinces. He was made an M. B. E. in January 1926.

## NAWAB SAIYID AMJAD ALI SHAH

*Born* 1871.

*Residence* Sardhana

*Estate* Shares in five villages paying revenue Rs 2,019

*Title* The title of Nawab, borne by his predecessor, was conferred as a personal honour on Saiyad Amjad Ali Shah by notification no 7 H, of January 1, 1926

THE Nawab belongs to a family of Mashhadi Saiyids, who claim descent from Hazrat Ali ibn Musa Raza. They resided at Paghman, near Kábul but on account of services rendered to Sir Alexander Burnes and subsequently to the English forces in their retreat from Kabul they were expelled from Afghanistan. The head of the family Saiyid Muhammad Jan Fisha Khan, received a pension of Rs 1,000 per mensem and settled at Sardhana, near Meerut.

At the outbreak of the Mutiny at Meerut in 1857 Jan Fisha Khan at once exhibited his loyalty by raising a body of horse which served under Sir Archdale Wilson at the battles of the Hindan and afterwards at the siege of Delhi, being employed on the fall of that city in keeping order in the neighbourhood. Other members of the family rendered valuable assistance in their own districts. For these services Jan Fisha received the personal title of Nawab Bahadur and a *khalat* the political pension was made hereditary and five villages were bestowed in jagir four others being granted to his sons Muhammad Ali Shah and Saiyid Ali Shah.

He died in 1865 and his son Muhammad Ali Shah, the recognized head of the family, received the personal title of Nawab. He died in 1874 and was succeeded by his brother Saiyid Ali Shah, to whom the pension was paid as representative of the family. In 1876 he obtained the personal title of Nawab.

Nawab Saiyid Ali Shah died in 1880 and the title was continued for life to his brother, Saiyid Ahmad Shah. The latter owned but a small portion of the family estates, which had been partitioned among the numerous descendants of Jan Fisha Khan. Nawab Ahmad Shah died in 1903 and was succeeded as head of the family by Amjad Ali Shah a younger son of Nawab Muhammad Ali Shah on whom the personal title of Nawab was conferred in 1926.

## ALIGARH.

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### NAWAB MUHAMMAD ABU BAKR KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR.

*Born :* January 1, 1877.

*Residence :* Dadon, tahsil Atrauli.

*Estate :* Zamindari in the districts of Aligarh, Budaun and Etah, paying a revenue of Rs. 20,000 a year.

*Title :* The personal title of Khan Bahadur was conferred by notification no. 2759-I. C, dated June 3, 1919 and the personal title of Nawab by notification no. 321-H., dated July 3, 1926.

THE Nawab belongs to a very old Sherwani Afghan family which came to India from Afghanistan some 400 years ago. In 1803 when Lord Lake defeated Scindia's forces at Aligarh, Baz Khan who sided with the British Government was the head of the family, and from him are descended both the present Nawab and Nawab Sir Muzammil-ullah Khan of Bhikampur. The sons of Baz Khan separated about the middle of the 19th century, Haji Ghulam Muhammad Khan, the great grandfather of the present Nawab, settling at Dadon while the others took up their abode at Bhikampur.

The Nawab is excepted from the operation of the Arms Act and is a magistrate of the second class for life.



**AGRA**

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**RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH BAHADUR OF KOTLA**

THE hereditary title is that of Raja, and an account of the family has already been given in Part II. The personal title of Raja Bahadur was conferred by Lotification no 7-H, dated January 2, 1928.

**BIJNOR.**

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**RAJA BHARAT SINGH, RAI BAHADUR, O.B.E., OF SAHANPUR.**

KUNWAR BHARAT SINGH, Rai Bahadur, was granted the personal title of Raja in January 1927. The hereditary title is that of Rai, and an account of the family has already been given in part II.

## RANI PHUL KUNWARI

*Born* - March 15, 1890.

*Residence* Dbampur.

*Estate* 159 mahals in the Bijnor and Moradabad districts, paying revenue Rs. 98,706

*Title* The personal title of Rani was conferred by notification no 11-Gen, dated January 1, 1923

THE Rani who is the premier lady and the owner of the largest estate in the Bijnor district is the head of the old and respected family of Shisodia Rajputs. This family, unlike so many of the Rajput families in the district, is of genuine Rajput descent and is recognized as such by other Rajput clans. It has always been loyal to the British Government, in the time of the Mutiny Chaudhri Umrao Singh stood by the British Government and took a very prominent part in driving the Pathans out of Sberkot. For this the family was rewarded with a large grant of confiscated property. The late husband of the Rani, Chaudhri Ranjit Singh, received the title of Rai Bahadur for loyalty and public services. In the great war Chaudhrai Phul Kunwari rendered valuable services in recognition of which the title of Rani was conferred on her in 1923. Her only daughter, Kuawarani Krishna Kumari, is married to the son of the late His Highness Sir Yaswant Singh, Chief of Saisana State in Central India.

## BUDAUN

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### NAWAB SHAIKH ABDUL GHAFAR, KHAN BAHADUR.

*Born :* January 31, 1859.

*Residence :* Village Shaikhupur, district Budaun.

*Estate :* 66 mahals including 8 munfi plots granted by the Moghal Emperor to the ancestors of the title-holder paying a land revenue of Rs. 12,510.

*Title :* The personal title of Nawab was conferred by notification no 1590 I C., dated June 5, 1920.

NAWAB SHAIKH ABDUL GHAFAR, Khan Bahadur, belongs to the well-known Shaikhupur family of Budaun. This family claims its descent from Nawab Shaikh Farid, a Governor of Budaun, who is said to have founded Shaikhupur in the reign of Jahangir. The family owned considerable property in the pargana of Ujhani and other parts of the district in the time of their ancestors. After the Mutiny it was augmented by a large grant of land made by the British Government in recognition of the services of Shaikh Sharfuddin, the head of the family during those troubled times. He was also invested with the insignia of C. I. E. Its present members maintain the loyal traditions of the family and take a pride in helping the Government by undertaking work in various capacities. Nawab Shaikh Abdul Ghaffar was for many years a special magistrate of the 1st class. He was particularly helpful in subscribing to the war loan and in providing recruits during the recent great war. He was given a sword by the Divisional Recruiting Officer in recognition of his meritorious services during the war.

## MORADABAD

**RANI SAHAN RAM KALI DEVI, WIDOW OF SAHU  
SHIAM SUNDAR.**

*Born :* March 8, 1891.

*Residence :* Chandausi, district Moradabad.

*Estate :* Share in 40 villages in Moradabad, Budoun and Shahjahanpur districts, paying a revenue of about Rs. 15,000 per annum

*Title :* The personal title of Rani was conferred by notification no. 1639-H, dated June 2, 1923.

In the Agarwal Vaish community this family is known as the Fotedar family. Its respectability is well recognized and its members are the largest landed proprietors in Chandausi. It has for generations been engaged in the cloth trade and in banking. It has always been loyal to the British Government.

Sahan Ram Kali Devi gifted property yielding a revenue of Rs. 10,000 per annum to the Shiam Sundar Memorial Intermediate College of Chandausi and spend about Rs. 50,000 on buildings of the institution. She was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 2nd class, on January 1, 1913 and the personal title of Rani was conferred upon her in June 1923.

## ETAWAH.

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RANI MAHALAKSHMI BAI

*Born :* August, 1868.

*Residence :* Luckhna.

*Estate :* The Luckhna estate proper consists of five revenue-free villages and shares in seven villages with a net income of about Rs. 35,000. The Rani has also inherited shares in 26 villages from her husband mostly in the Bareilly district and the Rani's share of the net profit amounts to about Rs. 12,000 a year.

*Title :* Raja Jaswant Singh, the father of Rani Mahalakshmi Bai, was granted the title of Raja as a personal distinction for his services during the Mutiny. The personal title of Rani was conferred upon her by notification no. 8-H, dated January 1, 1924.

THE earlier history of the family is given in the article on Rao Narsingh Rao who claims to be the grandson of Raja Jaswant Singh. Rani Mahalakshmi Bai is the daughter of Raja Jaswant Singh by his second wife, Rani Kishori, and succeeded to the estate on her mother's death in 1920. Rao Narsingh Rao claimed the Luckhna estate and litigation went on for many years. Eventually Rao Narsingh Rao was unsuccessful. Rani Mahalakshmi Bai had two sons but both died without issue. The elder son has left a widow who lives with the Rani and owns the Bareilly estate jointly with her.

## JHANSI

## RAJA BIJAI BAHADUR SINGH BAHADUR

*Born* July 6 1888

*Residence* Katera tahsil Man, Jhansi

*Estate* One jagir village three perpetual muafi villages and three villages partly perpetual muafi and partly assignment of land revenue, also zamindari in three whole villages and shares in six others

*Title* The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred as a personal distinction on Bijai Bahadur Singh by notification no 71 C of January 1 190

THE family forms one of the many branches of the Bundela Rajputs being descended from Durga Das a grandson of Raja Istitab Rudra of Orchha. During the Mutiny, Senaput Singh the head of the house proved his loyalty to the British Government by accompanying Sir Hugh Rose and doing all that lay in his power to quiet the country and to induce the other Bundela chiefs to desist from hostilities. In return he received the title of Raja Bahadur a khilat of Rs 4000 and the gift of Katera revenue free in perpetuity as well as the remission of revenue for his lifetime and that of his successor for five other villages. On his death in 1862 the estate was for some time under the management of the Court of Wards on behalf of Ramast Singh. When the latter died in 1877 Balwant Singh was selected to succeed, but as his nomination was not accepted by the male members of the family the Lieutenant-Governor in 1879 chose Sardar Singh the son of Lachhman Singh, and cousin to the late Raja Ramast Singh. The selection was approved by the Government of India, and in the following year the title of Raja Bahadur was awarded to Sardar Singh as a personal distinction, while the privileges attaching to the five villages of the estate were extended to another generation. He was also an honorary magistrate. He died on August 8 1918, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bijai Laladur Singh. The concessions enjoyed by the former in respect of the five muafi villages were continued to the latter for his life-time. The personal title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on Bijai Laladur Singh in January 1920.

BENARES.  

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**LIEUTENANT COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR PARBHU  
NARAYAN SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., OF BENARES.**

THE Maharaja is a Ruling Prince, and an account of the family has been already given in part I. The personal title of Mahajara Bahadur was conferred by notification no. 3755I, dated September 23, 1889.



## JAUNPUR.

## RANI DHAN DEI BIBI.

*Born* : October 16, 1866.

*Residence* : Jaunpur city.

*Estate* : One hundred and forty one villages in Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Basti, Benares and Mirzapur districts, paying a revenue of Rs. 46,938.

*Title* : The personal title of Rani was conferred by Foreign and Political department notification no. 995-I.C., dated June 2, 1914.

THE Rani who is a Panjabi Khattri by caste is the widow of Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad of Gorakhpur, whose family settled in the eastern districts two centuries ago. After the death of her husband she moved her headquarters to Jaunpur city, and has resided there for the last thirty years. She is well known for her charity and liberality in the cause of charitable institutions and other works of public utility, such as the poorhouse at Gorakhpur, the female hospital at Jaunpur and the *dharamshala* at Bindhachal.

**RAJA HARPAL SINGH.**

*Born :* 1878.

*Residence :* Singramau, tahsil Shahganj, district Jaunpur.

*Estate :* Ninty-four villages in the Jaunpur and Sultanpur districts.

*Title :* The personal title of Raja was conferred by notification no. 10-I. C., dated January 1, 1921.

THE Raja belongs to the Bais clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Malai Rai who is said to have ousted the Bhar Raja of Singramau and to have taken possession of his estate. Inheritance follows the principle of primogeniture. Additions to the estate were made by Gajraj Singh who died in 1858 leaving two sons, one of whom, Thakur Randhir Singh, received the title of Rai Bahadur for services during the Mutiny. Considerable litigation ensued on the death of Thakur Randhir Singh in 1895 and the estate eventually came into the sole possession of the present owner, though litigation continued till 1911.

The estate maintains a temple in Ajodhya and another in Benares and religious charities are dispensed at Singramau and in Benares.

Raja Harpal Singh has exercised the powers of Special Magistrate for several years past. During the agrarian disturbances of 1921 his efforts to prevent them from spreading into the Jaunpur district met with marked success.

**GORAKHPUR.**

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**RAJA BEIJ NARAIN BAHADUR RAI OF PADRAUNA.**

THE Raja Bahadur holds the hereditary titles of Rai and Raja and an account of his family has already been given in Part II. The personal title of Raja Bahadur was conferred by notification no. 2753-I.C., dated June 3, 1920.

NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD ALI NASIR KHAN.

## LUCKNOW

## NAWAB MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN

*Born* 1861

*Residence* Mirzaganj tahsil Melhabad district Lucknow

*Estate* Twelve villages, revenue Rs. 29,007

*Title* The title of Nawab was conferred as a personal distinction by notification no. 8 I C, dated January 1, 1921

MUHAMMAD YAR BEG KHAN, the great grandfather of the titleholder came to India from Kharbar and entered the service of Safdar Jang Babadur and with his permission settled in Kewahar tahsil Mahhabad, district Lucknow. He and his son Muhammad Buland Khan did distinguished military service in Oudh.

In 1220 Hijri Muhammad Buland Khan's son Faqir Muhammad who was fond of travel and fame from his boyhood, started for Deccan and entered the service of Raja Jaswant Rao Holkar, who highly respected him. Subsequently Faqir Muhammad Khan entered the service of Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan as Risaldar and served creditably for about nine years. In 1229 Hijri when he returned home on leave, Nawab Ghazi ud din Haider, King of Oudh, compelled him to live in Oudh. In the Darbar of Oudh he was highly respected. He worked under the Nawab as Risaldar as well as manager. He was a poet also. His composition was accepted and selected for the course of the Allahabad University. He personally acquired much property in Lucknow, which on his death was divided equally between his two sons Muhammad Ahmad Khan and Muhammad Nasim Khan.

After the Mutiny when taluqdari annade were granted, the taluqa of Muhammad Ahmad Khan was known as Hazmandi Abud and that of Muhammad Nasim Khan (the father of the title holder) as Sahlamau. The latter was an honorary magistrate and was loyal to the British Government.

After the death of Muhammad Nasim Khan his son Muhammad Ali Khan took charge of the estate and though still young he discharged his duties very diligently. He has always been loyal to the British Government. In 1918 he was made an honorary magistrate, and the personal title of Nawab was conferred on him in January 1921. During the war he supplied 56 recruits and 36 coolies, purchased cash certificates worth Rs. 2,417 on behalf of his subjects and war bonds worth Rs. 1,000 on behalf of his estate and contributed Rs. 762 towards other different heads. His annual income is Rs. 82,269.

**RAJA SAIYID AHMAD ALI KHAN ALVI, M.B.E.**

*Born :* March 11, 1890.

*Residence :* Salempur, tahsil Mohanlalganj, district Lucknow.

*Estate :* 44 villages.

*Title :* The personal title of Raja was conferred by Government of India's notification no. 1717-I.C., dated June 4, 1921.

THE Raja is descended from Hidayat Ali, a Saiyid of Kakori who married the daughter of Muiz-ud-din, an Ansari Shaikh of Salempur, a member of a family which came from Medina about the year 1550. By this marriage he had two sons Saadat Ali and Mansur Ali who lived at Salempur and inherited their father's estate. The former had three sons, of whom Samsam Ali managed the whole property, bequeathing his share to his nephew, Nawab Ali Khan, the son of Hisam Ali, who thus came into possession of the entire estate. The personal title of Raja was conferred upon Nawab Ali Khan for his splendid services during the Mutiny. Raja Nawab Ali Khan died in 1879 and was succeeded by his son Raja Sir Shaban Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who was an honorary magistrate of the first class and received the titles of Khan Bahadur and Raja in 1888 and 1898 respectively, and was created a K.C.I.E. on December 12, 1911. He died in 1914 and was succeeded by his son Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi, the present taluqdar of Salempur. Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan was made a M. B. E. on December 30, 1919 and the personal title of Raja was conferred upon him on June 4, 1921. The Raja is an honorary magistrate with first class powers and has been a member of the Local Legislative Council since 1924.

## UNAO

## RAJA SHANKAR SAHAI

*Born* - September 22, 1889

*Residence* - Manrewan, district Unao.

*Estate* - Eighty-one villages and 9 patts, paying annual revenue Rs 67,633.

*Title*. The personal title of Raja was conferred by notification no 1557/725 Genl., dated June 3, 1922.

RAJA SHANKAR SAHAI claims descent from Lala Guran Mal who entered the service of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan of Oudh in 1723. His son Hirde Ram set up as a merchant and banker near Manrewan and acted as treasurer to the Nazim of Baiswari. During the Mutiny, Lala Gauri Shankar, the then head of the family, remained loyal to the Government and was awarded the title of Raja as a personal distinction. His great grandson Lala Shankar Sahai who succeeded to the family property on the death of his father Lala Jamma Prasad was granted the personal title of Raja in 1922. He is an honorary magistrate with first class powers and was for some years a member of the Local Legislative Council.

## RAE BAREIL.

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RANI SUJAN KUNWAR.

*Born:* 1870.

*Residence:* Gaura Raj.

*Estate:* Fifty-four villages; revenue Rs. 49,000.

*Title:* The personal title of Rani was conferred by notification no. 1558/725-Genl., dated June 3, 1922.

THE Rani belongs to the Saibasi family of Bais Rajputs and is descended from Gulal Sah, the brother of Rana Kharag Singh of Khajurgaon, an account of whom has already been given in Part II. The *sanad* of the taluqa was issued in the name of Thakurain Achal Kunwar, the widow of Bhopal Singh. She was childless and adopted as her heir Thakur Sheo Narayan Singh who belonged to another branch of the same family. Thakur Sheo Narayan Singh died in September 1916 and was succeeded by his widow Thakurain Sujan Kunwar. As a reward for her services during the War the title of Rani as a personal distinction was conferred on Thakurain Sujan Kunwar in June 1922.



**RAJA JAGANNATH BAKHSI SINGH**

*Born* August 27, 1885

*Residence* Rahwan

*Estate* Twenty-five villages and 2 *pattis*, revenue Rs 14767

*Title* The personal title of Raja was conferred by notification no 282-H dated June 3, 1924

THE Raja belongs to the Naibasta family of Bilokhandi Bais the early history of which is given in the notice on the Raja of Kurri Sudauli in Part II. Ban Singh of Kurri Sudauli had a brother, Ajab Singh, whose three sons were given Muslim names as they were born after the prayers of a muslim *faqir* who had imposed this condition. Rustam Ali, one of the sons of Ajab Singh, was succeeded by his son Fateh Singh. The *sanad* was conferred on Bishnath Bakhsh, fifth in descent from Fateh Singh, and father of the present taluqdar. The title of Raja was conferred on Thakur Jagannath Bakhsh Singh as a personal distinction in June 1924 in recognition of public services.

SITAPUR.  

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**MAHARAJA SIR MUHAMMAD ALI MUHAMMAD KHAN, KHAN  
BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., OF MAHMUDABAD.**

THE personal title of Maharaja was conferred upon Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, by notification no. 269-H, dated June 3, 1925. The hereditary titles are those of Raja and Khan Bahadur, and an account of the family has already been given in Part II.

**RAJA SRIPAL SINGH**

*Born* May 20, 1870

*Residence* Tikra, tahsil Biswan district Sitapur

*Estate* Twelve villages and 10 *pattis* in tahsil Biswan assessed at Rs 1,06 921

*Title* The personal title of Raja was conferred by notification no 1592 I, dated June 5 1920

THE family of Bassaidi are Baij Thakurs and their ancestors have long been settled in the Sitapur district. Their original source is doubtful but the family tradition is that they were founded by two brothers—Bhikam Deo and Thana Singh, fifth in descent from Tilok Chand of Rae Bareilly and that they came in 1628 to Bahrma in Purnagar, taking service with the Jagirdar Resho Das Dewan of Pir Muhammad Khan Suhadar of Oudh. The estate remained undivided till shortly before the annexation of Oudh. It then came into the possession of seven brothers of whom four effected a partition in 1836 and founded the Siyauli estate pargana Bari while the other three, Thakurs Bhawan Singh Himanchal Singh and Fateh Singh remained at Bassaidih. Thakur Bhawan Singh considerably extended his property by purchases and mortgages. He had two sons Thakur Basant Singh and Thakur Jawahar Singh. The latter obtained the sardar after the premature death of his elder brother. Thakur Jawahar Singh rendered good services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and received in recognition the gift of a large portion of the Barnbhall estate. In the early years of the British rule he changed his residence from Bassaidih to Kasmanda.

Thakur Jawahar Singh had seven children the eldest being a son named Thakur Girdhar Singh. Thakur Girdhar Singh left a son Thakur Sripal Singh the present Taluqdar, who is a member of the bench of honorary magistrates of Siyauli. His good services to the Government during the late world war secured for him the title of Raja as a personal distinction in June 1920.

## RANI PIRTHIPAL KUNWAR.

*Born* : 1845.

*Residence* : Nabinagar, tahsil Sitapur.

*Estate* : One hundred and eight whole *mahals* and shares in five villages, paying revenue with cesses Rs. 1,11,329. Since 1896 the estate has been under the management of Court of Wards which has added to it, by purchase, 10 villages and shares worth Rs. 4,58,842.

*Title* : The personal title of Rani was conferred by notification no. 1593-I. C., dated June 5, 1920.

THE founders of the Katesar estate were Drig Mal and Tirbhawan Shah, Gaur Thakurs, who came from the Punjab in the time of the Emperor Alamgir about the year 1119 Hijri. They murdered the Brahmans of village Hamirpur who were called Chaudhris and built their Garhi in the village which they named Katesar. They took forcible possession of 39 villages belonging to various persons. Subsequently they divided the villages among themselves. Drig Mal the elder got 20½ villages and Tirbhawan Shah 18½ villages. The estate of the former was called Katesar and that of the latter Katiara.

After this division Drig Mal gradually acquired possession of 32 other villages belonging to Kurmis, Kayasths, Barais and Musalmans. In the time of Nawab Abul Mansur Khan Safdar Jang, Subedar of Oudh, and during the Nizamat of Isa Beg Khan, one Tej Singh was appointed Naib Nazim and was called Raja. He took possession of the estate of Katesar, added 20 villages to it and built his place at Nabinagar. After his death in 1187 Fasli and in the time of Nawab Shujaud-Daula, Rai Singh an ancestor of the present Rani took possession of the estate. In 1190 Fasli seventy villages belonging to Shaikhs, Pathans, Kurmis and Jats and taluqa Nauver were included in the estate. There were altogether 215½ villages in the estate up to 1198 Fasli. In 1199 Fasli, 53 villages in pargana Kheri and taluqa Nauver and Khanpura passed out of the hands of the Rani's ancestor.

Narpat Singh of Katesar was a prominent taluqdar. He was succeeded by his son Kesari Singh who founded Kesariganj and acquired other villages. After him the estate devolved on his son Ratan Singh, father Sheo Bakhsh Singh, husband of Thakurain Pirthipal Kunwar. After

Ratan Singh, Sheo Bakhsh Singh became taluqdar. A summary settlement of the estate was made by the British Government in his favour in 1264 Fash (1856 A. D.) and in 1267 Fash he was granted the taluqdar's *sanad*. In 1272 Fash a regular settlement of the estate was made with him. He died in 1882 and was succeeded by his widow Thakurain Pirthipal Kunwar, daughter of Thakur Mannu Singh, zamindar of Kundi Dhanawan, district Sitapur. The personal title of Rani was conferred on Pirthipal Kunwar in June 1920 as the head of the great Gaur clan in the district and in recognition of her personal influence which is very considerable.

## RAJA NAWAB ALI KHAN.

*Born:* May 7, 1883.

*Residence:* Akbarpur, pargana Laharpur.

*Estate:* Thirty-six villages, revenue Rs. 30,811.

*Title:* The personal title of Raja was conferred by notification no. 8-H, dated January 1, 1926.

THE Gours of Akbarpur are descended from Ajit Mal the elder son of Raja Chandra Sen. The property descended in the due course to Mahabali Singh who got into trouble with the revenue authorities and lost his estate in consequence of certain disturbances in which he was involved. The estate was given to Seth Dianat Rai of Biswan. Mahabali Singh subsequently applied to the Nawab Shuja-ud-daula at Fyzabad and his ancestral property was restored to him on condition that he embraced Islam. Since that time the family have been Muslims. Mahabali was succeeded by his son Haider Ali and then by his grandson Gaubar Ali. The eldest son of the latter, Fazal Ali Khan, was granted the *sanad* of the taluqa and held the property till his death in August 1888. Nawab Ali Khan is the son of Fazel Ali Khan by his third wife and succeeded to the estate on reaching his majority in May 1904. He was made a Raja in 1926 as a personal distinction.

**HARDOI**

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**RAJA RUKMANGAD SINGH BAHADUR OF KATIARI**

THE personal title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon Raja Rukmangad Singh by notification no 7 H, dated January 1 1925 The hereditary title is that of Raja, and an account of the family has already been given in Part II

## HARDOL.

## RANI ABHAIRAJ KUNWAR.

*Born* : October 16, 1882.

*Residence* : Hathaura.

*Estate* : Forty-seven villages and twenty-three pattis.

*Title* : The personal title of Rani was conferred upon Thakurain, Abhairaj Kunwar by notification no. 8-I. C, dated January 1, 1920.

THE Rani belongs to the Nekumbh clan of Rajputs. The early history of the clan is very obscure. According to one account the Nekumbhs came from Alwar about 1450 A. D. but the general tradition of the family is that their home was at Alwar in Jaipur and that their leader was Udai Karan who came in 1310 Sambat and settled in the north of the district. Bharat Singh, a descendent of Udai Karan, rendered loyal services during the Mutiny, holding his fort at Atwa on behalf of the British and aiding the column under General Barker. After the Mutiny he was awarded the confiscated estate of Nasirpur. He died in 1880 and was succeeded by his brother Surat Singh whose son Thakur Maharaj Singh came into possession in 1893. Thakur Maharaj Singh resided at Hathaura which was one of the old strongholds of the Nekumbhs. He died in November 1912, leaving two widows and a minor son, Thakur Shama Kumar Singh. The latter succeeded to the estate under the guardianship of his mother Thakurain Abhairaj Kunwar who was made a Rani as a personal distinction in January 1920.



**KUERI.**

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**MAHARANI SURAT KUNWAR, O B E, OF KHAIRIGARH.**

THE personal title of Maharani was conferred upon Rani Surat Kunwar by notification no. 270-H, dated June 3, 1925. The hereditary title belonging to the taluqa is that of Raja and an account of the family has already been given in Part II.

## FYZABAD.

**RAJA SAIYID TAWAKKUL HUSAIN, KHAN BAHADUR, M.B.E.**

*Born* : December 5, 1869.

*Residence* : Lorpur, tahsil Akbarpur.

*Estate* : Ninty-five villages, revenue Rs. 47,570.

*Title* : The personal title of Khan Bahadur was conferred by notification no. 993-I.O., dated June 3, 1916 and the persoual title of Raja by notification no. 10-I.O., dated January 1, 1921.

THE Raja comes of an ancient and renowned stook of Saiyids settled for many generations at Safipur. Raja Saiyid Tawakkul Husain's uncle Saiyid Ghazanfar Husain, taluqdar of Pirpur, was one of the most loyal and respected members of the Oudh aristocracy. He died in 1891 and was succeeded by his brother Saiyid Muhammad Askari who was in his turn succeeded by his eldest son Saiyid Rahat Husain. The latter died without issue on June 16, 1908 and was succeeded by his younger brother Saiyid Tawakkul Husain. Raja Saiyid Tawakkul Husain has always displayed a keen interest in the welfare of his tenantry and has long been held up as a model of what a benevolent landlord should be. He was made a Khan Bahadur in June 1916 and an M. B. E. in June 1918. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a personal distinction in January 1921.

## PARTABGARH.

**RAJA AMARPAL SINGH, RAI, M. B. E., GF ADHARGANJ  
(DALIPPUR).**

THE Raja holds the hereditary title of Rai, and an account of the family has already been given in Part II. The personal title of Raja was conferred on Rai Amarpal Singh by notification no 1592-I.C., dated June 5, 1920.

**NAWAB SHAIKH AHMAD HUSAIN KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR,  
O.B.E., OF PARYAWAN.**

THE Nawab holds the hereditary title of Khan Bahadur and an account of the family has already been given in Part II. The personal title of Nawab was conferred by notification no. 1266-I.B., dated June 14, 1912.

## BARA BANKI

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**HONORARY CAPTAIN RAJA SHAIKH MUHAMMAD IMTIAZ  
RASUL KHAN**

*Born* February 17, 1838.

*Residence* Jahangirabad, tahsil Nawabganj

*Estate*: The Rasulpur taluqa, paying a revenue of Rs 31 415.

*Title* The personal title of Raja was conferred by notification no 9-H, dated January 1, 1925

THE Raja is the younger brother of Raja Muhammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, C S I, of Jahangirabad and the history and pedigree of the family will be found in Part II of this Manual. Raja Imtiaz Rasul Khan was educated at the Colvin Taluqdars School and afterwards joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun subsequently becoming honorary Aide de Camp to Sir Harcourt Butler when Governor of the United Provinces. The original name of the taluqa owned by the Raja was Maulaimganj and it belonged to Naushad Ali Khan nephew of Raja Sir Muhammad Tasadduq Rasul Khan of Jahangirabad. Naushad Ali Khan died without issue leaving some 18 lakhs of debt. The widow was taken under the Court of Wards and much of the property had to be sold. Most of the villages were, however, bought by Raja Sir Tasadduq Rasul Khan and when the widow wished to re marry he paid her dower debt and had the taluqa released in favour of his nephew Ejaz Rasul Khan the present Raja of Jahangirabad who subsequently gave it to his younger brother Imtiaz Rasul Khan. The name of the taluqa has been formally changed from Maulaimganj to Rasulpur partly because the old name was ugly and partly to get rid of the somewhat unfortunate memory of Naushad Ali Khan.

**RAJA PRITHWIPAL SINGH.**

*Born:* January 18, 1880.

*Residence:* Hathaunda, tahsil Ramsanehighat, and Lucknow.

*Estate:* Sixty-one villages, one *mahal* and 12 *pattis* paying Rs. 80,493 revenue in the Ramsanehighat, Nawabganj and Haidargarh tahsils of the Bara Banki district, and one village and two *pattis* paying Rs. 2,343 revenue in the Malihabad tahsil of the Lucknow district.

*Title:* The personal title of Raja was conferred by notification no. 322-H., dated July 3, 1926.

THE Raja is a Bais Rajput. The family was founded in 1547 by Baram Bali Singh, a Bais-Risaldar in the service of the Emperor Akbar. He was presented with 71 villages and made a Raja for putting down a Pathan rebellion in the pargana. The Raj prospered exceedingly until towards the end of the Oudh Nawabi when Raja Singhji, a formidable chief, took to robbery and evil courses. His fort was stormed and he himself was taken prisoner in 1845 after which he died in jail at Lucknow. His senior Rani Talemand Kunwar and junior Rani Lekhraj Kunwar were allowed to manage the estate on behalf of his son Udit Partab Singh whose mother, the second Rani, was dead. Raja Udit Partab Singh was an imbecile and on his death in 1872 and that of Talemand Kunwar in 1873 there was litigation between Lekhraj Kunwar and Udit Partab Singh's widow and then a suit by Raja Singhji's first cousin Mahipal Singh, father of the present taluqdar, to whom the Privy Council awarded the taluqa in 1879. Mahipal Singh died in 1882 leaving a widow Chhabraj Kunwar and a son, the present Raja, then less than two years old. The estate was taken over by the Court of Wards during the latter's minority and the debts incurred in the previous litigation paid off. After the Mutiny the three big Rajput estates in the district viz., Ramnagar, Haraha and Surajpur each secured the personal title of Raja from the British Government. The first two titles were subsequently made hereditary.

Babu Prithwipal Singh was awarded the title of Raja as a personal distinction in July 1926, in view of his public services and his good work in settling a formidable dispute between the two claimants to the estate of the late Raja of Haraha which threatened to complete the ruin of that taluqa.

# IV—TITLE-HOLDERS BELONGING TO OTHER PROVINCES, BUT CONNECTED WITH THE UNITED PROVINCES.

## — MUZAFFARNAGAR —

### NAWAB RUKNUDDAULA MUHAMMAD SAJJAD ALI KHAN, SHAMSHER JANG OF KARNAL

*Born* 1803

*Residence* Karnal, Punjab, and Muzaffarnagar.

*Estate* One third share of 36,152 bighas of land, revenue Rs 42,881, and *muafi* Rs. 11,555 in Muzaffarnagar, besides a large estate in Karnal

*Title* The title of Nawab, long held by the head of the family, was formally conferred on Asmat Ali Khan by notification no 9 of the Political department, North-Western Provinces, dated January 6, 1868; and that of Nawab Bahadur was granted to the same holder by F D notification no 51 of January 1, 1891. The title of Nawab was recognized as hereditary in favour of Rustam Ali Khan in 1909, and he was made a Nawab Bahadur in 1911 as a personal distinction. The use of the title "Ruknuddaula" and "Shamsher Jang" with the name of the Nawab of Karnal was sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter no 1272-II., dated September 12, 1923, addressed to the Punjab Government.

This family claims descent from Naushirwan and style themselves Mandal Nau-shirwans. Some authorities consider that they are of Jat origin who were converted to Islam. One of them, named Mubamdi Khan, was in the service of the Marathas as a commander of cavalry, and obtained from them the grant of the parganas of Shoran, Charthawal and Muzaffarnagar. During the Maratha war the Nawab and his two brothers went over to the side of the British, and after the conclusion of hostilities they exchanged their land in the Doab for the pargana of Karnal, which was given to them on a fixed annual payment of Rs. 1,500. During the Mutiny Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, son of Mubamdi Khan, loyally aided the British and rendered

valuable service in the Muzaffarnagar district, at the same time maintaining communication between Meerut and Delhi. As a reward he was given a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000 and large grants of confiscated land in Muzaffarnagar. At his death the property was divided between his three sons, Azmat Ali Khan, Rustam Ali Khan and Umardaraz Ali Khan, of whom the first obtained the title of Nawab in 1868 and that of Nawab Bahadur in 1891. Nawab Azmat Ali Khan Bahadur died on December 26, 1908, and the title of Nawab was recognized as hereditary in favour of Rustam Ali Khan by G. O. no. 884-IV-45, dated September 9, 1909. He was granted the personal title of Nawab Bahadur on December 12, 1911. He died on January 12, 1918 and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Sajjad Ali Khan.



## AGRA

CAPTAIN RAJA MUSHIR I-KHAS GANPAT RAO RAGHUNATH  
RAJWADE BAHADUR, C B E

*Born* January 2, 1885

*Residence* - Gwalior.

*Estate* Twenty three villages, revenue Rs. 18,113

*Title:* The title of Raja Mushir i khas Bahadur was conferred as a personal distinction on Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, KCSI., by notification no 9-C. P. of January 1, 1877, and it was declared hereditary in F. D. notification no 3267-I, of August 28, 1884

RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO was a Dakhani Brahman who entered the service of the Maharaja Sindhia rising to the post of Minister in that State. He subsequently became Superintendent of Dholpur, was a member of the Baroda Commission, and in 1866 was created a Knight Commander of Star of India. The title, which was originally personal, was made hereditary in 1884, and descended to his son Raghunath Rao Dinkar. The latter was made a C I E on December 12, 1911. He died on January 19, 1920, and was succeeded by his son, the subject of this notice. The Raja was made a C.B.E. in December 1920. His heir is his son Ramchandra Rao Ganpat Rao Rajwade, born on June 4, 1910

## BENARES.

**MIRZA RAJA SRI PUSAPATI ALAKH NARAYAN GAJAPATI RAJ  
MANYA SULTAN BAHADUR OF VIZIANAGRAM.**

*Born* : August 26, 1902. *Succeeded* : September 11, 1922.

*Heir* :

*Residence*: Vizianagram in the Madras Presidency.

*Estate*: Lands in the Madras Presidency yielding an annual income of twenty-five lakhs; twenty-two villages in the Benares district, paying revenue Rs. 3,316; thirty-nine villages in Ghazipur, paying revenue Rs. 10,840; sixty-eight villages in Jaunpur, paying revenue Rs. 22,757; twenty-one villages in Ballia, paying revenue Rs. 1,907, the greater part being revenue-free; and twelve villages in Mirzapur, paying revenue Rs. 15,682.

*Title*: The title of Raja dates back to the times of the kings of Golconda; that of Manyasultan, or lord of the hills, was conferred by the Emperor of Delhi early in the eighteenth century; and that of Mirza is likewise held in virtue of a *farman* given in 1760. The Raja is entitled to a local salute of 13 guns when visiting the Collector of Vizagapatam.

THE rulers of Vizianagram are Gahlot Rajputs of the Sisodia clan, and claim kinship with the Ranas of Udaipur. It is stated that in 591 A.D. an offshoot of the Udaipur ruling family emigrated into the Telugu country and founded a kingdom with Bezwada as its capital. Madhava Varma, the ruler of Bezwada, is claimed to be the founder of the Vizianagram family. In 1652 Sultan Abdullah first bestowed the office of Subadar of the Sarkars on an ancestor of the family, who was afterwards confirmed in his appointment by Aurangzeb. Raja Vizarama I considerably strengthened the power of the family, and in 1756 became the ally of the French under Bussy; but his nephew and successor, Ananda Gajapati Raj, transferred his allegiance to the English. He died in 1759, and was succeeded by a cousin named Vizarama II, then a boy of twelve. Factions ensued in the State, and in 1792 the Raja came into collision with the Government of Madras,

with the result that he was defeated and killed at Padmanabhum. The property, which was permanently settled at five lakhs, then devolved on his son named Narayan Raj and the indebtedness that overtook the estate led to its direct management by Government in 1812. It was released in 1832, but five years later it was again taken over on account of fresh debts, and the Raja went to Benares where he resided till his death in 1845. His son Vizarama III Gajapati Raj, obtained his estate in 1852 but since that time the management has been entrusted from time to time to a European officer as special agent. Raja Vizarama III Gajapati Raj did much to restore the ancient prestige of the house. He received the honour of Knighthood and the personal title of Maharaja. He built the town hall, the Carmichael library and a hospital at Benares, and gave a lakh of rupees to the Muir Central College at Allahabad. He died in 1879 and was succeeded by Maharaja Ananda Gajapati Raj who was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1887, and five years later was raised to the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the same Order. He was a fellow of the Madras University a member of the Madras Legislative Council, and for two years served on the Council of the Governor General. His son Vizarama IV married the daughter of Thakur (now Raja) Suraj Bahadur Singh the Bus taluqdar of Bissaudih in the Buxar district. The Raja died in September 1922 and was succeeded by his son the present holder of the title. The present Raja has settled the estates in the United Provinces on his younger brother Raj Kumar Vijai Anand Gajapati Raj.

## BALLIA.

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**MAHARAJA KESHO PRASAD SINGH BAHADUR, C. B. E., OF  
DUMRAON.**

*Born* : 1880.

*Residence* : Dumraon, district Shahabad.

*Estate* : Land in the Shahabad, Saran and Muzaffarpur districts of Bihar, paying revenue Rs. 2,70,162 in Ballia, Ghazipur and Benares paying revenue Rs. 1,36,520.

*Title* : The personal title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred on Kesho Prasad Singh by notification no. 992-I.C., dated June 22, 1914.

THE Panwars or Ujjain Rajputs of Dumraon claim descent from the great Vikramaditya of Ujjain through Bhoja, the ruler of Dharanagarh, who founded Bhojpur in Bihar. His descendant, Santani Sahi, established his sway over the Shahabad district in the first half of the fourteenth century, and the family seat was successively at Dawa, Bihta, Jagdispur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Mathila and Dumraon. Under the Mughals the Rajas lost their independence, but Raja Dalpat Sahi of Bihta was confirmed in his possession by Akbar, and his son, Raja Rudra Partab, was a *mansabdar* under Shah Jahan. He was the builder of new Bhojpur, which remained the headquarters of the estate till Raja Horil Singh in 1745 removed the capital to Dumraon, while his cousins, Babu Udwan Singh and Babu Budha Singh, set themselves up in Jagdispur and Buxar respectively. In 1746 Raja Chhatardhari Singh succeeded to Dumraon, and in 1763 he placed himself under the protection of the British. He remained loyal, though sorely tried in the war with Shuja-ud-daula; his successor, Bikramajit, aided in suppressing the revolt of Chet Singh at Benares in 1783; and Raja Jai Prakash Singh rendered similar assistance in the war with Nepal. Maharaja Maheshwar Bakhsh Singh Bahadur, who came into possession in 1844, proved his loyalty during the Mutiny by assisting in the operations against his kinsman, Kunwar Singh of Jagdispur. He lived till 1881, and on his death bed received the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. He had made over the management of his estates in 1865 to his son, Radha Prasad Singh, who made himself prominent in the relief of famine and in many other ways, and received from Lord Northbrook

the personal title of Raja. He was made a Maharaja Bahadur in 1882 after the death of his father and was subsequently created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, and died shortly afterwards in 1894. He left his widow, Maharani Beni Prasad Kunwar, sole heiress and executrix, and she herself managed the estate, though for some time she employed a European agent. The Maharani died on December 12, 1907, leaving a daughter married to the Maharaja of Rewah, and an alleged adopted son, on whose behalf the estate was managed by the Court of Wards of Bengal. The adoption was contested by Babu Kesho Prasad Singh, a collateral relative of the last Raja, who was successful in the civil suit which he brought to obtain possession of the estate. The personal title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred on him on June 22, 1914. A suit brought by the Maharani of Rewah claiming the estate was compromised in 1915, Maharaja Kesho Prasad Singh retaining his possession. The Maharaja Bahadur was made a C.B.E. in 1920 for his services during the Great War. He was a member of the Council of State from 1921 to 1925 and was appointed Finance Member of the Governor's Executive Council in June 1926 which post he resigned in January 1929.

## MAHARAJA SIR MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI, K.C.I.E., OF QASIM BAZAR.

*Born* : May 29, 1860. *Succeeded* : August 25, 1897.

*Residence* : Qasim Bazar, Bengal.

*Estate* : Lands with a gross income of about 32 lakhs in Bengal and in the Ballia district.

*Title* : The title of Maharaja was conferred on Babu Loknath Nandi in 1792 by the Nawab Nazim of Bengal; that of Raja Bahadur was bestowed on Hari Nath by Lord Amherst in 1825, and on Kishan Nath by Lord Auckland in 1841. The latter's widow, Rani Saran Mai, was raised to the dignity of a Maharani in 1871, and the title of Maharaja was confirmed to her successor, the present holder, on May 30, 1898.

THE house of Qasim Bazar was founded by Babu Krishna Kanta Nandi, a Tili of the eleventh clan, who rose to wealth and eminence under the auspices of Warren Hastings. The latter was commercial Resident of the Company at Qasim Bazar, when, on the order of Siraj-ud-daula, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, the settlement was seized and Hastings was sent a prisoner to Murshidabad. On the way he escaped and was sheltered in the house of Kanta Babu, who contrived to bring him by boat to Calcutta. In recognition of these services Hastings took Kanta Babu as his private secretary, and afterwards bestowed on him a *jagir* in the Ballia district, while he obtained for his son, Loknath, the title of Maharaja in 1792. The latter died in 1804, and was succeeded by his son, Hari Nath, who in 1825 became Raja Bahadur; he died seven years later, and his son, Krishna Nath, obtained a similar distinction in 1841. On his death in 1844 the estate passed to his widow, Rani Saran Mai, a lady of great ability and public spirit, who was awarded the title of Maharani in 1871, while four years after, in recognition of the services rendered by her during the famine of 1874, Government pledged itself to extend to her successor the title of Maharaja. She died in 1897, and was succeeded by the son of her husband's sister, whose title was confirmed in the following year. The Maharaja was appointed a K.C.I.E. on June 2, 1915.

## GORAKHPUR

## MAHARANI JANKI KUNWAR OF BETTIAH

*Born* August 4, 1873. *Succeeded* March 1896

*Residence* Bettiah, district Champaran, Bihar, and also Benares and Allahabad

*Estate* One thousand three hundred and seventy-nine villages in the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Saran in Bihar, fifty-five villages in Gorakhpur, four in Mirzapur, three in Basir and two in Benares, the total rental in the United Provinces being Rs. 39,384.

*Title* The owners of the estate have been styled Raja since its foundation early in the seventeenth century, the first Maharaja was Anand Kishor, who lived from 1816 to 1838

THE founder of the great Bettiah estate, the largest of all the Bhainbar properties in Bihar, was one Ugarsen Singh who obtained possession of the Champaran *zamindari* and assumed the title of Raja. He died in 1659, and the succession was transmitted regularly from father to son till the death of Raja Dharnp Singh in 1763, when it passed to Jugul Kishor through his mother the daughter of the late Raja. This man in 1766 refused to pay revenue to the East India Company, with the result that he had to fly before a military force, and the estate was confiscated. He afterwards returned and was pardoned, but the property was divided, one half being given to his cousin, Sri Kishan of Sheohar, while the rest became known as Bettiah. Raja Jugul Kishor died in 1783, and was succeeded by his son, Bir Kishor Singh, who was followed by Anand Kishor Singh in 1816. The latter died childless in 1833, after being raised to the dignity of Maharaja, and the succession passed to his brother, Nawal Kishor Singh. Then came Rajendra Kishor, who held Bettiah from 1855 to 1894, when he was succeeded by his son, Sir Harindra Kishor Singh K.C.I.E. The latter died in 1893, leaving two widows, of whom the elder, Maharani Sheeratan Kunwar, died at Benares in 1896; while the younger a daughter of a Bhainbar *zamindar* of the Allahabad district, is the present proprietress. The estate is under the management of the Court of Wards. There is no living relative of the late Maharaja.

## RAE BARELI.

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS RAIS-UD-DAULA  
SIPAHNDAR-UL MULK MAHARAJADHIRAJA SRI SAWAI MAHA-  
RAJ RANA SIR UDAIBHAN SINGH LOKINDAR BAHADUR  
DILER JANG JAI DEO, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., OF DHOLPUR.**

*Born* : February 25, 1893. *Succeeded* : March 29, 1911.

*Residence* : Dholpur, Rajputana.

*Estate* : The area of the Dholpur State is 1,200 miles and the estate revenue is Rs. 19,49,127. The taluqa of Paudri Ganeshpur in the Rae Bareli district, consisting of 13 villages, and paying a revenue of Rs. 14,030, was inherited by the Maharaj Rana from his uncle in 1918.

*Titles* : The titles given above have been used with the name of His Highness in the Memoranda on the Indian States, 1926.

THE family of the Ranas of Dholpur goes back to the eleventh century when in 1068 A.D. Jai Singh is said to have acquired lands near Bairat, to the south of Alwar. He was a loyal and faithful adherent of Anang Rao Pawar, Emperor of Delhi, who gave him the title of Rana and the right to use the royal Chhatra and the Chawar or yak-tail.

Palan Singh, a century later, transferred his allegiance on the fall of the Tuars to Pirthiraj Chauhan, and was slain at his side in 1175 A. D. in the raid which he made in order to carry off Sanyogita, Princess of Kanauj. His son Birhan Pal, settled in 1195 A.D. at Bamroli, near Agra. From this place the family takes its present name, and there it remained until 1367 A.D. when it was turned out by the Muslim Subadar of Agra. Rana Ratan Pal, the eighth from Birhan Pal, who went to Bamroli, recrossed the Chauhan river to Gwalior and joined the Tuar chieftain.

Sugan Deo, the fifth from Ratan Pal, was formally invested, after a successful expedition, by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior with the kingdom of Gohad of which he became Rana in 1505 A.D. The position was confirmed by Sikandar Lodi. At Gohad these Jat Ranas remained for eleven generations, and held fifty-six mahals or districts, with a revenue of 66 lakhs. In 1761 A.D. Rana Bhim Singh became possessed of Gwalior, which he held for six years. The Mahrattas took it, but after the conclusion by Maharana Chhatar Pal of a treaty with the British Government under Warren Hastings it was again retaken.



Gwahior fell by the treachery of the garrison, and the Rani of Chhatar Pal blew herself up with her followers.

Kirat Singh, the son of Chhatar Pal, was homeless for nineteen years, but was restored by the British Government in 1805 A.D. to the greater part of Gohad. In 1805 this was given up to the Maharaja Scindia and the smaller territory of Dholpur, Bari, Basori, Sipau and Raj Khara to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh.

Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1856, and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1817 his grand son the late ruler, Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, succeeded to the gaddi. His Highness the present ruler is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, and was born on February 25, 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh His Highness succeeded to the gaddi in March 1911. He was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, His Highness went on a tour to Europe in 1912 and was invested with full ruling powers on October 9, 1913.

By clan and family the Maharaj Rana is connected with the Jat Chiefs of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha and Bharatpur. His mother was the second sister of the late Shahzada Badoo Singh of the family of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badrukha in the Jhind State.

When the European war broke out His Highness was among the first to place all the resources of the State and his person at the disposal of His Majesty's Government.

His Highness subscribed very liberally to the various war funds and charities and placed several of his houses free of rent at the disposal of the Government of India.

His Highness is also now in possession of taluqa Fandi Oaneshpur in the Rae Bareilly district left to him under a will by the late Shahzaia Badoo Singh his maternal uncle. The Government of India have recognised His Highness's succession.

His Highness was attached to the staff of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour of 1921-22.

His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns and is a K.C.S.I. and a K.O.V.O.

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